THE HISTORY OF EDINBURGH,

FROM ITS

FOUNDATION

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING

A faithful Relation of the publick Tranſactions of the Citizens; Accounts of the ſeveral Pariſhes; its Governments, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military; Incorporations of Trades and Manufactures; Courts of Juſtice; State of Learning; Charitable Foundations, &c.

WITH THE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS OF

The Pariſhes of the *Canongate*, *St. Cuthbert*, and other Diſtricts within the Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

Together with the antient and preſent State of the Town of *Leith*, and a Perambulation of divers Miles round the City.

With an ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

In NINE BOOKS.

By *WILLIAM MAITLAND*, F. R. S. Author of the Hiſtory of LONDON.

The whole illuſtrated with a Plan of the Town, and a great Variety of other fine Cuts of the principal Buildings within the City and Suburbs.

EDINBURGH:
Printed by HAMILTON, BALFOUR and NEILL, for the AUTHOR.

MDCCLIII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO

The Moſt High, Moſt Potent, and Moſt Illuſtrious,

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,

Prince of *Great Britain*, Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*, Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Rothſey*, Duke of *Edinburgh*, Marquis of the Iſle of *Ely*, Earl of *Eltham*, Earl of *Cheſter*, Earl of *Carrick*, Viſcount *Launceſton*, Baron of *Renfrew*, Baron of *Snawdon*, Lord of the *Iſles*, Steward of *Scotland*, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and One of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council.

SIR,

AS His Majeſty, your Royal Highneſs's Royal Grandfather, was moſt graciouſly pleaſed, to do me the Honour to accept of the Dedication of my Hiſtory of *London*, the capital City of the Southern Part of *Britain*;

To whom can I addreſs my Hiſtory of *Edinburgh*, but to your Royal Highneſs, to whoſe Patronage it ſeems to have a double Claim? The firſt, by its having the Honour of giving the Title of DUKE to your Royal Highneſs; and the laſt, by its being the chief City in the Northern Part of *Britain*, and ſecond Town in this Iſland in reſpect to the Number of its Inhabitants; which your Royal Highneſs, no doubt, as ſecond Man of the Kingdom, has benignly conſidered, by your graciouſly vouchſafing to take it into your Protection, by doing me the Honour to accept of the Dedication; whereby I am incouraged moſt humbly to lay the Hiſtory of *Edinburgh* at your Royal Feet.

In

In this Work, the firſt of its kind concerning *Edinburgh*, your Royal Highneſs may pleaſe to behold the Origin both of the Caſtle and City, the numerous Tranſactions of the Citizens with their Kings, Accounts of the ſeveral Pariſhes, and Things contained therein; its Government, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, in all their Branches; Incorporations of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; Courts of Juſtice; College, and other Seminaries of Learning; with Accounts of the ſeveral Hoſpitals, and other charitable Foundations; which Benefactions, together with His Majeſty's Royal Bounty for the Incouragement and Propagation of Knowledge in the Highlands and Iſlands of *Scotland*, and the Premiums given by Parliament for the Incouragement of Manufactures and Commerce, ſeem to preſage its happy future State.

That theſe, and many other Bleſſings, have not only been confirmed to us, but greatly augmented, by the Acceſſion of his Majeſty's illuſtrious Family to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms, is univerſally acknowledged by all loyal and grateful *Britons*; and as your Royal Highneſs is Heir apparent to the Crown of theſe Kingdoms, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the Almighty to remove his Majeſty from an earthly to an everlaſting Crown of Glory, may your Royal Highneſs ſucceed him to the Joy and Delight of a grateful and obedient People; and that your Poſterity may never fail to poſſeſs the Crown of theſe Kingdoms, is the fervent Deſire and ſincere Prayer of,

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

Your Royal Highneſs's

moſt humble,

moſt dutiful,

and moſt obedient Servant,

WILLIAM MAITLAND.

PREFACE.

THE Hiſtory of *Edinburgh* being hitherto unattempted, has probably deterred Men of Genius and Learning from ingaging in ſo laborious an Undertaking; for, by entering on an untrodden Path, might be apprehenſive of being bewildered, for want of proper Guides to direct them in an Affair of this kind. Not diſcouraged at this, I ſat about the Work, by applying to Men of Learning for Aſſiſtance: And judging that, on this Occaſion, the greateſt Help was to be expected from the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, I addreſſed myſelf to them, for Leave to inſpect the City's Records, and to extract from them whatever I ſhould judge neceſſary for the intended Work; which being readily granted, they gave Orders to their reſpective Town Clerks, to aſſiſt me with every thing in their Power, to inable me to write a full and faithful Hiſtory of the Tranſactions of the Citizens; which they willingly and readily performed, by letting me have the Uſe of the Council's Regiſters, and other Records, as often as called for, whereby I was inabled to write the following Hiſtory; for which Favour I return my ſincere and moſt grateful Acknowledgments for giving me an Opportunity of ſerving the Citizens.

Although the Author has, in the Proſecution of this Work, met with many undeſerved Diſcouragements, he preſumes, that nevertheleſs he has performed it with the ſtricteſt Regard to Juſtice, Honour and Truth: And though there is too much room to charge the Hiſtorians of this Iſland with Partiality, by their Attachment to Parties; yet as, on the Peruſal of this Hiſtory, it will be found, that the ſaid Author has ſcreened no Man, or concealed any unjuſtifiable Action, whether in Kings, Princes, Lords, Commons, Churchmen, Diſſenters, or others, but has made them all anſwerable for their ſeveral Deeds, and rewarded them accordingly; he thinks he may defy the greateſt of his Enemies juſtly to charge him with Partiality; more eſpecially conſidering he has made it his chief Care and Study, by Juſtice and Candour, to promote the Welfare of Mankind in general, and that of the *Edinburghers* in particular, by expoſing to the View of the Publick both the good and bad Actions of Men; whereby it is hoped, that Men of Probity will be incouraged to perſevere in doing Good, and wicked Men reſtrained from doing Evil; the latter whereof may in a great meaſure be ſaid to be owing to mercenary and partial Hiſtorians, who, either out of a daſtardly Spirit, or View to Intereſt, ſooth the Vices of their Patrons, and, by concealing their Crimes, indulge them in their wicked Practices; whereas, had they had Candour enough to expoſe their Wickedneſs, Honour and Honeſty, Truth and Juſtice would be reſtored, none daring to offend for fear of being rendered infamous to Poſterity.

Whatever the Fate of this Work may be amongſt Perſons in high Stations, by the Author's laſhing Vice in all its Appearances, he knows not; but that it will be approved of by the Generality of the People, he does not in the leaſt doubt.

For the better Illuſtration of this Work, I have divided it into nine Books or Parts.

1. In the firſt whereof, you have an Account of the Origin of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, the Time when and by whom it was founded, with the Etymology of the Appellation *Edinburgh*; that it is not the Name of the City, but of the Caſtle; ſhewing how it came to be applied to the Town, as if the Caſtle owed its Origin to the City, and not the Town its Name to it: With an hiſtorical Account of the publick Tranſactions and memorable Events that occurred to the *Edinburghers*, from the Foundation of their Caſtle and City to the Year 1748, among which their Affairs with the Kings of *Scotland* appear to have been very great and memorable. And, amongſt other Things, there is ſhewn, the great Share the Citizens had in the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, and Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles* I. inſomuch, it may not be improperly ſaid, that to them in a great meaſure are owing thoſe two great Events; which will much illuſtrate the publick Tranſactions of thoſe Times, by ſhewing many of the ſecret Springs of Action hitherto unknown, which were ſome of the principal Motives that occaſioned thoſe memorable Occurrences.

2. The antient and preſent State of the ſeveral Churches, Pariſhes, Liberties and Precincts; with the moſt curious ſepulchral Inſcriptions in the reſpective Cemiteries; Accounts of the Religious Foundations within the City and Suburbs before the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, together with the moſt remarkable ſince that Time; the Names of all the Streets, Squares, Wynds, *&c.* within *Edinburgh*, and Parts contiguous; the amazing Altitude and Magnificence of the Buildings, Manner of Conſtruction, and Reaſon of their vaſt Height; together with certain Calculations touching the Number of Inhabitants, and Parallels between them and thoſe of divers Cities and large Towns in *England*.

3. Hiſtorical and particular Accounts of the City-Governments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, in all their Branches; with the Town's Golden Charter by King *James* VI. rendered into *Engliſh* for the greater Eaſe of Readers; wherein are ſet forth the many great and valuable Liberties, Immunities and numerous Benefactions, for charitable Uſes, granted to the *Edinburghers* by the Kings and Queens of *Scotland*.

4. Accounts of the ſeveral Incorporations of Merchants and Trades, ſhewing the Inſtitution of their reſpective Companies, with their antient Rights and Privileges; the Origin of the Guild and Conveenry, with the Time when and Reaſon of the Deacon-Conveener's being at firſt appointed.

5. Deſcriptions

5. Deſcriptions of the ſeveral Offices and Societies within *Edinburgh*.

6. The preſent State of Learning, and Seminaries thereof; Courts antiently and at preſent held in *Edinburgh*, whether of Parliament, Seſſion, Royal Boroughs, *&c.* with Deſcriptions of the ſaid Courts reſpectively.

7. Full and particular Accounts of all the Hoſpitals, Societies, and other charitable Foundations within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

8. The antient and preſent State of the Town and Port of *Leith*; the Names and Tunnage of the ſeveral Ships and Veſſels thereunto belonging; with every thing remarkable within the ſaid Town, whether Churches, Companies of Arts or Trades, Hoſpitals, *&c.*

9. A Perambulation of divers Miles round *Edinburgh*, ſetting forth the ſeveral *Scotiſh*, *Pictiſh*, *Roman* and *Daniſh* Antiquities contained therein; Places where Battles have been fought, and by whom; with the Deſcription of divers Curioſities, both natural and artificial, within the Compaſs of the ſaid Perambulation.

Notwithſtanding all my Care and Caution, it cannot be expected, that a Work which conſiſts of ſuch a Diverſity of Subjects, compoſed of ſo great a Variety of Materials, ſhould be free from Errors and Omiſſions; I ſhall only ſay, that I have, to the utmoſt of my Power, indeavoured to follow the ſtricteſt Rules of Sincerity and Judgment, and to make Truth my Standard throughout the whole; and as Sincerity implies Impartiality, I think I may ſafely declare, that I am not in the leaſt conſcious of any Deviation from Fact; but if any ſuch be found, I deſire it may be charged upon Judgment, Ignorance or Inadvertency, and not upon Deſign; and that the Reader, before he paſs Sentence, may be pleaſed to conſider, that as I have all along faithfully quoted my ſeveral Authorities, my Authors are anſwerable for their reſpective Errors, Miſrepreſentations and Defects.

By this Method of quoting Authorities, the Readers are not obliged (as they are in other Works of this kind) to depend upon the Integrity and Faith of the Author for the Truth of the Things related, ſeeing they are all atteſted by ſuch who either lived at or near the Time when they were ſeverally tranſacted; and as to Affairs of a later Date, *viz.* the Tranſactions of the Common Council, Pariſhes. *&c.* they are taken from the reſpective Records; and as to the Calculations, Tables, *&c.* the Reader will be able to judge of thoſe Performances by his own Reſearches and Experience.

And if it ſhould be alledged, that my Expreſſions in ſome Places are too warm, the Reader, upon Reflexion, will diſcover, that they are only ſo, where Vice, Immorality and Injuſtice flagrantly appear; for which the wicked Authors juſtly deſerve to be reprehended, and not ſcreened, as many are, by the moſt ſervile Adulators,

tors, as Numbers of Authors have ſhewn themſelves to have been, by ſoothing the Vices of many Perſons in exalted Stations; whereas, had they faithfully and honeſtly diſcharged their reſpective Duties, by laſhing their wicked and deteſtable Crimes, it would not only have been a Means to deter Perſons of Diſtinction from the like iniquitous Practices, but likewiſe had a good Effect upon Poſterity in general, when they know the commemorating their wicked Actions, would render them odious both to God and Men, their Memory ſtink, and be rendered infamous to future Ages, as already hinted.

Now, as Injuſtice is the greateſt Crime Men can be guilty of, being a Compound of all ſorts of Wickedneſs, it behoves every one concerned in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, not only, not to be guilty of this ſhocking Sin himſelf, but, to the utmoſt of his Power, indeavour to diſcourage and prevent others from being guilty of that moſt flagitious and iniquitous Practice; for the Almighty, who is Juſtice itſelf, will not ſuffer Men to go on in Impunity, but make them anſwerable for all their Actions; and, being the tremenduous, omniſcient and impartial Judge, when the Secrets of all Hearts come to be laid open; as this is the greateſt Crime can be committed, their Puniſhment will be accordingly.

And as to any Faults or Imperfections that may be found in this Work, while they are not contrary to Truth, I ſhall have no great Concern, but leave them to the Judgment of the candid Reader; of whom I ſhall only beg, not to judge of the Whole by a Part, but to conſider the Nature and Series of the Work altogether, before he give Judgment; when, I flatter myſelf, he will be of opinion, that ſuch Defects rather deſerve a private Admonition, than a publick Animadverſion.

To what has been ſaid, I ſhall only add, that this is a Work of much greater Labour than moſt Readers can imagine; for having had no Aſſiſtance from printed Books, was obliged to compile it intirely from Manuſcripts; many of which being badly wrote with Abbreviations and decayed Letters, which, togethe rwith a great Number of Calculations, Tables and Prints, has rendered the Work much more tedious and expenſive, both in reſpect to Labour and Money, as the Reader, on Examination, will eaſily diſcover. But as the Work is deſigned for the Honour of our capital City, the Author has ſpared no Coſt to make it acceptable to the Publick.

THE

The PLAN of the City and Castle of EDINBURGH by Wm. Edgar Architect anno 1742.

DIEU ET MON DROIT

NISI DOMINUS

The NORTH

The CASTLE

The Way to St. Cuthberts

Portsburgh

Portsburgh

The Road to Portsburgh

Castle Hill Walk

Castle Hill Street

Land Market

James's Court

Bow

West Bow

Bonfoot

Corn Market

Grass Market

Head of The Cowgate

Bowling Green

Gray Friars Church Yard

Heriots Hospital

Bowling Green

Charity Work House

Candle Maker Row

Lauriston

Avenue to Watson's Hospital

NUS FRUSTRA

ORTH LOCH

Long-Gate

Meadow Mill

New Park

Calton Burying Place

Back of Canongate

Flesh Market

Upper Market

Nether Bow

Head of Canongate

Market

Parliament Close

Meal Market

The Mint

Marquis of Tweddale's Garden

Back of the Canong

Cowgate Port

Coal Yard

Cowgate

High School Yards

Bowling Green

Chirurgeons Hall

Argyll's Square

Society

Coal Yard

Bowling Green

College

Royal Infirmary

Quakers Burying Ground

Pleasants

Bridewell Port

Tolbooth

Tower Row

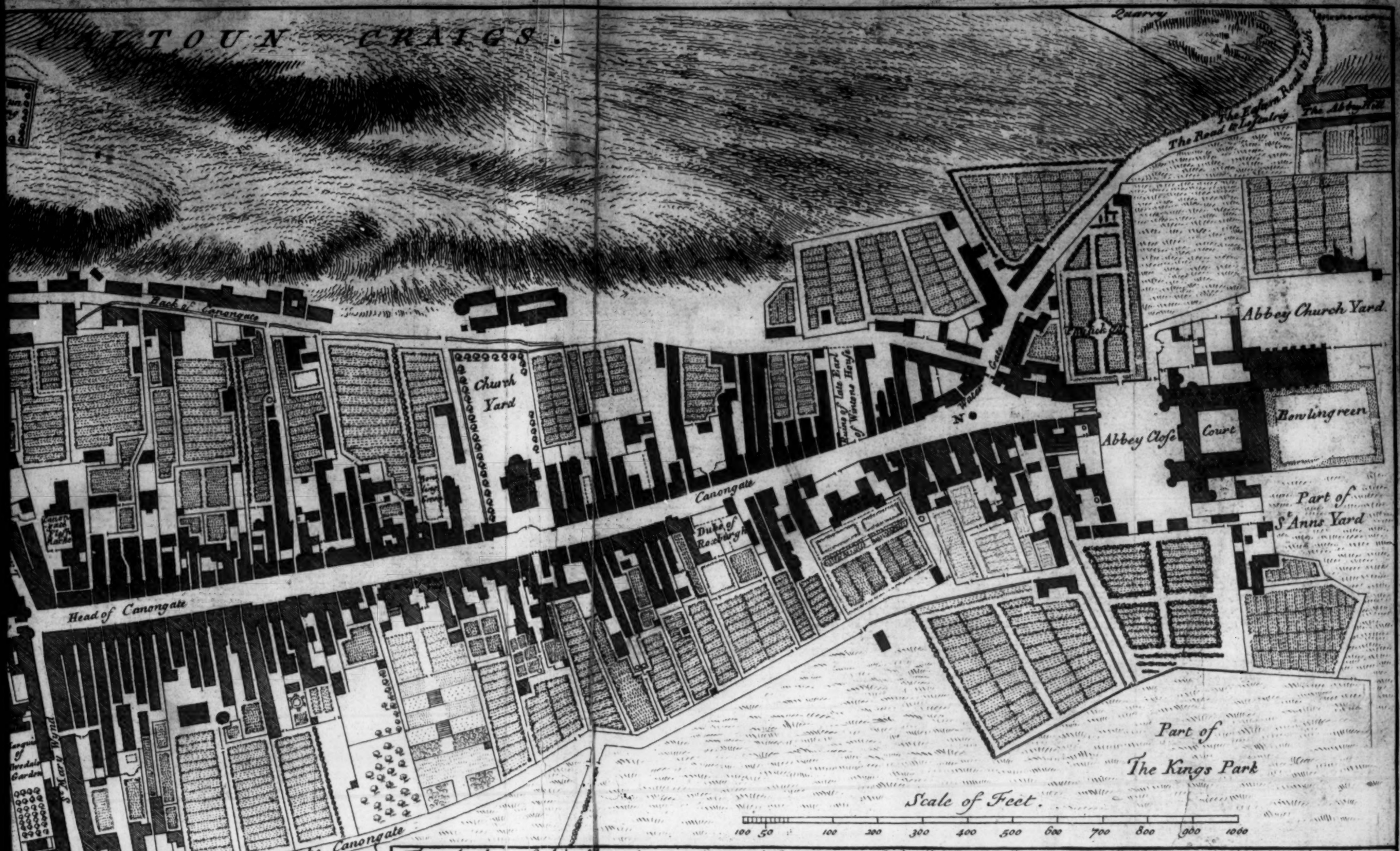
Bowling Green

Charity Work House

Work House

L. Rob's

BRITISH MUSEUM



The Author of this Plan, having inserted the Names of the Principal Streets and Buildings, and referred to the Names of the most noted Wynds, Courts and Closes within the City Wall by proper numbers in the Plan and Table following, amounting to 97. besides which, he shews us that there are 121. others within the Town Wall which together with 76 in the Canongate make the number 294. exclusive of those in the other Suburbs. - which joined to the former, make the number of all the Streets Squares Wynds Courts Closes &c. within the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh amount to 329; the additional Names of which shall be set forth in the Body of the History for the information of the Reader.

The Names of the Principal Wynds Courts Closes &c. within the City referred to in the Plan and the Places following the Table not inserted therein are referred to by Letters in the Plan as followeth

1 Lady Stair's Close
2 Upper Baxter's Close
3 Wardrope's Court
4 Paterson's Court
5 Middle Baxter's Court
6 Lower Baxter's Court
7 Morocco Close
8 Galloways Close
9 Dunbar's Close
10 Cellers's Close
11 Brown's Close
12 Byres's Close
13 Advocate's Close
14 Roxburgh's Close
15 Don's Close
16 Wariston's Close
17 Writer's Court
18 Mary Kings Close
19 Stewarts Close
20 Pearson's Close
21 Allan's Close
22 Craig's Close
23 Old Posthouse Close
24 Anchor Close
25 Swan's Close
26 Hutcheson's Close
27 Fowler's Close
28 Newbank Close
29 Lyon's Close
30 Jackson's Close
31 Fleshmarket Close
32 Middle Fleshmarket Close
33 Bull's Close
34 Mill's Square
35 Hart's Close
36 Cap and feather Close
37 Halkerton's Wynd
38 Kinloch's Close
39 Carrubber's Close
40 Gray's Close
41 Morrison's Close
42 Bailey Fife's Close
43 Smith's Close
44 Barringers Close
45 Chalmer's Close
46 Sandilands Close
47 Menteith's Close
48 Trunk's Close
49 Penmure's Close
50 Dr. Sinclair's Close
51 Grants Close
52 Curry's Close
53 Riddel's Close
54 Fisher's Close
55 Lord Cullen's Close
56 Walter Willes's Close
57 Old Bank Close
58 Goffords Close
59 Liberton's Wynd
60 Carthraes Close
61 Forrester's Wynd
62 Back of Bess's Wynd
63 Bess's Wynd
64 Steil's Close
65 Fishmarket Close
66 Back of Borthwicks Close
67 Borthwick's Close
68 Assembly Close
69 Cow's Close
70 Covenant Close
71 Burnet's Close
72 Bell's Wynd
73 New Assembly Close
74 Stairlaw's Close
75 Kennedy's Close
76 Peebles Wynd
77 Marlin's Wynd
78 Nidries Wynd
79 Kinloch's Close
80 Dickson's Close
81 Cant's Close
82 Lord Streighan's Close
83 Black-friers Wynd
84 Todrick's Wynd
85 Murdoch's Close
86 Skinner's Close
87 Gray's on Mint Close
88 Hyndford's Close
89 Fowler's Close
90 Fountain Close
91 Marquess of Tweedale's Close
92 Worlds-end Close
93 Craig's Close
94 Scots Close
95 Hastie's Close
96 Robertson's Close
97 High School Wynd

To distinguish the Places whose Names are inserted in the original Plan that cannot for want of Room be put in this Reduced Plan from those in the above Table, they are here referred to by Letters as followeth

A Reservoir
B Tolbooth
C Haddow's hold Church
D Tolbooth Church
E Fishmarket
F Mary's Chappel
G Chander
H Magdalen Chappel
I Lord Minto's
K Lady Yester's Church
L The Market Cross
M The Town Guard House
N The Girth Cross

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

THE HISTORY OF EDINBURGH.

BOOK I.

From its Foundation, about the Year, according to the Chriſtian Æra, 626.

CHAP. I.

Shewing the Origin of Edinburgh, *Etymology of its Name, and Tranſactions of its Inhabitants to the Reformation of Religion in the Year* 1556.

Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 6.

THE Origin of *Edinburgh*, like that of other antient Cities, is variouſly accounted for. By fabulous writers, it is called *Vallis Doloroſa*, that is, the *Sorrowful Vale*; and ſometimes *Caſtrum Puellarum*, the *Maiden Caſtle*, from the Daughters of *Pictiſh* Kings ſaid to have been educated therein. But theſe idle Stories, being deviſed by Romantic *French* Writers, about Five hundred Years ago, deſerve not the leaſt Credit.

Id. ibid.

By *Buchanan*, we are told, that *Edinburgh* is denominated *Dun-Edin*; but he thinks it ought rather to be called *Edinum*; and tho' he ſays that neither of theſe Appellations is hard to be underſtood, yet has not thought fit to give us the Meaning of either. However, *Dun-Edin* is generally underſtood to ſignify *Edin*'s *Caſtle*, and ſo denominated from its being founded by *Aidan*, one of our Kings, who came to the Crown in the Year 570. That this is a Miſtake, is evident; for it appears to a Demonſtration, by all our own, and other Hiſtorians, that our *Scotiſh* Anceſtors never were in Poſſeſſion of the Country of *Lothian*, wherein *Edinburgh* is ſituated, till the Year 839, when *Kenneth Macalpine* ſubdued the *Pictiſh* Nation, to whom it then, and antiently, belonged, before the Arrival of the *Saxons* or *Engliſh* in *Britain*; whereby it is manifeſt, beyond diſpute, that the Origin of *Edinburgh* cannot be owing to the *Scots* or a *Scotiſh* King; which is confirmed by Sir *James Dalrymple*, one of our greateſt Antiquaries.

Ford. Scotichron. lib. 4. cap. 4. Hect. Boët. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 10. f. 203.

Boët. Hiſt. lib. 10.

Buchan. Hiſt. lib. 5. cap. 69.

Dalrymp. Collect. p. 273.

Now, as the Origin of *Edinburgh* cannot be deduced from King *Aidan*, it muſt be fetched from the *Gaelick*, or antient *Scotiſh* Compound, *Dun-Edin*; *Dun*, the former Part, ſignifying a *Hill* or *Caſtle*, and *Edin*, the latter, a *Face*; wherefore, in *Engliſh*, it muſt either be called *Hill Caſtle*, or *Face Caſtle*; which will by no means anſwer, ſeeing the *Caſtle*, which is the real *Edinburgh*, and from which the Town has received its Name, is built on the Top or upper Part of the Hill inſtead of the Face of it; ſo, in lieu of the Appellation of *Face Caſtle*, it would more properly be denominated *Top Caſtle*: Whereby, we ſee, that all who deduce the Origin of this *Caſtle* or City, from either of the above mentioned Names, have

but a ſorry Foundation to build their *Dun-Edin* on.

Camd. Brit. in Com. Laud.

Camden, having learn'd, that the Caſtle and City of *Edinburgh*, are, by the *Scotiſh* Highlanders, denominated *Dun-Edin*, and that *Aidan*, in the *Welſh* or *Britiſh* Tongue, ſignifies a *Wing*, has ſpared no Pains to make them the *Caſtrum Alatum* or *Winged Caſtle* of *Ptolomy*; and, to that end, has converted *Edinburgh*, which is ſituated near the Southern Confines of *Scotland*, into the *Caſtrum Alatum*, which the ſaid *Ptolomy* has placed almoſt at the Northern Extremity of the Kingdom; as may be obſerved by inſpecting his Map of *Albion* or *Britain:* And that nothing might be wanting to aſcertain their being the *Caſtrum Alatum*, aſſures us, that *Edinburgh* is a *Britiſh* and *Saxon* Compound; *Edin*, the former Part, ſignifying a *Wing*, and *Burgh*, the latter, a *Caſtle*; wherefore it is undoubtedly the *Winged Caſtle* of *Ptolomy* as aforeſaid.

Remark. As by Diſtance it is plain, that the City and Caſtle of *Edinburgh* cannot be the *Caſtrum Alatum* of *Ptolomy*; ſo it is evident, that, inſtead of any Part of *Edinburgh* or *Edwinſburgh*, being *Britiſh*, it is purely a *Saxon* or *Engliſh* Compound, without the leaſt Affinity, either to the *Gaelick*, the antient *Scotiſh*, or the *Welſh* Languages; for *Edin*, the former Part, being the Diminutive of *Edwin*, and *Burg* or *Burgh*, the latter, implying a *Caſtle*, it is thereby ſhewn to ſignify *Edwin's Caſtle*; as hereafter more fully will appear. Wherefore it is manifeſt, that *Camden*'s *Welſh Aidan*, a *Wing*, has not the leaſt Relation to *Edinburgh*, no more than *Ptolomy*'s *Caſtrum Alatum* has.

As by what has been ſaid, I think it plainly appears, that the Origin of *Edinburgh* is not owing to the *Scots*. I ſhall now, as Conjectures are free, attempt to ſhew, That the Origin of this City and Caſtle may be deduced from another Source; previous to which, it will be neceſſary to premiſe a few Things concerning the antient Inhabitants of the Country wherein *Edinburgh* is ſituate.

By the beſt and moſt antient Hiſtorians, it appears, that the large Country in the Northern Part of *Britain* (bounded, on the North, by *Antoninus Pius*'s Wall, commonly called *Graham*'s *Dike*, and the Friths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, and, on the South, by the Wall of *Severus*, vulgarly called the *Picts Wall* from its Vicinity to that People, and the Frith of *Solway*, and Æſtuary of the River *Tine*, containing, *viz.* the Countries of *Eaſt-Lothian*, *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *March* or *Merſe*, almoſt all the Country of *Northumberland*, and Part of *Cumberland*, *Teviotdale*, *Tweeddale*, *Annandale*, *Nidſdale*, *Galloway*, *Kircudbright*, *Wigton*, *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, *Aire*, *Renfrew*, *Clydeſdale*, and Part of *Lenox* and *Stirling* Shires), was inhabited by the *Gaels* before the Arrival either of the *Romans* or *Saxons* in this Iſland (to whom the *Romans* gave the Appellation of *Picts*); which, in another Work of mine, ſhall be more fully demonſtrated; and that the ſaid large Country firſt came into Poſſeſſion of the *Scots*, after the Conqueſt of the *Picts* by *Kenneth Macalpine* in the Year 839, as aforeſaid.

The *Gaels* or *Picts*, the antient Inhabitants of the ſaid large Diſtrict, for aught appears, were firſt ſubdued by *Agricola* the *Roman* General, about the Year 58; who, for its Security, formed a Prætentura or Barrier, conſiſting of a Chain of Fortreſſes or Caſtles erected on the *Iſthmus* between the Æſtuaries of *Glotta* and *Bodotria* (Friths of *Clyde* and *Forth*); which Country was recovered from the *Romans* by the *Picts* and *Caledonians*, is evident, by *Adrian* the Emperor's having withdrawn the Barrier to the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland* in the Northern Parts of *England*, where he erected an earthen Rampart a-croſs the Iſland, as a Boundary to the *Roman* Province in *Britain*. But the Country betwixt the old and new Barriers being regained by *Lollius Urbicus* the *Roman* Lieutenant in this Iſland, he replaced the Barrier on the *Iſthmus* aforeſaid, and, inſtead of a Prætentura, erected the Wall above mentioned called *Graham*'s *Dike*; through which the *Scots* and *Picts* having ſoon after forced a Paſſage, not only recovered the Country, but, breaking through the Wall of *Adrian*, committed great Ravages in the *Roman* Province; and, having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome Countries therein, they were afterwards reſtored by Treaty to the Emperor *Severus*, and not Part of the Country between the ſaid Walls, as ſome Writers have vainly imagined; which is manifeſt by *Severus*'s having erected a new Wall almoſt contiguous to that of *Adrian* aforeſaid: The *Veſtigia* of both are ſtill to be ſeen in the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland* aforeſaid.

Tacit. in vit. Agricol.

Spart. in vit. Anton. Pi. Aug. Script. p. 151.

Capitol. in vit. Anton. Pi. Aug. Script. p. 132.

Æl. Spart. in vit. Sever.

The *Scots* and *Picts*, it ſeems, not ſatisfied with this Addition of Country, recommenced Hoſtilities; and committing great Depredations in the Province, occaſioned the Emperor *Valentinian* the Firſt, to ſend that conſummate General *Theodoſius* with a gallant Army to repreſs the fierce Invaders; which he effectually did, by expelling them the *Roman* Dominions, and recovering the Country between the Walls aforeſaid, erected it into a Province, and, in honour of the Emperor, called it *Valentia*; which, for aught I can learn, remained in Poſſeſſion of the *Romans*, till they left *Britain*, about the Year 445; when the *Scots* and *Picts* renewing their Incurſions, not only repoſſeſſed themſelves of the ſaid new Province, but committed great Ravages and Devaſtations in other Parts of the *Britiſh* Dominions.

Am. Marcel. Hiſt. Rom. lib. 27.

Now,

Now, the diſtreſſed *Britons*, who could expect no further Aſſiſtance from their old Friends the *Romans*, and being unable to defend themſelves againſt the furious Attacks of their fierce Northern Foes the *Scots* and *Picts*, called over the *Saxons* from the Country of *Holſtein*, in the lower Parts of *Germany*, to their Aſſiſtance; who arriving in *Britain* in the Year 449, under the Conduct of *Hengiſt*, and *Horſa* his Brother, joined the *Britons*, and, with their united Powers, marched againſt the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were advanced into the Southern Part of the Iſland, as far as *Stamford* in *Lincolnſhire*; where a Battle enſuing, the *Saxons* and *Britons* defeated their Enemies.

Bed. Hiſt. Eccleſ. Angl. lib. 15.

Hengiſt, who was ſo highly pleaſed and greatly encouraged by this Victory, having learn'd that there were divers ſtrong Walls or Fences in the Northern Parts of *Britain*, erected by the *Romans* to reſtrain the *Scotiſh* and *Pictiſh* Invaſions, about the Year 452, he adviſed *Vortigern* King of the *Britons* to ſend for *Ochta* and *Abiſa* his Son and Nephew from the Country of *Saxony* aforeſaid, who being well verſed in the Art of War, would fight againſt his Enemies the *Scots* and *Picts*, in the Northern Parts of *Britain*, provided he would beſtow on them the Countries in thoſe Parts adjacent to the *Gaelick Wall*. *Vortigern*, agreeing to *Hengiſt*'s Propoſal, forthwith ſent for the ſaid *Ochta* and *Abiſa*; who arriving in the Northern Parts of this Iſle, and, with Forty Keels or Ships, ſubdued divers Countries, and ſettled themſelves and Followers therein; which is confirmed by *William* of *Malmſbury* and *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, two celebrated antient *Engliſh* Hiſtorians; the latter of whom tells us, that they arrived in *Britain* with a numerous Fleet of Ships full of armed Men.

Hen. Hunt. in Rer. Angl. Script. p. 309.

Hen. Hiſt. Brit. cap. 37.

Malmſ. de geſt. Reg. Angl. lib. 1. p. 9.

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. ad an. 454. p. 157.

Remark. That the *Gaelick Wall* above mentioned, is that of *Antoninus Pius*, erected by *Lollius Urbicus*, as aforeſaid, at preſent denominated *Graham*'s *Dike*, I think is beyond Contradiction, by its running through the Lands of the *Gael*; and that the Countries in the Northern Parts of *Britain*, ſaid to be ſubdued by the ſaid *Ochta* and *Abiſa*, were in the Neighbourhood of the ſaid *Gaelick Wall*, cannot be juſtly controverted.

Nor that the *Scotiſh* Nation is highly obliged to *Nennius* for this great Diſcovery; for, by his calling *Antoninus Pius*'s *Fence* or *Graham*'s *Dike*, by the Appellation of the *Gaelick Wall*, it is manifeſt, it could only have that Name from the People the *Gael* (by the *Romans* called *Picts*) amongſt whom it was erected, as *Severus*'s *Fence* in the Northern Parts of *England*, from its Vicinity to the *Pictiſh* Nation (by the *Britons* denominated *Gael*) was called the *Picts Wall*; whereby is diſcovered the great Secret which has lyen hid for ſo many Ages, *viz.* That our Anceſtors, by Foreigners, denominated *Scots* and *Picts*, called themſelves *Gael* or *Gauls*; which, till this Time, ſeems to have been unknown to all Foreigners, nay, to ourſelves: For although our Highlanders, the Deſcendants of the firſt Inhabitants of *Albion* or *Britain* (which I hope elſewhere to make appear they are) ſtill call themſelves *Gael*; yet to them it ſeems to be unknown, that their Predeceſſors, by the *Romans*, *Engliſh*, and other foreign Invaders, called *Scots* and *Picts* as aforeſaid, that their proper Appellations were *Gael*, by which they muſt have called themſelves, as is apparent by the Name of the ſaid Wall, and our Highlanders ſtill calling themſelves *Gael*; and regarding the Appellations of *Scots* and *Picts* as a foreign Impoſition, juſtly deſpiſed the ſame, as the ſaid Highlanders, their Poſterity, ſtill do.

By this valuable, and never to be forgotten Diſcovery, an End is put to the great Diſpute of the *Scots* and *Picts* being different Nations; and by which is refuted the idle Tales and Dreams of our own Hiſtorians, who fetch the *Scots* from the *Egyptians* and *Scythians*, and the *Picts* from the *Agathirſy*.

Ford. Scotichron. lib. 3. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 2.

Hector. Boët. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 1.

That the Country, wherein *Ochta* and *Abiſa* landed, was that of *Lothian* on the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, in the Neighbourhood of the ſaid *Gaelick Wall*, and to which they were invited by the aforeſaid *Vortigern*, appears to me beyond Diſpute: For, in the Seventh Century, it ſeems to have been fully occupied by the *Engliſh*; for we are told, by *Bede*, that *Ecgfried*, King of *Northumberland*, in the Year 685, invaded *Pictland*; and a Battle enſuing, he with the greateſt Part of his Army were cut off; by virtue whereof, the *Picts* repoſſeſſed themſelves of that Part of their antient Dominions which compoſed the Northern Part of the ſaid Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And that we may not miſtake the Country here mentioned, our Author tells us, that amongſt the great Number of *Engliſh* who left the Country on this melancholy Occaſion, the Reverend *Trumwin*, with his People, withdrew from the Monaſtery of *Ebbercurnig*, ſituate in the Country of the the *Engliſh*, on the Arm of the Sea which ſeparates the Lands of the *Engliſh* from thoſe of the *Picts*. This Place is at preſent denominated *Abercorn*, ſtanding on the Southern Bank of the Frith of *Forth*, and Eaſtern ſide of the *Curnig Burn*, about Eight Miles to the Weſtward of *Edinburgh*.

Bed. Hiſt. Eccleſ. lib. 4. cap. 26.

And, to put it beyond Diſpute, that the above named Countries, or Part of them, between the Walls aforeſaid, belonged to the *Engliſh*, in the Eighth Century, *anno* 734, *Bede*, in his State of the *Northumbrian* Church, tells us, that there were then, in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, Four Biſhopricks, *viz.* at *Eboracum* or *York*, *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland*, *Hagulſtad* or *Hexham*, and *Candida Caſa* or *Whitehearn* in *Galloway*; which manifeſtly ſhews, that the Countries beſouth the Frith of *Forth* and *Clyde*, now belonging

Ibid. lib. 5. cap. 24.

belonging to *Scotland*, at that time belonged to *England*; which is confirmed by a celebrated Hiſtorian, who tells us, that *Candida Caſa* was ſituated in the *Engliſh* Border near the Confines of *Scotland*.

Malſm. de geſt. Reg. Angl. lib. 3. p. 272.

And, as a farther Proof, to ſhew that the Country adjoining to the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth* muſt have early been poſſeſſed and inhabited by the *Engliſh*, is the Names of the numerous Diſtricts, Towns, and Places therein; which being chiefly *Engliſh*, are as different from the Appellations of thoſe on the Northern Side of the ſaid Frith, as the Difference is between the *Engliſh* and *Gaelick* Languages, as proper Judges may eaſily perceive. But, for the Information of ſuch of my Readers as are not well verſed in the Etymology of the Names of the ſaid Places, it is neceſſary to acquaint them, that the Names of all Towns and Places which end in *Burg* or *Burgh*, *Kirk*, *Houſe*, *Mill*, *Side*, *Mund*, or *Mond*, *Burn*, *Dam*, *Hall*, *Ham*, *Home*, *Rig*, *Foord*, *Field*, *Yard*, *Land*, *Cot*, *Neſs*, *Bank*, *Stat*, *Stead*, *Stream*, *Brig*, *Bottle*, *Dike*, *Dale*, &c. are all of a *Saxon* or *Engliſh* Origin. Whereby is ſhewn that the great Number of Places in the Country aforeſaid, of the above Terminations, could not be ſo denominated from caſual or adventitious Settlements in an Enemy's Country; which could have been but very inconſiderable, or next to none, conſidering the inceſſant Wars between the *Engliſh* and *Picts*, and ſince betwixt the *Scots* and *Engliſh*; wherefore the Settlements in theſe parts by the *Engliſh* muſt have been made by Conqueſt and Colonies, like thoſe of the *American* Plantations, where the Names of Places are impoſed at once from thoſe in the Mother-Countries the People came from; as is manifeſt from the vaſt Number of Places of the above Terminations in the antient *Saxony* or *Lower Germany* at this Time; a large Collection whereof I made when in that Country many Years ago.

The *Picts*, after the Expulſion of the *Engliſh* as above mentioned, quietly poſſeſſed their newly recovered Country till the Year 839; when the whole *Pictiſh* Nation was entirely conquered by *Kenneth Macalpine* King of *Scotland*; but, by the great Indolence and Indiſcretion of *Donald* his Succeſſor, the aforeſaid Countries were ſoon after recovered by *Oſbert* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland*; in the Poſſeſſion of whoſe Succeſſors they were *anno* 854; as is evident by an antient Writer, who tells us, That beſides the Town of *Edwinſburch* in *Lothian*, all the Lands belonging to the Monaſtery of *Balthere* or *Tiningham* in the ſame Country, extending from *Lombormore* or *Lammermuir* to *Eſcmuth* or *Invereſk*, belonged to the Church of *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland* in *Northumberland*; together with all the Lands on the Northern Side of the River *Tweed*, from the Source of the River *Edra* to its Influx to the ſaid River *Tweed*, with all the Lands lying between the ſaid River *Edra* and the River *Leder* in the Shire of *Berwick*; as did alſo the Town of *Melroſs* and *Coldingham* in the ſaid Country. Which puts it beyond Diſpute, that thoſe Lands and Towns at that Time belonged to *England*; for had they been then in *Scotland*, it is not to be preſumed, that they could have appertained to a Church in a Kingdom with which we were continually at War.

Ford. Scotichron. lib. 4. cap. 8.

Buchan. Hiſt. in vit. Donald.

Sim. Dunel. in vit. St. Cuthb. in decem ſcrip. Col. 69.

Ibid. de geſt. Reg. Angl. Col. 139.

Hoved. Annal. pars 1. p. 418. Mat. Weſtm. ad an. 870.

Some Time after, King *Gregory*, by his gallant Exploits, juſtly called the *Great*, reduced the Countries aforeſaid in the Year 880; of which we kept Poſſeſſion till the unlucky War with *Athelſtan* King of *England*, who, in the Year 938, recovered the ſame, together with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland*. But, after the Demiſe of *Athelſtan*, the *Danes* renewing their Attempts againſt *England*, *Edmund* his Succeſſor reſtored *Cumberland* to *Malcolm* I. for his Aſſiſtance againſt the ſaid *Danes* both by Sea and Land.

Ford. Scotichron. lib. 4. cap. 23.

Chr. Sax. ad an. 945.

And as we are told in an Abſtract from old *Scotiſh* Hiſtories, quoted by *Camden*, and publiſhed by *Innes*, that in the Reign of *Indulfus*, the Town of *Edinburgh* was given up to the *Scots*. Now as the ſaid *Indulfus* came to the Crown *anno* 952, which was the ſixth Year of *Edred* King of *England*, and was killed in the fourth Year of King *Edgar anno* 961; and as *Edwi*'s ſhort Reign of two Years was between thoſe of *Edred* and *Edgar*, *Edinburgh* muſt have been delivered up to *Indulf* by one of the ſaid three Kings about the Year 956, which is near 800 Years ago. Now as there does not appear to have been any War between *Scotland* and *England* ſince the Reigns of *Conſtantine* and *Athelſtan*, *Edinburgh* was probably taken by the latter, and continued in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* till given up to *Indulf*.

Cam. Brit. in Com. Laud.

Append. Innes Crit. Eſſ. p. 787.

And as *Edinburgh* was delivered up at this Time by the *Engliſh* to the *Scots*, ſo I think muſt the Country of *Lothian* wherein it is ſituated; for to give up a Caſtle or Town without the Country wherein it ſtands, would have been of no Service to the People to whom it was given; for, being ſurrounded by an Enemy's Country in Time of War, it could have been of no Advantage to the *Scots*; for by Want of Communication with it, would have become an eaſy Prey to the *Engliſh*.

Wherefore I think this plainly refutes the Story of *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, who tells us, that *Edgar* King of *England*, in the Year 975, gave to *Kenneth* King of *Scotland* the Country of *Lothian*, together with many other valuable Gifts; among which was 100 Ounces of pure Gold, many precious Stones, Rings, and ſilken Garments, to induce him and his Succeſſors to honour *Edgar* with his and their Preſence at his and their Royal Banquets

Mat. Weſt. Flor. Hiſt. 192.

Banquets or great Feſtivals, when the King of *England* ſits in State with the Crown on his Head.

Chron. Melroſ. ad an. 973.

Remark. As this Story, with that of *Edgar*'s being rowed in a Boat on the River *Dee*, near the City of *Cheſter* in *England* by eight Kings his Vaſſals, ſeem to be of a piece; they muſt have been deviſed by the mercenary Monks in Honour of their Patron and great Benefactor: for this bigotted Prince ſpoiled his Succeſſors to enrich thoſe idle Drones; for he is ſaid to have founded no leſs than forty Monaſteries, and repaired and beautified many more! And ſuch was his Profuſeneſs, and that of others to thoſe Hives, that we are told by *Ingulphus*, in his Hiſtory of *Croyland*, that the Treaſure of that Monaſtery in *Edgar*'s Reign, amounted to no leſs a Sum than 10,000 Pounds *Sterling*, beſides holy Veſſels, Shrines, *&c.* Hence we may gueſs at the immenſe Riches of the Convents in thoſe Days!

Ingulph. Hiſt. Croyland.

Ibid. p. 883.

Now as the Monks who were the Hiſtorians of thoſe Times, and to *Edgar* greatly indebted, who on their account expelled the ſecular Prieſts from the ſeveral Monaſteries of the Kingdom to make room for them; it is not to be wondered at, that they ſtuck at nothing to aggrandize their great Benefactor: Wherefore, I think it is much to be queſtioned, whether a Man who ſuffered himſelf to be thus duped by the inſatiable Monks, at the Expence of Juſtice, and that of the ſecular Prieſts, could be a Perſon of a ſound Judgment, or be endued with generous Sentiments or Greatneſs of Soul.

Although I have from the beſt Hiſtorians ſhewn, that *Ochta* and *Abiſa* above mentioned, were invited from *Saxony* in the lower Parts of *Germany*, by *Vortigern* King of the *Britons*, to aſſiſt him againſt his fierce Enemies the *Scots* and *Picts* in the Northern Parts of *Britain*, and ſet forth the Terms on which they came hither; which were to have the Lands and Countries in the Neighbourhood of the *Gaelick* Wall conferred on them as aforeſaid; and from the ſaid Hiſtorians proved, that *Ochta* and *Abiſa* landed in, ſubdued and poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſaid Northern Parts of *Britain*: Yet ſuch is the Obſtinacy of ſome malevolent ſelf-conceited Men, and their natural Propenſity to Cavil and Contradiction, that, without the leaſt Authority, other than their own weak Imaginations, are vainly led to declare, tho' they have not the Aſſurance to publiſh it, that the firſt Invaſion and Conqueſt of the Countries near the *Gaelick* Wall, on the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth* by the *Saxons* or *Engliſh*, was by *Oſwi* King of *Northumberland*; of whom *Bede*, in the Year 616, in reciting the Exploits performed by certain of the *Engliſh* Kings, tells us, that the ſaid *Oſwi* ſubdued the greateſt Part of the *Scots* and *Picts* who inhabited *Britain*, that is, the Northern Borders or Boundary of the *Britons* or *Welſh*.

Remark. As the greateſt Part here mentioned by our Author, cannot imply the whole; I am of opinion, the *Pictiſh* Country ſubdued by *Oſwi*, was the Weſtern Part of the controverted Diſtrict, lying between the Friths of *Clyde* and *Solway*, then denominated *Galweia*, in *Latin Galovidia* or *Galwallia*, at preſent *Galloway*; for this Country being at a great Diſtance from *Lothian*, where the aforeſaid *Ochta* and *Abiſa* are thought to have landed, it may be preſumed that the former was not ſo eaſily ſubdued as the latter, more eſpecially if we conſider, that, by its natural Sterrility, mountainous and craggy Nature, it was not ſo inviting to an Enemy, as the fertile and delightful Eaſtern Parts of *Lothian* were. Beſides, we muſt conſider that *Ochta* and *Abiſa* were by Contract obliged to ſettle alongſt the *Gaelick* Wall, to defend the *Britons* or *Welſh* in the Southern Parts of the Iſland from *Scotiſh* and *Pictiſh* Incurſions.

Add to this, that the Names of the Towns and Places in this Country being almoſt all *Gaelick*, ſhew that it was not ſo early conquered, or ſo long in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* as the Countries in the Eaſtern Part of the ſaid Diſtrict were, where the Appellations of the Towns and Places are generally *Engliſh* as already hinted; which is in a great meaſure corroborated by *Oſwi*'s having about the ſame time ſubdued Part of the *Scotiſh* Territories, which then lay on the Northern Side of the Frith of *Clyde*, oppoſite to the ſaid *Pictiſh* Country of *Galloway*, on the Southern Side of the ſaid Frith.

Having paved the Way to come at the Origin of *Edinburgh*, by ſhewing, that the Country of *Lothian* wherein it is ſituated was ſubdued by the *Engliſh Saxon* above thirteen hundred Years ago; and that the Origin of *Edinburgh* is not owing to the *Scots*; I ſhall now endeavour to diſcover the Time when and by whom it was founded.

As I have above attempted to ſhew, that the Country of *Lothian* wherein *Edinburgh* is ſituated, was Part of the *Northumbrian* Kingdom of *Barnicia* inhabited by the *Engliſh*, to which the celebrated King *Edwin* not only added the *Dierian* Kingdom of *Northumberland*, but brought the other *Saxon* Nations in *Britain* under his Dominion, that of *Kent*, in Reſpect to King *Eadbald* his Brother-in-law only excepted.

Now as *Edwin* had ſo greatly increaſed his Power, it was neceſſary to provide for his Security againſt Inſurrections, Rebellions, and Attacks from without; the moſt effectual Method for preventing of which, being by Strong-holds; he, no doubt, cauſed many Fortreſſes or Caſtles to be erected throughout his large Dominions. And, as no Place was fitter for a Work of this Kind than

than the high and inacceſſible Rock whereon the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* ſtands, in the dangerous Neighbourhood of the *Scots* and *Picts*; I am therefore of opinion, that the ſaid *Edwin* bids the faireſt for Founder of the ſaid Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; which, if allowed, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe it to have been founded by him about the Year ſix hundred and twenty ſix, which was the Middle of his Reign. And that the ſaid *Edwin* did erect a Fortreſs in this Place, I think, does in ſome meaſure appear by *Simeon* of *Durham*, about the Middle of the ninth Century, calling it *Edwineſburch*; this literally rendered into modern *Engliſh*, is *Edwin his Caſtle*; and the ſaid *Edwin* being the only Prince of that Name who was King of *Northumberland*, I think it could only be ſo denominated from him. And if we may believe *John* of *Walingford* an *Engliſh* Hiſtorian, *Edinburgh* belonged to *England* in the Year 936; by telling us, that King *Athelſtane*, on the Marriage of his Siſter to *Sictric*, or *Sihtric* a *Dane*, that his Siſter might not ſtoop ſo low as to the Title of Counteſs, he conferred on *Sictric* that of King, who had for his Kingdom all the Country (then called *Northumberland*) from the River *Theys* (which at preſent divides the Countries of *York* and *Durham*) as far as *Edinburgh*; that is, to the Frith of *Forth*.

Sim. de geſt. Reg. Angl. ad an. 854.

Cart. in Arch. Edin.

And as a farther Proof that this Caſtle and City antiently went by the Appellation of *Edwineſburg*, King *David* I. in his Charter of Foundation of the *Abbey* of *Holyrood-Houſe*, in the Year 1128, gave to the Abbot and Monks of his new Erection, a Spot or Piece of Ground in his Town of *Edwineſburg*, the Church or Chapel of its Caſtle, the Tiends or Tithes of its Mills, half the Hides and Tallow of his Beaſts killed therein, and an Annuity of forty Shillings out of his ſaid Town of *Edwineſburg*.

Ibid.

By what has been ſaid concerning the Origin of *Edinburgh*, it will be a very difficult Matter to deduce it from another Source. However, as the Truth thereof cannot be poſitively aſcertained, it muſt be left to the Judgment of the judicious, unprejudiced, and impartial Reader to determine as he ſhall judge proper.

As many of our Countrymen are of opinion, that it is a Diſhonour to our Nation to aſcribe the Origin of our Metropolis to the *Engliſh*, that plainly appears to be the Effect of Incogitancy; for it is much more honourable for us to attribute the Foundation of *Edinburgh* to the *Engliſh* than to our Anceſtors; ſeeing 'tis thereby ſhewn that we either took it from them by Force, or compelled them to give it up by Treaty. And no doubt it will be readily acknowledged by all, that it would have been a much greater Honour to us to have taken the City of *London*, and converted it into the capital City of our own Kingdom; whereby it ſhewn the fallacious Way of ſome Mens judging.

Now as the Appellation *Edinburgh* appears to be the Name of the Caſtle, deduce it from what Origin you will, the Town has ſpoiled the Fortreſs of its Name; which muſt have happened on this Occaſion. The Country wherein it is ſituated, after it came into Poſſeſſion of the *Scots*, was for many Years expoſed to the Ravages of the *Engliſh* and *Danes*; wherefore 'tis not to be doubted but the neighbouring Inhabitants erected Houſes near it for its Protection (the like whereof we have many Inſtances in other Places); which at laſt becoming a conſiderable Place, the Name of the Caſtle was applied to the Town, and the Fortreſs, as if it owed its Origin to the City, is called the *Caſtle of Edinburgh*, as if the Town had been erected before it.

By *Simeon* of *Durham*'s mentioning *Edinburgh* to have been either a Town or Village in the Year 854, its Foundation probably may be near coeval with that of its Caſtle. Be that as it will, *Edinburgh* ſeems to have been but of little Note till about the Middle of the fourteenth Century; at which Time it was one of the four Boroughs which compoſed the *Chalmerlain's Air* or Court held yearly at *Haddington*, the County-Town of *Eaſt-Lothian*. And by what *Walſingham* ſays of *Edinburgh*, about forty Years after, it appears to have conſiſted of mean Houſes covered with Straw. But, about the ſame Time we are told by *Froiſart*, that *Edinburgh* was a large Town, the chief of the Kingdom, and Reſidence of the King. In the laſt Year of King *James* I. 1436, a Parliament being held here for the firſt Time, it began to be better looked on. And after the Year 1456, when Parliaments continued to be held therein, we may from that Period date the Time of its Beginning to flouriſh, and of its juſtly being reckoned the Capital of the Kingdom.

Dunel. de geſt. Reg. Angl. ad an. 854.

Leg. Burg. cap. 128.

Walſing. Hiſt. Angl. p. 308.

Hiſt. Froiſ. vol. 2. p. 145. & 300.

The Reaſon of *Edinburgh*'s having no ſooner attained to the Honour of being the chief Town of the Kingdom, and of its not having been in a more flouriſhing Condition before the fourteenth Century, I take to be owing to its Situation on the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, where it was greatly expoſed to the Depredations of the *Engliſh*; who, in all their Invaſions of *Scotland*, if they were not overcome in their March thither, never ſtopped till they came to this City, which they frequently pillaged and burnt: Thoſe Ravages occaſioned the Countries beſouth the ſaid Frith to be but thinly inhabited, whereas thoſe benorth that ſtrong Barrier abounded with People, eſpecially the County of *Fife*; the Southern Side whereof, on the Northern Bank of the ſaid Frith, was, and is ſtill ſo crouded with Towns and Villages, that at a Diſtance they appear on the Coaſt for divers Miles like one

one continued Town. And, till about the Middle of the fifteenth Century, our Kings generally reſided on the Northern Side of that Æſtuary.

Voyage Duc du Rohan.

We are told by the Duke of *Rohan* in his Travels, that *Edinburgh*, which in the Year 1600, was the chief Town in *Scotland*, and Reſidence of the King, was about one thouſand Paces in Length, and four or five hundred in Breadth; adding, there was nothing remarkable in it, but the great Street, which was very long and broad, extending from one End of the Town to the other; that the Houſes were not ſumptuous, being almoſt built of Wood; but to make amends, are ſo full of Inhabitants, that probably there is no Town elſewhere of its Dimenſions ſo populous.

Now conſidering how late it was before *Edinburgh* began to make a Figure, and the Ravages it underwent by the *Engliſh*, who not only frequently ſpoiled it of every thing of Value, but carried off its Records and burnt the Town, as already hinted; it is therefore not to be wondered at, that there are in the City-Archives ſo few and late Accounts of the Tranſactions of the Citizens, which reach no higher than a Charter of King *Robert* I. of the 28th *May*, *anno* 1329; and from that Time to the Year 1551, there are only a few Scraps which ſeem to have been caſually picked up; but ſince that Period, a Series of the publick Tranſactions are fully and clearly recorded in the City Regiſters.

Cart. Rob. 1. an. 1329.

Although, by the want of Records, as aforeſaid, I cannot aſcertain by which of our Kings *Edinburgh* was conſtitute a Burgh Royal: Yet that it was one of the firſt in *Scotland*, is evident, by its having been one of the Four Boroughs which compoſed the Chamberlain's Air or Court, which was annually held by the King's Chamberlain at *Haddington*, the County-Town of *Eaſt-Lothian*. And that it was a Royal Burgh in King *David* I.'s Time, is evident, by his calling it *meo Burgo*, that is, *my Burgh*; a Phraſe uſed by our Kings before they ſpoke of themſelves in the plural Number. And as for aught appears, *David* was the firſt of our Kings who conſtituted Royal Burghs, and made Laws at his Town of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine* in *Northumberland*, for their better Government; and as divers of his Charters are ſtill extant in ſeveral of the ſaid Burghs, it is not to be doubted, but *Edinburgh* was by him likewiſe erected into a Royal Burgh.

And as it was the Cuſtom of our Kings, when they made Royal Burghs, to grant to the Community of each of the ſaid Burghs, a large Territory or Diſtrict of Ground, conſiſting of Paſturage, Woods and Moſſes, for feeding their Cattle, building their Houſes, and ſupplying the Inhabitants with Fuel; and the other Profits ariſing thereby, to be laid out in the publick Works belonging to the Burgh. Beſides, ſome of our Kings granted to the Burghs of their Erection, certain Lands called *Borough Roods and Acres*, which were diſtributed amongſt the Burghers, and held by them of the Corporation in Burgage. Wherefore, I am of opinion, that the large Diſtrict of Land, lying on the Southern Side of *Edinburgh* (the Boundaries whereof I have elſewhere ſet forth) called the *Borough Moor* and *Myre*, was given to the Magiſtrates, Council and Community of this City by the ſaid King *David*; which, had it not been feued, would at this Time have brought in a very great yearly Revenue to the Town; for ſome Part thereof is ſaid to be let at above a hundred times the Sum it is feued at.

John, Earl of *Carrick*, and eldeſt Son of King *Robert* II. and Lord High Steward of *Scotland*, by his Charter of the 4th of *July*, in the Year, 1385, granted to the *Edinburghers* a Power to erect Houſes within the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, with a Right of Egreſs and Regreſs to them and their Servants; which plainly ſhews, that this Fortreſs muſt then have been the Property of the Prince conferred on him by his Father. But though the Uſe the Citizens intended thoſe Houſes for be unknown, yet that it was a very great Favour to be allowed to erect Buildings within a Royal Caſtle and Palace, is without Diſpute.

Cart. Arch. Edin. 1385.

King *Robert* II. by his Charter of the 25th *July*, in the Year 1388, granted to the *Edinburghers*, a Spot of Ground on the Northern Side of the Market-Street, (I take it to be the Place whereon *Mill's-Square* is ſituate), of the Length of 60 Feet, and Breadth of 30, called the *Bell-Houſe*, towards beautifying the Town; which ſhews, that the High-Street was antiently denominated the *Market-Street*; which probably, after erecting the *Cowgate*, or Street in the Bottom, was changed to the Name of the *High-Street*. At this Time a very amazing and remarkable Event happened in *Edinburgh* on the following Occaſion.

Invent. Rec. in Arch. Edin. 1388.

Walter, Earl of *Athol*, Uncle to the King, being, by certain Women called *Witches*, told that he ſhould be crowned King of *Scotland*; a great Multitude of People, blinded with Ambition, readily gave credit to this fatal Prediction; for the accompliſhing of which, the only thing to be done was to diſpatch the beſt of Princes, King *James* I, who, according to the horrid Conſpiracy, was murdered by *Robert*, Grandſon to the ſaid *Walter*, *Robert Graham* his Kinſman, and other execrable Villains; whereby the Prophecy was in ſome meaſure fulfilled or eluded by the following ſhocking, though juſt and exemplary Puniſhments which were inflicted on the wickedly abandoned Murderers and their Accomplices for three Days ſucceſſively.

1437. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 10. Boet. Hiſt. lib. 17.

The

Id. ibid.

The first Day *Walter* was put into a Cart, wherein an Engine with a Pulley was erected; to which being bound, was divers Times hoised up to a great height, and the Rope let go at once, dropt almost to the Ground; and, by the sudden Check, suffered exquisite Torment, by the Relaxation of his Joints; then being placed on a Scaffold, in view of the People, a red-hot or glowing Iron Crown was put on his Head, with this Inscription, *The King of Traitors*. The second Day he was fixed on a Hurdle, and drawn by Horses through the principal Streets of the City; and on the third Day was exposed on a Scaffold, cut open alive, his Heart and Bowels pulled out and thrown into the Fire before his Face; his Head cut off and exposed on a high Pole erected in the most publick Place in the City, and his Body quartered, and sent to be put up in the chief Towns of the Kingdom. *Robert* his Grandson, on account of his Age, and being only an Accomplice, was hanged and quartered. *Graham* the Murderer was carried in a Cart through the Town, with his Right-Hand (which committed the horrible Crime) nailed to a Gibbet erected therein, whilst the Executioner incessantly ran red-hot Irons into his Shoulders, Thighs, Legs, and Parts of the Body remotest from the Vitals; then quartered him alive as they had done *Walter*.

1447. Cart. in Arch. Edin.

On the 24th Day of *November*, King *James* II. granted to the *Edinburghers* the *Trinity-Fair*, with all the Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging.

The unhappy *Henry* VI. King of *England*, after the unfortunate Defeat of his Army at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, in the Year 1461, fled with *Margaret* his Queen, and *Edward* his Son Prince of *Wales*, to *Scotland* for Refuge; where, during his Residence in *Edinburgh*, was honourably entertained by the Citizens; the Consideration whereof induced him, by his Letters patent, dated at *Edinburgh* the 2d of *January*, in the 41st Year of his Reign, to grant to the said Citizens and their Successors, as full and free Liberty to traffick in *England* as the Natives thereof, and to pay no other Duties for their Merchandize, than his Subjects the Citizens of *London*. But this unhappy Prince not being restored to the Crown, his Grant was of no Effect. However, the Reasons set forth in the Letters patent, for granting this ample Privilege to the *Edinburghers*, are, That the said King *Henry* his Royal Consort *Margaret*, and his Son *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*, with divers of his Nobility, being expelled his Kingdom of *England* by certain rebellious Traitors; at his Arrival, and during his long Residence in *Edinburgh*, was honourably received, and with great Humanity, favourably entertained by the Provost and Citizens of *Edinburgh*.

1461.

1463. Cart. in Arch. Edin.

The Markets for Provisions &c. in *Edinburgh*, having hitherto had no certain Places assigned them by Royal Authority to be held in, were in a fluctuating Condition, till King *James* III. by his Letters patent of this Time, granted the *Edinburghers* a Charter, ratifying and confirming the several Places appointed by the Magistrates and Town-Council for the respective Markets to be held in: Whereof the following is a Copy. 1477.

Cart. in Arch. Edin.

" *James*, be the Grace of God, King of
" *Scottis*, to all and sindrie oure Lieges and
" Subdits quham it efferis to quhais Knaw-
" lage thir oure Letters sal cum greting.
" Forsamekle as it is, be oure speciale
" Charge, statute, and ordaint be the Pro-
" vost, Bailzeis, and Counsale of oure
" Burgh of *Edinburgh*, for the Honoure,
" Proffit and Honestee of oure said Burgh,
" and Plennesing of voide Places within the
" samyn, that the Markets to be holden
" in Tyme coming in the samyn, upon the
" Market-Dayis, Fair-Dayis, and all o-
" ther Dayis needful, sall be haldin and
" set on this wise, as eftir folowis. That
" is to say, in the first plaice, the Market
" of Hay, Stro, Gars and Horse Mete, to
" be usit and haldin in the *Cowgaite*, fra
" *Forster*'s Wynd down to *Peblis* Wynde;
" alsa, the Fish Market, fra the *Frere*
" Wynde to the *Netherbow*, on baithe the
" Sids of our common Strete; alsa, the Salt-
" Market to be haldin in *Nudreis* Wynde;
" alsa, the Cramys of Chapmen to be set
" fra the *Belhouse* down to the *Trone*, on the
" North Side of oure said Strete; alsa, the
" Hatmakars and Skynnars fornent thame
" on the South Side of the samyn; alsa,
" the Wod and Tymber Market, fra *Dal-*
" *rimpill* Zarde to the *Gray-Frers* and West-
" erwart; alsa, the Scho-Market of Cordo-
" nars, frae *Forestar*'s Wynde End, West-
" wart to *Dalrimpill* West Zarde-Dike;
" alsa, the rede barkit Leddir with thame;
" alsa, the Nolt-Market of Carcages and
" Mutone, about the *Trone*, and sa doun-
" throuch to the *Frere* Wynde, alsa, all
" Partricks, Pluvars, Capones, Conyngs,
" Chekins, and all other wyld Foulis and
" tame to be usit and sald about the
" Market Croce, and in na othir Place;
" alsa, all qwyck Bestis, Ky, Oxon, not
" to be brought in the Town, bot under
" the Wall, fer West at oure Stable;
" alsa, the Mele-Market of all Graine
" and Cornes, fra the Tolbuth up to
" *Libertones* Wynde; alsa, fra thince up-
" wart to the *Treves*, the Market of all
" Cottone, Claith, quhite, gray, and all
" uthir Claith quhits within six Quarters;
" and all Lynnyng Claith to be sald thare,
" and in na other Place; alsa, all Butter,
" Cheise, Woll, and sicklike Gudis yat
" suld be weyit, to be usit at the *Over-*
" *bow*, and a *Trone* set thare, and not to
" be opinnyt qubil the Hour of Nyne Fo-
rownoon;

" rownoone; alſa, all Trone Work belonging (to) Cutlors, Smetlys, Lorymars, Lokmakars, and all ſic Werkmen, to be uſit beneth the *Neyrbow*, before and about *Sanct Mary* Wynde; alſa, all ald Graith and Ger, to be uſit and ſald in the *Friday* Market before the *Gray-Frers*, like as is uſit in uther Countreis.

" The quhilk Statuts and Ordinance and ſettling of Markets as is above writen, for the Cauſes foreſaide, we ratify and approvis be thir oure Lettirs, chargeing herefore ſtraitlie, and commandis all and ſindrie oure Liegis and Subdits foreſaids, and in ſpeciale the Comunite and Inhabitants of oure ſaid Burgh, quham it effers, that ze and ilk ane of zow obſerve and kepe the ſaid Statuts, and redily intend, anſwer and obey our ſaid Proveſt and Bailzies, yat now are, and yat ſal happin to be for the Tyme, in the ſetling and halding of the ſaids Markets, and kepeing thame in the Places before writen, efter the Tennour of the ſaid Statutes, and nocht to cum in ony wiſe in contrar the ſamyn, under all the hieſt Paine and Charge, yat ze and ilk ane of zow may comitt and incurr againe us in yat Part; and under the Pains ſet and ordaint be thame in thare common Buke upon the Gaineſtandars and Brekars of ſaid Statuts, and ſetling of the Markets, and to be punyſt tharefoir as effers. Gevin under oure privie Sele, at *Edinburgh*, the third Day of *October*, the Yere of oure Lord, a thouſand four hundreth ſevinty and ſevin Zers; and of our Regnne the auchtene Zere."

Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. in vit. Ja. III.

King *James* III. having highly diſobliged his Brother *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, and many of his Nobility, in ſuffering himſelf and Nation to be implicitly govern'd by a few mean Artificers, to his and their great Diſhonour, Prejudice to the Laws, and Hurt of the Kingdom! This prepoſterous Management occaſioned diverſe of the Nobility to enter into an Aſſociation to remove thoſe pernicious Upſtarts; which being ſoon accompliſh'd, *James* was ſo greatly intimidated, that he retir'd to his Caſtle of *Edinburgh* for Safety. But the Confederates, by favour of the Nation, being ſoon after appointed Governors of the Kingdom; *James* was confin'd by them in his ſaid Caſtle for the Space of nine Months.

Drum. Hiſt. Ja. III.

1481.

Id. ibid.

The Duke of *Albany*, not finding himſelf ſo much reſpected by his Fellow Regents as his Birth and Merits deſerved; and the Queen, out of conjugal Affection, daily importuning him, with her Prayers and Tears, for her Lord's Liberty; which at laſt prevailing on the Duke, he appointed ſome of his Friends to meet him at a certain Time at *Edinburgh*; which being perform'd unknown to the reſt of the Regents, they, in Conjunction with the loyal Citizens of *Edinburgh*, ſuddenly aſſaulted the ſaid Caſtle and took it by Surprize. 1482.

By this great Succeſs, *James* was happily reſtor'd both to his regal Power and Palace, whither many of the Nobility and Gentry from all Parts reſorted to attend him; when the King, in return for the great Service done him by his truly loyal and brave *Edinburghers*, by two of his Charters of the ſixth of *November* in this Year, granted to them divers great and valuable Privileges; amongſt which was that of the hereditary Office of Sheriff, with a Power to hold Courts for trying of Criminals, with Eſcheats and Fines belonging to the ſaid Office; with a Right to make By-laws and Statutes for the good Government of their City; together with an Exemption not only from the Payment of Duties on Salt, and divers other Commodities, but a Grant to take Cuſtom of the ſeveral Sorts of Merchandize at their Port of *Leith*, as ſpecified in the following Table.

Cart. Ja. III. in Arch. Edin.

DUTIES payable by the *Edinburghers* at *Leith*.

Duties inward.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Laſt of barell'd Goods, *viz.* Meal, Pitch, Tar, *&c.* -	1	4
For a Tun of Wine - -	1	4
For a Butt of Malmſy-wine -	1	0
For a Quarter 1000 Weight of Iron	2	0
For One hundred Ells of Sail-cloth	0	2
For Gretare of the Trone -	0	2
For a Barrel of Oil, Soap, Butter, *&c.*	0	6
For a Barrel of Onions or Apples	0	4
For a Laſt of Lint or Flax -	5	4
For One hundred of Timber, great and ſmall - - -	1	4
For One hundred of Bowſtrings	1	4
For one Tun of Wad - -	13	4
For a Pack of Wad - -	1	0
For a Girnel of Corn, Two Bags, one before, and another behind the Maſt; and the ſame from all girnelled Goods, to be paid to *St. Giles*'s Church-work -	0	0

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 20.

Duties outward.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Chalder of Salt - -	0	8
For a Chalder of Smithy Coals	0	8
For a Laſt of Hides - -	2	8
For a Sack of Wool and Skins	1	4
For a Pack of Cloth - -	0	8
For a Pack of Rabbits Skins, Lambs, Otters, *&c.* -	0	8

And, as a perpetual Remembrance of the Loyalty and Bravery of the *Edinburghers* on the aforeſaid Occaſion, the King granted them a Banner or Standard, with a Power to diſplay the ſame in Defence of their King, Country, and their own Rights. This Flag, at preſent denominated the *Blue Blanket*, is kept

Conveen. Ac. Blue Blanket.

kept by the Conveener of the Trades; at whoſe Appearance therewith, 'tis ſaid, that not only the Artificers of *Edinburgh* are obliged to repair to it, but all the Artiſans or Craftſmen within *Scotland* are bound to follow it, and fight under the Conveener of *Edinburgh*, as aforeſaid.

Having given an Account of the Duties of Import and Export, I think it will not be amiſs to ſhew the Reader the annual Amount of the petty Cuſtoms, common Mills, and Rents of certain Shops in *Edinburgh*; whereby he will be enabled to judge of the great Diſparity between the Rates of Things then and at preſent.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 31. The petty Cuſtoms of *Edinburgh*, were at this time let for the Sum of Twenty ſeven Merks; the petty Cuſtoms and Haven Silver at *Leith*, for the Sum of One hundred and ten Merks; the wild Aventors, Twelve hundred and ten Merks; the common Mills, at Four hundred and eighty Merks; eight Booths or Shops under the Northern Side of the old Tolbooth, at Four Pounds *per annum*, each; five Shops under the Southern Side of the ſaid Tolbooth, *viz.* one at Five Pounds, three at Two Pounds ten Shillings each, and one at Two Pounds; four Shops above the Booth-houſe Stair, (this I take to be the Place at preſent called the *Luckenbooths*) *viz.* one at Four Pounds ten Shillings, another at Two Pounds ten Shillings, the third at One Pound ten, and the fourth at Twenty Shillings; and the Skinners Booths, ſix in Number, One Pound ten Shillings of yearly Rent each. All the above, both Merks and Pounds, is *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 32. It being obſerv'd, that conſiderable Sums of Money accrued to the Bailiffs of *Edinburgh* by Eſcheats; they were now taken from them, and applied to the Uſe of the Town.

1485. Ibid. f. 19. 20. The *Edinburghers* reſolving to deprive the Inhabitants of *Leith* of certain Advantages, the Common Council ordain'd, That no Merchant of *Edinburgh* take into Partnerſhip with him any *Leither*, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings to the Church Work, and to be deprived of his Freedom of the Town for the Space of one Year. And to render the unhappy *Leithers* ſtill more miſerable, it was by the ſaid Council enacted, That none of the Town's Revenues be let to an Inhabitant of *Leith*; nor any of the Farmers of the ſaid Revenues take a *Leither* as a Partner in any Contract relating to the ſame; nay, not to take any Perſon of *Leith* into his Service in that reſpect, under the Penalties aforeſaid.

1496. Coun. Regiſt. f. 36. At this Time, when the beſt Wheat was ſold at Eleven Shillings *Scotiſh* the Boll, the Penny Loaf weighed thirteen Ounces and three Quarters. This ſeems to have been a Time of Dearth; for, ſome time before, Wheat appears to have been ſold at Six Shillings and eight Pence of the ſame Money.

It being at this Time believed, that the Diſtemper at preſent called the *French-pox*, was infectious, therefore, to prevent the bad Conſequences that might attend the ſuppoſed Contagion, the Privy Council ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*; of which the following is a Copy.

1497. Ibid. f. 33.

" It is oure ſoverane Lordis Will, and " the Command of the Lordis of his Coun- " ſall, ſent to the Proveſt and Bailies with- " in this Burgh, that this Proclamation fol- " lowand be put to Execution for the eſ- " chewing of the greit apperand Danger of " the Infectioun of his Lieges fra a contagi- " ous Siknes callit the *Grandgore*, and the " greit other Skayth that may occure to his " Lieges and Inhabitons within this Burgh. " 22d *September* 1497.

Id. ibid. " That is to ſay, We charge ſtraitlie " and command, be the Authoritie above " writtin, that all Maner of Perſonis be- " ing within the Fredome of this Burgh, " quhilk are infectit, or has bene infectit " and uncurit of this ſaid contagious " Plage callit the *Grandgore*, devoyd, red, " and paſs furth of this Toun, and com- " pair upoun the Sandis of *Leith*, at ten " Houris before None, and thair ſall have " and fynd Botis reddie in the Havin or- " dainit to thame be the Officaris of this " Burgh, reddelie furneiſt with Victualls, " to have thame to the Inch, and thair " to remane quhill God provyde for thair " Health; and that all uther Perſonis, the " quhilk taks upoun thame to hale the ſaid " contagious Infirmitie, and taks the Cure " thairof, that thay devoyd and paſs with " thame, ſua that nane of their Perſonis " quhilk taks the Cure upoun thame, uſe " the ſamyn Cure within this Burgh, in " Preſence or in Peirt any maner of Way; " and quha ſo be is fundin infectit, and " not paſſand to the Inche as ſaid is, " be *Mononday* at the Sone ganging to; " and in lykwayis, the ſaid Perſons that " have the ſaid Cure of Sanitie upoun " thame, give thay will uſe the ſamyn, " thay and ilk of thame ſall be brynt on " the Cheike with the marking Irne, that " they may be kennit in Tyme to cum; " and thairefter, give ony of thame re- " mains, thay ſall be baniſt but Fa- " vour."

1499. Ibid. f. 35. At this Time the Revenues of the Hoſpital of *St. Mary* Wynd being very ſmall, the Town-Council, for Maintenance of the Bead-People, ordered all the Alms, Oblations, *&c.* to be appropriated to their Relief; and for their better Support, ordained the moſt conſiderable Citizens to collect daily throughout the Town, the Charity of well diſpoſed Perſons, out of which the Chaplain to have a Salary of Ten Pounds *Scotiſh* Money yearly; and every Citizen refuſing to collect the ſaid Charity, to be liable to a Fine of Forty Pence of the ſame Money, for the Uſe of the ſaid Poor.

1500. Ibid. f. 36. I think it will not be amiſs to ſhew the Wages of Maſons at this Time, whereby the Hire of other Workmen may be gueſſed at. The Common Council of the City having reſolved to rebuild the Tower or Steeple of the old Tolbooth, the Wages of *John Marſer*, Maſter-Maſon, was Ten Shillings, and the Journeymen each Nine Shillings *Scotiſh* Money weekly.

1503. 1504. Ibid. f. 30. At this Time the Common Council ordered the Penny Loaf of Wheat Bread to weigh one Pound; and the Penny Cake one Pound eight Ounces, both *Scotiſh* Weight and Money; and Ale to be ſold at Sixteen Pence the Gallon, both the ſame Money and Meaſure.

King *James* IV. having, by his Charter of 6th *October anno* 1508, impowered the *Edinburghers* to ſet or lett in Fee-farm their common Lands called the *Borough-Moor*, and their common Marſh denominated the *Common Myre*; the Citizens were no ſooner in Poſſeſſion of this Grant, than they ſat about clearing the Ground, by cutting down a vaſt Number of large Trees; whereby the Quantity of Wood in their Hands on that Occaſion was ſo very great, that they could not diſpoſe of it: Wherefore, to encourage the Inhabitants to purchaſe the ſaid Wood, the Town-Council enacted, That whoever ſhould buy a Quantity thereof ſufficient to newfront the Tenement he, ſhe, or they dwelt in, ſhould be allowed to extend the ſaid new Front, the Space of ſeven Feet into the Street; whereby the High-Street was reduced fourteen Feet in its Breadth; and the Buildings which before had Stonern Fronts, were now converted into Wood, and the Burgh into a wooden City.

1508. Ibid. f. 26. In this Year divers of the Arts or Crafts in Town, petitioned the Common Council to have ſix or eight of their Number taken into the ſaid Council; and that they might be eligible to be choſen Bailies and other Officers of the City: To which Anſwer was returned, That they would make no Innovation in the Government of the Town without the Conſent of Parliament. This I take to be the firſt Time of the Trades applying to be admitted into the Town-Council.

1513. Ibid. f. 4. A great and dreadful Plague raging in *Edinburgh*, the Town-Council to prevent its Progreſs, ordered all Shops to be ſhut up, during the Space of fifteen Days, and neither Doors or Windows to be opened within that Time, but on extraordinary Occaſions; and nothing to be dealt in but Neceſſaries for the immediate Support of Life.

Remark. This certainly was a very wrong Step; for by ſhutting up the People in their Houſes, the Diſtemper, by Heat and want of Air, was thereby increaſed, and the verminous *Effluvia* nouriſhed; which augmenting the Number of Atoms, the Peſt was propagated; whereas cold Air deſtroyed them, and reſtored Health.

King *James* IV. by the Artifices of *France*, being drawn into an unneceſſary War againſt *England*, contrary to the Sentiments of his principal Nobility, muſtered his Army in the Borough-Moor, where he was joined by a Number of *Edinburghers*, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Angus* their Provoſt; thence marching into *England*, received by his Obſtinacy the greateſt Overthrow at the Village of *Flodun* in *Northumberland*, that the *Scots* ever received from the *Engliſh*, not ſo much in regard to the Number of the Slain, as the Quality of the Perſons, the King and moſt of the Nobility being cut off. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. in vit. Ja. IV. 1513.

Having had occaſion juſt to mention this unfortunate Prince, as to whoſe Fate in the foreſaid Battle our Hiſtorians are all in the dark: Wherefore I think it will not be amiſs to illuſtrate this Part of our Hiſtory, by ſhewing what befel him at that unhappy Period.

In the Battle called *Flodunfield*, which happened on the 9th of *September anno* 1513, King *James* IV. was killed; and his Body being found, was carried to, and embalmed at *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, incloſed in Lead, and ſent to *London*, and thence to the Monaſtery of *Shien* or *Richmond* in the County of *Surrey* in *England*; of which Queen *Katharine* adviſed her Huſband, King *Henry* VIII. then in *France*, *viz.* "That for Haſty- Burnet. Col-
"neſſe ſhe could not ſend his Grace the Peeſe lect. Rec. Hiſt.
"of the King of *Scots* Cote; but now I Reform.
"ſend you for your Beners a King's Cote:
"I thought to ſend himſelf unto you, but
"our *Engliſhe* Mens Harts wold not ſuffer
"it. My Lord of *Surrey* wold fayne knowe
"your Pleaſure in buryeing of the King
"of *Scots* Body." But King *James* dying under the Sentence of Excommunication, (probably for his being engaged in the unnatural War againſt his Father, who was killed at the Battle of *Stirling*), King *Henry* could not bury his Corpſe without the Pope's Licence, which was granted by *Leo* X. on Rym. Foed. tom. 3. p. 385. the 9th of *November* following.

However, it does not appear to have been buried; for, at the Diſſolution of the ſaid Monaſtery, which happened ſoon after, the Body was found wrapped in Lead, lying in a lumber Room belonging to the Convent; which being obſerved by certain Workmen, they cut off the Head; which Stow. ſurv. emitting a fragrant Smell, *Lancelot Young*, Lond. the Queen's Glaſier, carried it to his Houſe in *Woodſtreet*, in the City of *London*, where he kept it for ſome Time for its Fragrancy, and at length cauſed it to be buried amongſt other Bones taken out of the Chancel of *St. Michael*'s Church in the ſaid *Woodſtreet*.

News of the great Diſaſter and unhappy Coun. Regiſt. Battle above mentioned no ſooner arrived vol. I. f. 4. 5. at *Edinburgh*, than the Citizens were thrown into the greateſt Conſternation and Confuſion; for at this Time of imminent Danger a Proclamation was publiſhed, injoining

all

all the Inhabitants capable of bearing Arms, forthwith to appear in their beſt military Accoutrements, to march and join their Provoſt, on the Forfeiture of Life and Goods. But, that they did not all march on this Occaſion, is evident, by its being ſoon after ordered by the Town-Council, that the Citizens, at the tolling of the common Bell, ſhould repair to the Preſident's in their beſt military Dreſs, to defend the Town againſt the Attempts of the Enemy; at the ſame time diſcharging all Women from crying and clamouring in the Streets, on the Pain of Baniſhment; and that they ſhould repair to Church, and pray for Succeſs to the Army; and at other Times ſhould mind their Buſineſs at Home, and not incumber the Streets with their Preſence.

1514. Ibid. f. 5. It was alſo by the Common Council farther ordained, That twenty four Men be raiſed and maintained as a conſtant Guard for the City. This, for aught I can learn, is the firſt regular Guard levy'd for the Security of the Town. It was alſo by the ſaid Council enacted, That the Sum of Five hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* Money ſhould be raiſed, to fortify the Town, and to purchaſe Artillery to reſiſt the Enemy; and, for the more effectually ſtrengthening the City, and preventing the Approach of the *Engliſh*, all Perſons having Gardens were ſtrictly injoined to fortify the ſame with Walls.

Ibid. f. 4. And, to add to the Miſery of the Time, the Plague continued to rage in a horrible Manner; which occaſioned the Common Council to forbid all Vagrants from walking the Streets after nine o' Clock in the Evening without a Light; which was laudably done to prevent the Propagation of the Peſtilence.

1520. Ibid. f. 14. At this Time, the Town-Council conſidering the great Pains taken by the Provoſt in this Time of great Tribulation by War and Peſtilence, order'd to be paid to him, beſides his uſual Allowance, the Sum of One hundred Merks *Scotiſh* Money, with four Servants arm'd with Halberts to attend him for the Space of one Year; and obliged themſelves by Oath, that the like ſhould not be done in time coming, but on extraordinary Emergencies. This being the firſt Time I read of Halberdiers in *Edinburgh*, I take this to be the firſt Time of the Provoſt's being attended by Officers.

Ibid. f. 13. Soon after, the Common Council aſcertained the Prices of *French* Wine, both red and white, to be ſold at Six Pence *Scotiſh* Money, or One Halfpenny *Sterling* the *Scotiſh* Pint, under the Penalty of having the Head of the Caſk beat out; and Ale to be ſold at Twenty Pence the Gallon of the ſame Money.

Ibid. f. 12. The Plague ſtill continuing to commit great Ravages in *Edinburgh*, and ſpreading into the Neighbourhood; the Common Council imagined it to be owing to a Number of infected Perſons taken into the Houſes and Barns in the *Borough-Moor*; for preventing of which in time coming, it was by the ſaid Council enacted, That the Proprietors of the ſaid Houſes and Barns ſhould, within the Space of twenty Days after the approaching Feaſt of *Eaſter*, take down the Roofs thereof, and, within twenty Days thereafter, demoliſh the Walls; with Intimation, in caſe of Failure, to have them pulled down by the Citizens. 1520.

The Confraternity of *St. Anthony* (of what Place is not mentioned, though probably of *Leith*) appears to have had a conſiderable Privilege in *Edinburgh*; for, by an Act of the Town-Council and the ſaid Brotherhood, it was ordained, That four of the Citizens therein named, with the Maſter of the Faculty, repair to the Town of *Leith*, to buy the Wines brought to that Port by Strangers, and to diſpoſe of the ſame in certain Quantities to the Vintners of *Edinburgh* only. Ibid f. 14. 18th Octob.

Francis Bothwell, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, having reſigned his Office purſuant to the King's Command, proteſted, that his ſurrendering the ſame might be no ways derogatory or prejudicial to the Town's Rights or Privileges. 1524. Ibid. f. 16. 18. Aug.

At this Time the Common Council agreed with *John Mayſer* and *Bartilme Foliot*, *French* Paviours, to make a Cauſeway, at the Rate of Thirty Shillings *Scotiſh* Money the Rood, the Town furniſhing Carriage and Sand. And, were it not a prevailing Tradition, that the firſt Cauſeway in *Edinburgh* was made by one *Marlin* a *Frenchman*, I would declare for this being the firſt Time the High-Street of *Edinburgh* was paved. Soon after, *Edinburgh* ſeems to have been well inhabited; for the Council ordered three hundred of their Citizens compleatly arm'd, to join the King's Army when call'd for. 1532. Ibid. f. 38. 18th June. Id. ibid. 19th Sept.

Juſt after, the Common Council feu'd the Lands of *Pittrevey* in the County of *Fife* to *Gilbert Lawder*, at the Sum of Twenty ſix Merks *Scotiſh* Money yearly. Id. ibid. 25th Sept.

Remark. This Method of feuing Lands for Money is no way commendable, for the Government of the City; as Truſtees or Guardians for the Common-weal ought to do all they can to promote its Intereſt! Now, had they covenanted with *Lawder* for Twenty ſix Merks worth of Corn, in lieu of Money, when Wheat was ſold at Six Shillings and eight Pence the Boll *Scotiſh* Money, and Silver at Eighteen Shillings and eight Pence the Ounce of the ſame Money; inſtead of receiving Twenty ſix Merks, or One Pound eight Shillings and ten Pence *Sterling* as at preſent, they would now receive about ſixteen Bolls of Wheat yearly! Had this laudable Method been all along practiſed by the Council, their fine Lands in the

the *Borough-Moor*, and elſewhere, now let at ſuch vaſt Rents, and for which they only receive a yearly Trifle in Acknowledgment of their Superiority, would probably have increaſed the City Revenues to ſome thouſands a Year more than they are at preſent.

Now, as this impolitick and unjuſtifiable Method is ſtill practiſed, I have judged it neceſſary to give a Hint of this diſadvantageous Management, in order to prevail on thoſe in Truſt to alter the ſame: And if the City and Hoſpital Lands muſt be feu'd out, for which I can ſee no Reaſon, let it be done in the beſt Manner to increaſe the common Stock, which I conceive will be, by feuing the City Lands for Corn, inſtead of Money; for the Price of the former will always keep Pace with the Value of the latter.

But alas! Friends muſt be ſerved at the Expence of the City, by continuing to convert the old Corn Feus into Money, to the Advantage of Feuers, and Prejudice of the injured Citizens.

1539. Ibid. f. 41. 26th May. At this Time the City Caſh ſeems to have run low, when the Council mortgaged the Northern Vault of the Netherbow Port, for the Sum of One hundred Merks *Scotiſh* Money to repair the ſaid Port or Gate withal.

1541. Ibid. f. 45. 9th July. The *Edinburghers* it ſeems being obliged to keep in Repair the King's Park-wall at *Holyrood-houſe* (probably for the Liberty of taking Stones out of the ſaid Park to pave their Streets withal) they borrowed of the King, for that Purpoſe, the Sum of One thouſand Merks *Scotiſh* Money.

1544. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. in vit. Mary. *Henry* VIII. King of *England*, thinking, by the Terror of his Arms, to compel the *Scots* to agree to a Match between our Queen *Mary* and his Son Prince *Edward*, ſent an Army into *Scotland*, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Hertford*; which landing at *Leith* without Oppoſition, took the Town; and there being no Army to oppoſe him, marched to *Edinburgh*, and poſſeſſed himſelf of it with the ſame Eaſe; and having ſacked and burnt it, without attempting the Caſtle, returned to *Leith*, deſtroyed it, and marched back to *England*.

Herb. Hiſt. Hen. VIII.

1547. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. in vit. Mary. The Earl of *Hertford* having re-entered *Scotland* with a powerful *Engliſh* Army, to force the *Scots* to agree to the Match aforeſaid, obtained a Victory over our Army at *Pinky* in the County of *Eaſt-Lothian*; whence he marched to *Edinburgh*, and plundered it.

Great Abuſes having been committed by Dealers in Proviſions, by ſelling them at exorbitant Rates; the Parliament, for the better Regulation thereof, thought proper to aſcertain the Prices as follows.

PRICES of PROVISIONS.

	Scotiſh Money. *L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Bourdeaux Wine the Pint -	0	0	8
Rochel Wine the Pint -	0	0	6
The beſt Crane - -	0	5	0
The beſt Swan - -	0	5	0
The beſt Wild-gooſe of the great kind - - -	0	2	0
The beſt Claik - -	0	1	6
The beſt Quink - -	0	1	6
The beſt Rute - -	8	1	6
The beſt Plover - -	0	0	4
The beſt ſmall Muirfowls, the Piece	0	0	4
The beſt Black-cock - -	0	0	6
The beſt Gray-hen - -	0	0	6
The beſt Powts, the Dozen -	0	1	0
The beſt Whaap - -	0	0	6
The beſt Coney to Shrove-tide	0	2	0
The beſt Coney after Shrove-tide	0	1	0
The beſt Lapron - -	0	0	2
The beſt Wood-cock -	0	0	4
The beſt Laverock or Lark, the Dozen - -	0	0	4
The beſt of other ſmall Birds, the Dozen - - -	0	0	4
The beſt Snipe - -	0	0	2
The beſt Quailzie or Quail -	0	0	2
The beſt Tame-gooſe -	0	1	4
The beſt Capon - -	0	1	0
The beſt Hen - - -	0	0	8
The beſt Chicken - -	0	0	4
The beſt Gryſe or Pig -	0	1	6

1551. Sken. act. 1. 2. Parl. 5. Mary.

The Fleſhers or Butchers of *Edinburgh* having ſold their Meat at unreaſonable Prices, the Common Council, to aſcertain the Rates thereof, made the following Regulations, *viz.* That the Carcaſe of the beſt Sheep be ſold for Ten Shillings *Scotiſh* Money; the ſecond Size at Eight; and the third at Six Shillings, under the Pain of Forfeiture.

1552. Coun. Regiſt. vol. II. f. 7. 26th July.

Sometime after, the ſaid Council ordain'd, That all Stable-keepers ſhall have ſecure Stables, ſell their beſt Oats at Ten Pence the Peck *Scotiſh* Money, and the ſecond Sort at Eight; Hay at Six Pence the Stone Weight; furniſh their Stables with Hack and Manger; put ſufficient Locks on the Doors; and to take no Stable Fee from thoſe they ſerve with Corn and Hay, under the Penalty of Eighteen Shillings for the firſt Fault, for the ſecond to eſcheat, and for the third to be rendered incapable of following the Occupation of a Stabler.

Ibid. f. 2. 10th Octob.

By the above Regulations are ſhewn the Stables to have been very inſecure, and that People might provide their own Hay and Corn, paying Stable Hire.

And the Council, by another Act of the ſame Day, order'd rag-wick'd Candles to be ſold at Nine Pence the Pound *Scotiſh* Money, and thoſe of the hard Wick at Eight Pence,

Ibid. f. 3.

Pence, under the ſame Penalties with the Stablers above mentioned.

1553. Ibid. f. 15. 20th May. And, the more effectually to prevent the Citizens from being impoſed on by Dealers in Proviſions, the Council ordained, that a Bailiff, with two of the Town's Officers, attend the Markets weekly, to hinder Regraters, Foreſtallers and Huckſters, from uſing the Markets in the Forenoon, under the Pain of Baniſhment; and that all Perſons bringing Butter or Cheeſe for Sale, to ſell Butter at Eight Shillings the Stone, Trone Weight, *Scotiſh* Money, and the Stone Weight of Cheeſe for Four Shillings; and that no Perſon preſume to give more, under the Penalty of Eighteen Shillings of the ſame Money: And, ſome time after, Eggs were ordered to be ſold at three a Penny.

Id. ibid. 9th Octob. At this Time, *Edinburgh* ſeems to have been greatly peſtered with Filth and Dirt, by the Council's ordering all Dunghills to be removed from off the Streets, and Swine kept from coming thereon.

1554. Ibid. f. 43. 15th Feb. Timber at this Time ſeems to have been very ſcarce in *Edinburgh*, by the Council's Order to the Town-Treaſurer to take Wood for the publick Works by Force from all Perſons who refuſed to ſell the ſame; and to give the Perſon or Perſons an Obligation to return the like Quantity.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. II. f. 36. 3d Nov. Purſuant to an Order of the Exchequer, an Act was made by the Common Council of this City, injoining all Merchants, who exported Merchandize to the Amount of Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, to bring home, in Return, an Ounce Weight of Silver; for which, when coin'd, they were to receive at the Mint the Sum of Eighteen Shillings and eight Pence of the Money aforeſaid.

Ibid. f. 38. 16th Novem. The frequent Robberies and Diſorders committed in the Streets of *Edinburgh* by Night, occaſioned the Council to order Lanterns or Bowets to be hung out in the Streets and Cloſes, by ſuch Perſons, and in ſuch Places as the Magiſtrates ſhould appoint, to continue burning for the Space of four Hours, *viz.* from Five o' Clock in the Evening till Nine, which was judged a proper Time for People to repair to their reſpective Habitations.

1555. Coun. Regiſt. vol. II. f. 56. 13th Septem. At this Time the *Daniſh* Ambaſſador was ſumptuouſly entertained by the *Edinburghers*, at the Expence of Twenty five Pounds ſeventeen Shillings and one Penny *Scotiſh* Money.

CHAP. II.

An Account of the Reformation of Religion in Edinburgh, *the Share the* Edinburghers *bore therein, and their Tranſactions with the Queen and Nobility on that Occaſion, till the Reſignation of the Crown in favour of her Son, in the Year* 1567.

THE Reformation of Religion being begun in *Scotland*, the Populace of *Edinburgh* deſtroyed the Statues of the Virgin *Mary*, *Trinity*, and *St. Francis*, in *St. Giles*'s Church; which ſo enraged *Mary* the Queen-dowager and Regent of the Kingdom, and the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, that ſhe ſent the following Letter to the Common Council.

1556. Ibid. f. 83. 24th Sept.

"Proveſt, Baillies and Counſale of *Edin-*
"*burgh*, wee greit zou weill. Forſamekle
"as wee are informit, that ther is certane
"odeous Ballots and Rymes, laitlie ſett
"furth be ſum ewill inclinit Perſonis of
"zoure Toun, quha hes alſſwa tane doun di-
"vers Images, and contempnandlie bro-
"kin the ſamyn, quhilk is ane Thing wer-
"ray ſclanderous to the Pepile, and con-
"trarious to the Ordinance and Statutis of
"Haly Kirk. And it is gewin us to under-
"ſtand, that the Maikaris of the ſaid Miſ-
"order ar all Indwellaris and Inhabitaris of
"zoure ſaid Toun; quhairfoir, wee chairge
"zou, that incontinent efter the Sicht heir-
"of, ze deligentlie inquire forth and ſeik
"for thair Names, and delyver thame in
"Writ to oure Deir Cuſing the Archbiſhop
"of *Sanct Androis*, to be vſit conforme to
"the Statutis of the Kirk; aſſuring zou,
"gif ze do nocht zoure extreme devoir
"thairin, to bring the ſamyn to lycht, that
"ze ſal be na uther wayis eſtemit be us,
"more as Favoraris and Manteinaris of ſic
"Perſonis, and ſall underly the ſamyn Po-
"niſhment that thay aucht to ſuſtene, in
"caiſe we get knawlege heirof by zou."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand, and under oure Signet, at *Aberdene*, the 21ſt Day of *September* 1556.

Ibid. f. 89. 4th Decem. The Council, ſoon after, in conſideration of the Provoſt's great Aſſiduity in the Town's Affairs, increaſed his yearly Allowance to the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, for Clothing and Spicery, with two Hogſheads of Wine: And for his greater State, they ſoon after ordered the Servants of all the Inhabitants to attend him with lighted Torches from the Veſpers, or Evening Prayers, to his Houſe.

1557. Ibid. f. 117. 118. 9th Feb. By an Act of the Common Council, in the Year 1477, the Market for Linnen and Woollen Cloth was appointed to be held between *Liberton*'s Wynd Head on the Eaſt, and the Traveiſs be-weſt the Tolbooth of this City. But, in the Year 1555, certain of the Citizens dwelling be-eaſt the ſaid Tolbooth, applied to the Council to have the ſaid Market removed to the Eaſtern Part of the Town; which being granted, it was ordered to be held betwixt the *Black-Friers* Wynd on the Weſt, and the *Netherbow* on the Eaſt; which not only proved very detrimental to the People in the Parts whence it was brought, but to many other of the Citizens, and

1557. and of great Service to the Inhabitants of the *Canongate*: Wherefore the ſaid Market was ordered back to the Place from which it was taken in the *Land-Market*, where it ſtill continues to be held weekly on *Wedneſday*.

Id. ibid. 11th Feb.

Soon after, the Hide and Skin Market which was held above the Tolbooth, at the upper End of the *Land-Market*, was, by an Act of Council, ordered to be held betwixt the Salt Trone on the Weſt, and *Niedry*'s Wynd on the Eaſt.

1558. Ibid. f. 126. 5th June.

At this Time there being great Apprehenſions of an Invaſion from *England*, the Merchants of *Edinburgh* on that Occaſion, by a voluntary Subſcription, agreed to raiſe and maintain Seven hundred and thirty ſix men, well furniſhed with all Sorts of military Accoutrements.

And that the Crafts or Incorporations of Trades in *Edinburgh* might not be outdone in Love to their Country by their fellow Citizens the Merchants, in this Time of imminent Danger; they conveened in the Tolbooth, and voluntarily agreed to furniſh

1558. Ibid. f. 132. &c. 10th June.

the following Numbers of Men out of their reſpective Companies to defend the City.

	Maſters.	Men.
Skinnners - -	42	21
Furriers - -	6	3
Weavers - -	13	13
Taylors - - -	81	97
Bonnet-makers - -	14	39
Barbers - - -	13	12
Hammermen - -	66	85
Goldſmiths - - -	14	6
Walkers - - -	28	15
Bakers - - -	45	55
Cordiners or Shoemakers	21	28
Number Total	343	374

The above Numbers of Maſters and Servants amounting to Seven hundred and ſeventeen, the Number of Citizens who offered themſelves in Defence of the Town on this Occaſion, amount to Fourteen hundred and fifty three.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 1. 15th Decem.

The Common Council at this Time preſented the Queen-Regent with three Tuns or twelve Hogſheads of the beſt Wine, and Twenty Pounds Weight of Wax.

Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. in vit. Mary.

The Reformation of Religion in *Scotland* being greatly encouraged by People of all Ranks; the Populace, out of a furious Zeal, deſtroyed the Monaſteries and Images in all

Spotſ. Hiſt. Ch. Scot. B. 3.

Parts; and the firſt of *September* which was approaching, being St. *Giles*'s Day, the tutelar Saint of *Edinburgh*, the Popiſh Prieſts and Monks, according to Cuſtom, made great Preparations to celebrate that Anniverſary in Honour of their Patron; and, leſt the new Converts ſhould diſturb the Proceſſion, they humbly intreated the Queen-Regent to honour the Solemnity with her Preſence, which they imagined would prevent the Inſults of the Populace; which *Mary* agreeing to, they prepared a magnificent Pageant whereon the Statue of St. *Giles* was to be placed and carried in Triumph through the City.

All things being ready for the ſumptuous Proceſſion, both Regulars and Seculars repaired in great State to the Shrine of St. *Giles*, to fetch his Statue to be carried in Triumph; but, as ill Luck would have it, it was carried off the Night before, by ſome miſchievous Enemy; which had like to have put an End to the whole Affair. But, that St. *Giles* might not loſe the Honour of a Triumph, a ſmall Statue was borrowed from the *Gray-Friers*, which the People, in deriſion, called *Young St. Giles*; which being attended by a great Number both of Prieſts and Monks, and fine Bands of Muſick, marched in great Pomp through the chief Streets of *Edinburgh*. But the Regent withdrawing a little before the Proceſſion was over, the Mob diſmounted *Young St. Giles* from his Throne, and tore him in pieces; which ſo intimidated his Attendants, that, happy was he that could ſecure himſelf from the Fury of the enraged Multitude. But, by the prudent Management of the Magiſtrates, none ſuffered but *Young St. Giles*, who was entirely demoliſhed.

Id. ibid.

1559. Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 11. 20th April.

Lord *Seaton*, the Provoſt, having committed *Alexander Brown*, one of the Bailiffs, and *Alexander Guthry* the Town-Clerk, to Priſon, they applied to the Common Council for Redreſs, who ſent divers of their Members to learn the Cauſe of their Impriſonment; which *Seaton* refuſing to ſatisfy them in, the Council diſcharged them, on giving Security for their Appearance.

Ibid. f. 12. 22d April.

Seaton, the Provoſt, being to leave *Edinburgh* for ſome Time, on an extraordinary Occaſion, acquainted the Bailiffs by a Meſſage, that he would have certain Perſons committed to Priſon, and ſecured in Fetters during his Abſence; threatening, in caſe of Diſobedience, to inflict the ſame Puniſhment on them at his Return. Theſe arbitrary Proceedings of *Seaton*'s were owing to the great Power given him by the Regent, to curb the Citizens who oppoſed her arbitrary Government.

The Populace having deſtroyed divers Monaſteries in the Town of *Perth*, the Regent ſent the following Letter to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to prevent the like Miſchief in their City.

Proveſt and Ballies of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.*

Ibid. f. 14. 14th May.

" We traiſt it be nocht unknawin to zow, " the greit Myſreull latlie maid within the " Burgh of *Perthe*, be certane ſeditious and

" evill

" evill gevin Perſonis, quha hes ſpulzeit " and diſtroyit the religious Places off the " ſamyn; and, fering that ſome raſche " and inſolent People ſall attempt to do " the ſemblable in uthir Townis; giff Re- " meid be nocht haiſtelie providit; hes " thocht expedient to mak zow warnyng " heiroff in Tyme.

" Quheirfoir we charge zow, that ze, " fra this Tyme furthe, giff gude heid " and Attendence, that na ſic Uproir nor " Seditioun ryſe within zowre Toun; bot, " that the religious Places be ſuerlie kepit, " and gude Ordor obſervit as accords. " Certefeying zow, giff ony Myſreull hap- " pins hierefter, in ſic Behalfis, that we " ſall nocht faill to lay the Deid and Wyt " thairof to zoure Charge."

At *Striviling*, the 13th Day of *May* 1559.

MARIA R.

The Town Council, in Obedience to the Regent's Command, having exerted themſelves to keep Peace in the City, all riotous Aſſemblies were prevented; wherewith *Mary* was ſo well pleaſed, that ſhe ſent them the following Letter of Thanks.

Counſale of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.*

1559. Ibid. f. 15. 28th May.

" Forſamekle as we underſtand be ane " Writing of our Couſing the Lord *Sey-* " *toni's*, zoure Proveſt, the gude Will and " Mynd ze beir to us, in aſſiſting him at " this trublous Tyme, in ſetting fordwart " of oure Service, quhairof we thank zow " hartlie; praying zow to continew thair- " intill, as ze and ilk ane of zow ſall fynd " us willing for Defence of zoure Liberties " of zoure ſaid Toun, or in ony uthir " Caſe as ze ſall happin till have ado with " us, as we find zow applicabill in ſetting " fordwart of oure Service at this Tyme. " And ſa fair ze weill."

At *Striviling* the Twentie ſixt *May* 1559.

MARIA R.

Affairs being now in the greateſt Confuſion; for, by the indiſcreet and fiery Zeal of our Reformers, Churches, Monaſteries and Hoſpitals being deemed profane, and Nurſeries of Popery, were deſtined to Deſtruction; which the *Edinburghers* apprehending would ſoon be the Fate of theirs, to prevent the Populace of the Country from entering the City, ordered all the Gates to be ſhut, except thoſe of the *Netherbow* and *Weſt-Port*, which were guarded by twelve Men each. And the Council, to prevent all Danger from the reforming Lords of the Congregation, ſent Commiſſioners to *Linlithgow*, to intreat them, that, at their coming to *Edinburgh*, they would be pleaſed to ſpare both their Churches and religious Houſes; the former to be employed in the Proteſtant Worſhip, and the latter for reformed Seminaries. And in the interim, ordered a Guard of Sixty Men for the Security of St. *Giles*'s Church, and removed the Stalls in the Choir to the Tolbooth for their greater Safety.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 17. 19. 16 & 29th June.

The Lords of the Congregation being arrived in *Edinburgh*, appointed Lord *Ruthven* and *John Sandilands* of *Calder*, *junior*, their Commiſſioners, to attend the Common Council; which being conveened on this Occaſion, they repaired to the ſaid Council, wherein *Ruthven* made a Speech; of which the following is a Copy.

" Beluffit Brethering, we think ze ar Ibid. f. 20. " nocht ignorant, quhat hes movit my 12th July. " Lords of this preſent Congregatioun to " convene within this Burgh at this Tyme; " and in caiſe ze be of thair Lordſhips " Mindis be quhome we ar directit to zow, " and hes gevin us ane ſpeciale Charge and " Command to declair and oppoyn to zow " the ſamen; that is, to mak it knowin to " zow, and every ane of zow, that thay pre- " tend na ſic thing as the common Brute is, " twitching the Inobedience of the Prynce, " or uſurping hir Powers; bot that they " are only convenit for the Awanciement " and Furthſetting of God's Glorie, accord- " ing to the trew and pure Evangell; and " thairwith evir mening the dew Obediance " of the Princes to be manteinit be thame, " thair Bodye and Guds, at thair uter Pow- " ars: Requering alſwa the ſamen of zow; " and that ze will adjone zow with thame " unfinzeit, as thay ſall with zow, to the " Furthſetting of God's trew Word and dew " Obediance of the Prynce, as ſaid is. And " that ze will heir plainlie and in all tymes " coming, tak upon zow the Mantenance " and Defence of the ſamen; and ſwa mo- " ney of zow as will gladlie conſent hierto, " bynd and obleis zow, be uphalding of " your Hands, and to ſend thame zour " Names in Writt."

The Lords of the Congregation, willing to provide for the Eaſe of the *Edinburghers*, in reſpect to Religion, till Matters were better ſettled, by a Convention with the Regent's Council, agreed they ſhould exerciſe which Religion they pleaſed, till the 10th Day of the following Month of *January*. Whereupon the Duke of *Caſtleherault*, the Earls of *Arran* and *Huntly*, and Lord *Areſkin*, were ſent by the Regent as her Commiſſioners, to acquaint the Town-Council therewith; and to tell them, that it was her Pleaſure, that the Citizens on this Occaſion might be ſummoned, and ſeverally examined to know what Religion they would chuſe, in order to their being protected therein till the Time prefixed. And to know whether the Citizens were willing to vote ſingly, or refer the ſame to the Determination of the Common Council, as they did in other Affairs.

Remark.

Remark. By this Manner of Proceeding, the Regent, no doubt, imagined that the Majority of the *Edinburghers* were ſtill Papiſts, would therefore vote for the Popiſh inſtead of the Proteſtant Religion; and, if it ſhould be referred to the Common Council, ſhe might hope, by the Intereſt of her ſure Friend, *Seaton* the Provoſt, to carry it there in favour of Popery. The new Converts foreſeeing the Deſigns of the Regent by this Motion, it was warmly oppoſed by *Adam Fullerton*, who appeared in behalf of the Congregation within *Edinburgh*, and preſented a Memorial againſt it to the Commiſſioners aforeſaid; which being read and conſidered by them, deſired it might be recorded in the Council-books; from which the following is a Copy.

Id. ibid. "My Lordis, unto zoure Lordſchips "humlie meins and ſchawis the faythfull "Bretherine of the Congregatioun with- "in *Edinburgh*, Indwellaris thairof. That "quhairas we ar informit, zoure Lord- "ſchips ar heir convenit, of Mynd and "Purpois to tak everie Mannis Voit quhat "Religioun he will be of, and quhair "the Miniſtratioun thairof ſall be uſit. "And we for Partis, knawand the Reli- "gioun quhilk we have preſentlie to be of "God, and conforme to his Word: And, "on the uthir Pairt, knawand the Meſs "and the Papis haill Religioun to be with- "out the Word of God, alltogether ſup- perſtitious, damnable Idolatrie, and of "the Devill, cannocht conſent for oure Par- "tis.

1. "That God is Trewthe, and that oure "Religioun now eſtabliſhit conforme to "his Word, ſall be ſubject to voiting of "Man, as gif the maiſt Pairt of Men al- "lowit it, ſould nocht be recevit; for it "is na new Thing, bot noitoir, that fra "the Beginyng of the World to this Day, "and evin now in all Countries, Tounis "and Cities, the maiſt Pairt of Men hes "ever beine againſt God and his Trewthe, "at the leiſte hes nocht planlie embraced "the ſamyn.

2. "Anent the Place, we ſay, that in "the Appointment maid betwix zoure "Lordſchips and the Lords of the Con- "gregatioun, it is in ſpeciall providit, that "oure Prechors ſall nocht be moleſtit nor "trubblit, nor zit thair Miniſteris; nor that "the ſaid Congregatioun ſall nocht be trub- "blit in thair Guddis, Bodyis, Landis, or "Poſſeſſionis quhatſumever, unto the tenth "Day of *Januar*. But, ſwa it is, that we the "Congregatioun of this Toun, was, at the "Tyme of the making of the ſaid Appoint- "ment, and lang befor, and continewallie ſen- "ſyne, wer in Poſſeſſioun, lyke as we ar zit "of the hie Kirk of this Toun, callit *St. Geil- "lis*-Kirk, havand oure commoun Prayers, "Preiching of the Word and the Miniſtra- "tioun of the Sacraments, and haill uther "Miniſterie therintill but Interruption; and "thairfoir ought and ſould poſſeſs the ſamyn "unto the ſaid Day bot ony voiting, Contro- "verſie and Trubbill; and ſwa can na Way "conſent, to ſubmit that to Voiting quhilk "the ſaids Lords left us poſſeſt in. And ſwa "in effect zoure Lordſchips of zoure Honors, "cannocht ſuffer us to be trubblitt in oure "Maner of Religioun, nor zit in the Place of "Miniſtratioun thairof, quhilk we peciabllie "poſſeſs; mekle leſs trubill us zoure ſelfs, "be compelling us upone the Things quhilk "we have ellis bot Controverſie, as ſaid is, "without ze will planlie contraven the ſaid "Appointment.

"Beſickand zoure Lordſchips, that ze 1559. "will regarde to the ſaid Appointment, "and to zoure awin Honors. And ſeeing "that we can na way conſent to ony Voiting "in the Caiſes foirſaids, except we will, by "the Appointment ellis maid, mak new "Tranſactioun, or, be oure awin Conſent, "put the things in doubt, quhilks be the "ſaid Appointment ar to us fre; and, in "reſpect that we can on na Ways do the "ſamyn, without the ſaids Lords of Con- "gregatioun wer heir preſent to conſent ther- "to; that zoure Lordſchips will mantene "and defend, at the leiſt nocht trubble, nor "ſuffer us to be trubblit in oure Maner of "Religioun and Place of Miniſtratioun "quhilk we now poſſeſs, and poſſeſſed it "at the Tyme of the Making the ſaid "Appointment; proteſting heir in zoure "Preſence, befoir God, gif ze do in the "contrair, and ſubmitt the ſamyn to the "Voiting of the wikkit (as for us we oucht "nocht, nor cannocht conſent thairto, nor "voit thairintill) that ze do us plane Wrang "and Injurie, and planlie contravenis zoure "ſaid Appointment, beſyde the Opponers "of zoureſelfs to God and his Trewthe, "quhilk we ſurlie and ſtedfaſtlie belief he "will nocht leif ſudanlie unrevengit; and "zoure Lordſchips Anſer humlie we be- "ſeik."

This Memorial or humble Petition had ſo good an Effect, that the Lords Commiſſioners declared they would not compel any Man to act contrary to the Dictates of his Conſcience, or do any thing that might contravene the ſaid Convention or Appointment.

Frequent Diſputes having happened between the Gildry or Company of Merchants and Incorporations of Trades in *Edinburgh*, concerning the Perſons who ought to compoſe the Common Council, and chuſe the Magiſtrates and other Officers of the City; the former declaring that no Citizen has a Right to be a Member of that Court, or to chuſe the Magiſtrates, but ſuch as are of their Company; which being denied by the latter, they aſſerted, that they have an equal Right to ſend Repreſentatives to that Convention. But there being no Appear-

ance of an Accommodation between the contending Parties, the Crafts applied to the Government for Redreſs; for which an Order ſeems to have been iſſued: But little Regard being had thereto, the following Order was ſent by the Regent and her Council for that Purpoſe.

Ibid. f. 24. 20th Sept.

" Oure Soverains Lord and Lady under-
" ſtanding that the Craftiſmen of Burrowis
" within thair Realme of *Scotland*, ar repo-
" nit to all Privilegeis, Fredomes, and Ju-
" riſdictioun uſit and occupyit be thame
" within Burgh in thair moiſt noble Proge-
" nitors Dayis; and in ſpeciall to the che-
" ſing of thair Dekynis zeirlie at the Tymes
" limite thairto, for Conſervatioun of guid
" Order amang thameſelfis; quhilks De-
" kynis oucht and ſuld have Privilege, als
" weill in voting, perticularlie in electing
" and cheiſing of all Leytis quhilks are to
" be choſen to bruke Offices within Burgh
" at the Feiſt of *Michaelmaſs*, ſic as Pro-
" veſt, Baillies, Counſale, Dean of Gild,
" Theſaurer, Servands, and all Kynds of
" Officeris within the ſamen, as in voting,
" cheſing, and electing upone the principall
" Officeris foirſaid,

" And albeit, the ſaids Dekynis of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, ſen thair Reſtitutioun to the ſaids
" Liberties, be the Space of three Zeirs ſyne,
" or thairby, has zeirly, at the Tyme of e-
" lecting the new Counſale, offerit thame
" in Reddineſs to vote in electing thairof;
" Nevirtheleſs the Proveſt, Baillies, and
" Counſale of the ſaid Burgh refuſit to re-
" ſaw thair Vote thairinto, notwithſtanding
" the Liberties grantit to thame thairupone,
" in hie Contemptioun of thair Authoritie,
" and expreſs aganis Juſtice: Chairging
" heirfoir the ſaid Proveſt, Baillies, and
" Counſale foirſaid, now preſent and to cum,
" to ſuffer the ſaids Dekynis, and ilk ane of
" thame perticularlie be thameſelfis, to vote
" in electing and cheſing of the Counſale,
" Lytis, and all uthir Officeris above ſpe-
" cifeit, in all Tymes cuming, conforme
" to the Privileges grantit to thame thair-
" upone; quhilks Priviliges, be thir Pre-
" ſents, we ratifie, approve, and amplefies
" in all Poynts; and ſpeciallie in the che-
" ſing of the Counſale and Lytis foirſaid,
" under the Pane of Diſobedience of oure
" Authoritie, and all Charge and Punis-
" ment that may follow thairupone."

Subſcrivit be oure ſaid Soverain's darreſt Moder, at *Halyruidhouſs*, the Day of *September*, 1559.

MARIA R.

The above Order being preſented to the Common Council, by certain Deacons of Crafts, on the 20th of *September*, and they ordered to withdraw; it was taken into Conſideration, and the ſaid Deacons ſoon after called in, were told, that the Order, with the Privileges therein mentioned, had been carefully conſidered by the Council, who had reſolved that the ſaid Deacons ſhould have no Vote in the Election of the Council, in Reſpect to the ſaid Order, ſeeing it is directly contrary to an Act of Parliament of the 6th of *James* I. *anno* 1426, which annulls and diſcharges the Office of Deacon, together with all their Rights and Privileges.

Beſides, it was by the ſaid Council farther declared, that the Deacons of Crafts never had a Vote in the Election of Council or Lites, but only in that of Officers.

However, the Magiſtrates and Council being aſſembled, on the 22d of the ſaid Month, to chuſe the new Council, *&c.* according to annual Cuſtom, eleven of the ſaid Deacons repaired to the ſaid Election, and deſired to be admitted to vote, by virtue of the Privileges granted them by the Queen; which being again refuſed, they proteſted, that the Magiſtrates and Council's Diſobedience to the Regent's Order ſhould be no ways prejudicial to their Rights and Privileges; adding, were they not admitted to the Election, they would give no Obedience to the Officers that ſhould be choſen without their Suffrages.

The Regent, by the above Order for obtaining a Liberty for the Trades to have Repreſentatives in the Common Council, with a Power of electing the City-Officers, intended to have a Majority of her Friends always in the ſaid Council. But, finding herſelf diſappointed by a vigorous Oppoſition and Rejection of her Order, what ſhe could not obtain by Threats, indeavoured, in a ſuppletory Way, to prevail by Art on the Council, to chuſe her Merchant-Friends Members of the ſame; as will appear by the following Letter.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.*

1559. Ibid. f. 25. 22d Sept.

" Forſamekle as we, for certane Cauſes
" moving us, hes thocht neidfull that ze,
" at this preſent Feiſt of *Michaelmaſs*, elect
" and cheiſe ſic Perſonis, honeſt Merchand-
" men of zoure awin Burgh to be upoun
" the Counſale, and beir other Offices for
" this Zeir into cum; quhais Names we
" ſall ſend to zow be ſum ſpeciall Servand
" of oure awin, or otherwyis declair to
" ſum of zow, be oure awin Mouthe;
" quhilks Perſonis, we pray zow effectu-
" ouſlie, as ze will do us ſingulair Pleſoure,
" and deſerve oure ſpeciall Thanks, that ze
" elect and admit to be upoun zoure Coun-
" ſale, and beir zoure other Offices for the
" Zeir into cum, as ſaid is: Promitting
" be this preſent, that the ſamen ſall nocht
" be hurtfull, preparative, nor prejudiciall
" to zoure Privileges, nor auld Liberties in
" Tymes cuming, be this Preſent.

Subſcrivit with oure Hand, at our Palyce of *Halyruidhouſs*, the 22d Day of *September* 1559.

MARIA R.

The

The Difference between *Mary* the Regent, and Lords of the Congregation was got to ſuch a Height, that they reſolved to raiſe Men in Defence of themſelves and Friends, againſt her and her *Scotiſh* and *French* Troops; on which Occaſion, the Common Council ſupplied them with the Ibid. f. 27. Sum of Two thouſand Merks; and arriving 27th Octob. in *Edinburgh* ſoon after, by their Ordinance Buchan. Hiſt. of the 23d *October*, ſuſpended *Mary* from Scot. in vit. the Office of Regent for Mal-adminiſtrati- Mary. on, by introducing foreign Forces to enſlave the Nation, and other Grievances therein mentioned.

Purſuant to this, the Day after, they ſummoned the Garriſon of *Leith* to depart the Town within the Space of Twelve Hours; Spotſ. Hiſt. but little Regard being had to their Sum- Ch. Scot. B. 3. mons, they marched to attack the Place in Form; to which End ſcaling Ladders were prepared in *St. Giles*'s Church; which ſo irritated the Miniſters, that they weakly and impolitickly prognoſticated ill Succeſs to the Enterprize of their Friends and Protectors; which ſo greatly intimidated thoſe that were to fight for them, that, ſoon after, marching to *Leith* with Ordnance to attack it, the Enemy no ſooner ſallied out upon Knox Hiſt. them, than they fled without Reſiſtance; Refor. p. 189. whereby the Enemy not only became Maſters of their Artillery, but, in the Purſuit, without Regard either to Age or Sex, killed all without Mercy, as far as the Suburbs of *Edinburgh*; whence iſſued great Numbers of People to their Aſſiſtance; who, on a falſe Alarm that the Enemy were at their Backs, to cut off their Retreat to the Town, they returned in ſuch Haſte and Confuſion, that the Horſe, to recover the Gates, overrid the Foot; which occaſioned a Miſery inexpreſſible.

And the Panick was ſuch, that, with Ibid. 190. 192. great Difficulty the Fugitives were prevailed on to ſtay, and not ſuffer the City to become a Prey to the Enemy. However, their Fears increaſing, with the Diviſion of their Counſels, they left the Town the ſixth Day after their Flight, and their unhappy Proteſtant Brethren and Friends the *Edinburghers* to ſhift for themſelves; many of the beſt of whoſe Houſes the Regent conferred on her *French*-Soldiers, as a Reward for their Service, while the Proprietors were forced to conceal themſelves for the Security of their Perſons. This grievous and dreadful Diſaſter ſeems to be chiefly owing to the great Indiſcretion and imprudent Behaviour of the Miniſters.

1560. The Lords of the Congregation having Buchan. Hiſt. reinforced their Army to join that of *Eng-* Scot. in vit. *land* ſent to their Aſſiſtance by Queen *E-* Mary. *lizabeth*, to reduce the Town of *Leith*, and Coun. Regiſt. expel the *French* the Kingdom. The Coun- vol. III. f. 33. cil of *Edinburgh*, to contribute to this de- 29th April. ſirable End, gave the Sum of Sixteen hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, to pay Four hundred Men to be employed in that Service for the Space of a Month; who, together with the Congregation-army, and *Engliſh* Auxiliaries, ſoon compelled the *French* to abandon *Leith*, and depart the Kingdom.

And the Parliament meeting ſoon after, Spotſ. Hiſt. not only eſtabliſhed the Confeſſion of Faith, Ch. Scot. B. 3. drawn up by the Reformed, but aboliſhed Coun. Regiſt. the Pope's Authority in *Scotland*; and or- vol. III. f. 37. dained, that all Sayers and Hearers of 12th June. Maſs throughout the Kingdom be puniſhed. And the *Edinburghers*, to keep pace with the Parliament, to accompliſh the Work of Reformation, the Common Council ordered all Idolaters, (Papiſts) Whoremongers and Harlots, to be baniſhed the Town; the former, after having been expoſed at the Market-croſs for the Space of ſix Hours; and the latter, after being carried in a Cart, and ſhewn as a publick Spectacle through the principal Streets of *Edinburgh*, for the firſt Offence; to be burnt on the Cheek for the ſecond, and to ſuffer Death for the third.

The Nation having, by woful Experience, been great Sufferers by the Fortreſs of *Leith*, the Council of the Kingdom, to prevent the like Diſaſter in Time coming, ſent the following Precept to the Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh*.

" Forſamekle as it is noturlie knawyn Ibid. f. 40.
" how hurtfull the Fortificatioun of *Leith* 23d July.
" hes bene to this haill Realme, and in ſpe-
" ciall to the Townes next adjacent thair-
" unto; and how prejudiciall the ſamen ſall
" be to the Libertie of this haill Cuntrie, in
" caiſs Strangears ſall, at any Tyme hier-
" efter intruſe thameſelfs thairin. For thir
" and ſick lyke Conſideratiouns, the Coun-
" ſall has thocht expedient, and chargis the
" Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, to tak Order with the Toun and
" Commontie of the ſamen; and cauſs and
" compell thame to appoint ane ſufficient
" Nomar to caſt doun and demoliſh the
" South Pairt of the ſaid Toun, begynand
" at *Sanct Anthonis* Port, and paſſing Weſt-
" wart to the Water of *Leith*, making the
" Blockhouſs and Courteine equall with the
" Ground. And that thay enter to the
" ſaid Wark upone *Wedinſday* nixt, be fyve
" Houris in the Morning, and to continew
" and perſeweir in the ſamen, to the Ac-
" compliſhment of the ſaid Douncaſting,
" conforme to the Charge above writtin."

Apud Edinburgh, the 2d *July* 1560.

Logane, Laird of *Leſtalrig*, in the Neigh- Ibid. f. 47. bourhood of *Edinburgh*, like divers of his 9th Sept. Anceſtors, proving a very turbulent and implacable Neighbour, was, for certain Indignities put upon the *Edinburghers*, arreſted by Order of the Magiſtrates, and committed to Priſon, with a ſtrong Guard to ſecure him; but proving refractory, threatned the Magi-

ſtrates;

ſtrates; for which he was cloſer confin'd in *Dureſs*.

Ibid. f. 53. 14th Octob. The Town Council at this Time order'd the Corn Market to be held at the Foot of the *Upper-bow* Street, at the Eaſtern End of the Graſs Market where it ſtill continues; to which Place it was removed from the Corner of *Marlin*'s Wynd in the *Cowgate*.

Ibid. f. 55. 30th Octob. A thorough Reformation in religious Matters being reſolv'd on, the Town Council ordain'd, That, for the better Obſervation of the Lord's Day, the publick Markets of this City, and at the Houſe of the Moor, which during Popery had been held on *Sunday*; the former ſhould in Time to come be held on *Saturday*, and the latter on *Thurſday*; and, for the future, no Shops or Taverns be opened during divine Service, or Goods ſold, under the Pain of corporal Puniſhment; in like manner all Profaners of the Name of God were to be ſerved. And, to

Id ibid. prevent committing Uncleanneſs in Taverns, which were then ſo many Bordel or Bawdy-houſes, occaſion'd by their being chiefly kept by Women; wherefore all Females were forbidden to keep Taverns.

Id. ibid. During the Popiſh Hierarchy in *Edinburgh*, the Monks of *St. Anthony* received a *Scotiſh* Quart (an *Engliſh* Gallon) of Wine, out of each Tun brought into this City; which being given to the Poor, it is now yearly let with other Things belonging to the Citizens.

Ibid. f. 58. 15th Novem. Soon after, the Common Council covenanted and agreed with *Murdoch Walker* Maſon, to build the Town-wall from *Leith* Wynd to the End of the *Nord Loch* at the Foot of *Liberton*'s Wynd, with a Houſe thereon, for the Sum of Four Pounds ten Shillings *Scotiſh* Money the Rood, and Forty Shillings of the ſame Money for each Rood of the Battlement.

Ibid. f. 60. 22d Nov. That the Work of Reformation might not be retarded in *Edinburgh*, *Sanderſon* Deacon of the Fleſhers or Butchers, was by the Council order'd to be carted for Adultery. This was ſo highly reſented by the Trades in general, as a Diſhonour to the whole, that they aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, broke the Priſon, and diſcharged him.

Id. ibid. 23. The Magiſtrates and Council juſtly reſenting this intolerable Inſolence and Breach of their Privileges, applied to the Privy Council for Aſſiſtance to puniſh the Rioters. This, together with the apprehending and committing a Number of the ſaid Craftſmen Priſoners to the Caſtle, the ſeveral Incorporations were ſo greatly intimidated, that the Deacons, apprehenſive of the impending Danger, preſented a Supplication to the Council, ſetting forth, That they and the chief Brethren of the Crafts of *Edinburgh*, were come to declare their Innocence touching the late deteſtable Inſurrection by their's and the Council's wicked Enemies, and earneſtly to intreat them in the Name of God, that the Innocent might not ſuffer for the Crimes of the Guilty; and as they regarded the Welfare and Proſperity of the Town, all Thoughts of Revenge might be laid aſide, and brotherly Love reſtored; promiſing thenceforth, not only for themſelves but for all in Subordination to them, all due Obedience and Submiſſion to the Magiſtrates and Council. And, to ſhew to all Men their Sincerity in this Affair, declared, in the Preſence of God, that with unfeigned Hearts they forgave all Offences; and earneſtly deſired, that the wicked Authors of the preſent unhappy Difference may be expell'd the City. And, in the Name of God, intreated they might repair to the Lords of Privy Council, and ſolicit the Releaſement of their Brethren from their Impriſonment in the Caſtle; and to ſhew it is not their Blood you want, but to puniſh the Fugitives, who by their deſerting the Town manifeſt their Guilt. And we promiſe, in the Name of God, that we ſhall, to the utmoſt of our Power, be aiding and aſſiſting in bringing the ſaid Criminals to Juſtice.

Id. ibid. The Conſideration of the above Supplication being deferr'd till next Council Day, when the aforeſaid Deacons and Maſters appearing, they humbly beſought the Council, to intreat with the Duke and other Members of the Privy Council in behalf of their Brethren in the Caſtle; promiſing as before all Obedience and Submiſſion to the Magiſtrates in time coming, as mention'd in their Supplication aforeſaid; which being at their Deſire publiſhed to the People, they ratified and confirmed the ſame in their Hearing, by holding up their Hands: Whereupon the ſaid Deacons and the Maſters were declared innocent, and acquitted from having had a hand in the ſaid Tumult.

Ibid. f. 62. 6th Decem. It having till this Time been a Cuſtom, whenever any of the Craftſmen of *Edinburgh* were ſummoned to appear to anſwer for an Offence committed, he was accompanied by the ſeveral Corporations of Arts to aſſiſt him in his Defence; which frequently occaſioning great Commotions, for preventing of which in Time coming, it was by the Council enacted, that no ſuch Conventions ſhall aſſemble any Time hereafter, under the Penalty of the Loſs of their Freedom, and otherwiſe to be fined at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrates.

Ibid. f. 76. 24th March. The Papiſts, both Prieſts and Laity, as injoined by the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, repaired to the Proteſtant Churches, but, inſtead of joining in their Worſhip, indeavoured to ſeduce the new Converts; wherefore, in Company with Fornicators and Adulterers, were by Proclamation ordered to depart the City within the Space of forty eight Hours. This Proceeding of the Magiſtrates was ſo highly reſented by the Queen, that ſhe ſent a Letter to the Common Council of their unjuſt and rigorous Dealings; but it not being recorded in the Town-

1560. Town-Regiſter, is probably loſt. However, the Papiſts depending on the Queen for Protection, ſhewed no more Regard to the Proclamation, than the Council did to the Queen's Letter; for, inſtead of ſhewing the leaſt Reſpect to it, publiſhed the ſaid Proclamation anew; with this Difference, that in lieu of Forty eight Hours, they were now injoined to depart the Town and Liberties within the Space of Twenty four Hours, on the Pain of being carted, burnt on the Cheek, and baniſhed the City for ever. This nettled *Mary* to ſuch a Degree, that ſhe ſent the following Letter to the Council and Community of *Edinburgh*.

1561. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 15. 5th Octob. MARIA R. "We underſtanding that "the Proveſt and Baillies of the Burgh of "*Edinburgh*, upoun *Friday* laſt be paſt, the "Feird Day of *October* inſtant, ſet furth "publick Proclamation at the Mercat-"Croſe of oure ſaid Burgh, expreſs con-"trair to oure Commandment, nocht mak-"and us prive thereto, nor ſeikand to knaw "oure Pleſure in ſic Behalf. Thairfor we "ordane, will, commands, and charges the "Counſale and Commontie of oure ſaid "Burgh, to convene incontinent within the "Tolbuith of oure ſaid Burgh, and de-"prive the Proveſt and Baillies, quha pre-"ſently beirs Office thairin of all furthir "bering of Office for this inſtant Zeir, and "to cheis uthir qualifeit Perſonis in thair "Rowme, as thay will anſer to us thair-"upoun."

Ibid. f. 16. 8th Octob. The Council obeying *Mary*'s Command, without waiting for her Recommendation, (which was ſoon after ſent by her Secretary *William Maitland*, in behalf of either Lord *Seaton*, *Alexander Areſkine*, or Laird of *Craigmiller*) choſe others in their ſtead, although divers Proteſtations were made againſt the Election, leſt it ſhould prove prejudicial to the Rights and Immunities of the Citizens. *Mary*, by this ſecond Diſappointment, being greatly inraged, which the Council receiving Intelligence of, ſuch was their Puſillanimity, that they attended and told her, that if the Perſons choſen were not to her liking, they would chuſe whomſoever ſhe pleaſed.

Ibid. f. 6. 12th May. On *Sunday* the 11th of *April*, a great Inſurrection happened amongſt the Apprentices of *Edinburgh*, who, in a dangerous and tumultuous manner, entered the City in the Morning with Banners diſplayed, and, ſurrounding the Tolbooth wherein the Magiſtrates were ſitting, aſſaulted them in the Execution of their Offices; for which many were apprehended, ſecured in Fetters, and ordered to be proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

Ibid. f. 7. 21ſt May. The Parliament being to aſſemble in a ſhort Time, 'twas apprehended Tumults would ariſe from the great Diſſenſions amongſt the Nobility; for the preventing of which, and to preſerve Peace in the City, ſixty Hagbutters were not only ordered to be raiſed, but the whole Inhabitants were commanded to be ready with Arms at ringing the common Bell, for the more effectual ſuppreſſing Inſurrections: And as a farther Security, the Citizens, by a Deputation from the Council, applied to the Earl for his Horſe-guard; which being complied with, the Council voted every one of them Five Shillings *Scotiſh per* Day. 1561.

Ibid. f. 14. 3d Sept. The Common Council having reſolved to intertain the Queen with a pompous Shew and Banquet, ordered the Sum of Four thouſand Merks *Scotiſh* Money to be raiſed for that Purpoſe: And, for the greater State and Grandeur of the Proceſſion, the twelve Citizens who were to ſupport the Canopy over her Head, were to be apparelled in black Velvet Gowns, with Coats and Doublets of crimſon Sattin, with Velvet Bonnets and Hoſe; the Citizens who walk in the Proceſſion to have black ſilken Gowns faced with Velvet, Coats of Velvet and Sattin Doublets; and the young Men dreſſed in Taffity to walk before the triumphal Carr: And the Places by and through which the Shew was to paſs, namely the upper and ſalt Trones, Tolbooth and *Netherbow*, were ordered to be decorated in the moſt pompous and magnificent Manner.

The Tolbooth of *Edinburgh* being in a very ruinous Condition, the Privy Council ſent the following Letter to the Town Council concerning the ſame. *Apud Edinburgh, Sexto Februarii, anno* 1561.

Ibid. f. 22. 10th Feb. "The Queiny's Majeſtie underſtanding "that the Tolbuith of the Burgh of *Edin-*"*burgh* is ruinous and abill haiſtielie to de-"kay and fall doun; quhilk will be warray "dampnable and ſkaythfull to the Pepill "dwelland thairabout, and reparand to-"wert the ſamen, nocht onlie in Deſtru-"ctioun of thair Houſes, bot als greit "Slaughter of ſundrye Perſonis happin and "chance thairthrow without heiſtie Re-"meid be providit thairin. Thairfor hir "Heines ordinis ane Maſſer to paſs and "charge the Proveſt, Baillies, and Coun-"ſale of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*, to "caus put Workmen to the taking doun of "the ſaid Tolbuith, with all poſſible Deli-"gence for the Cauſes foreſaid, as thay will "anſer to hir Hienes thairupoun, at hir "utmoſt Charge; and ſo in the men tyme, "that thay provide a ſufficient Hows and "Rowmes reparit as efferis, for the Lords of "the Seſſioun, Juſtice and Sheriff miniſtring "of Juſtice to the Lieges of the Realme. MARIA R.

Ibid. f. 23. 24th Feb. In obedience to the Queen's Command, the ſaid Tolbooth was taken down, and a new Edifice erected at the Weſtern End of *St. Giles*'s Church, for the Uſe of the Court of Seſſion or College of Juſtice; at preſent denominated the *High Council-houſe*. This Building not being ſet about ſo ſoon as it ought to have been, the Lords of Seſſion, in the Year 1562. Ibid. f. 27. 11th April. following,

1562. following, acquainted the Common Council, that if they did not in a ſhort Time provide them a convenient Houſe to ſit in, they would remove the Court to the City of *St. Andrew's*; which induced the Council to give immediate Orders to finiſh the ſaid Building with the utmoſt Diſpatch. And, during the Time of its Erection, held their own Court in the *Holy Blood-iſle* in *St. Giles's* Church.

Remark. This Grievance, which probably is no where to be paralleled, was a very great Hardſhip on the injured *Edinburghers*, to be compelled by their Sovereign to erect an expenſive Building for the Uſe of a national Court, the Charge whereof ought to have been defrayed by the Publick, and not by one Town; which is already burdened with a very great Expence in maintaining their own Works.

The Government being apprehenſive of an Inſurrection in *Edinburgh*, the Privy Council ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates to guard againſt the ſame; of which the following is a Copy.

Ibid. f. 34. 24th June.

"The Quein's Grace underſtanding that "thair is certaine ſeditious Perſonis within "the Toun of *Edinburgh*; quhilk, for thair "Particularities will nocht be content to leif "in Quyetnes, according to the Ordour and "Lawis of this Realme, heirtofor ſtatute "for ſtanching of Tumult, Seditioun, and "Rebellioun within Burgh, bot will at-"tempt, be Way of Ambitioun and partial "Avirice, to ſeik Novelties and utherwayis; "quhilk may deſolve the Lufe and Uni-"oun that oucht to be amang the Inha-"bitants and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Burgh.

"Thairfor, her Majeſtie havand the Cair "and Thocht that becomis ane Princeſs "Soverane to have upoun thair Subjectis, "ordains the Proveſt, Baillies, and Coun-"ſale of the ſaid Burgh, to mak deligent "Serche and Inquiſitioun, gif thair be ony "within thair Juriſdictioun that ar appear-"and to attempt, or to be Authors of Se-"ditioun, Tumult or Rebellioun within "Burgh, or gif thair be ony ſic Way in-"ventit, ſet fordwert or to be ſet furth, "quhilk may mak ony Overture of Sediti-"oun or Tumult.

"That thay with all Deligence and Dex-"terite, ſtanch, ſuppres and impeid the ſa-"men by all Preventioun dew, and all uther "Meins poſſible, ſua that hir Majeſtie may "knaw, that hir Majeſtie hes worthie Offi-"cirs and Reullers now preſentlie within "the ſaid Burgh; quhilks baith can and will "keip, and caus to be keipit gude Reule "within the Bounds committet unto thame; "certefeying the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, and "Counſale, that gif thay be found negli-"gent and remiſs in the Executioun of the "Premiſſis, or that thair happin heirefter "ony Trubble, Seditioun, Rebellioun, or "Tumult within the ſaid Burgh, hir Grace "will juſtlie think that ſhe may impute the "Wyte of all the Inconveniences heirefter "to follow unto thame; and according to "thair Deſervings punis thame with all "Rigour. As upoun the uther Pairt, in "caiſe hir ſaids Officirs, by thair Deligence "and Behaviour, preſerve the common "Peas and gude Reule within thair Burgh; "hir Majeſtie will recognoſce thame, as hir "faythfull Servitors, and recompence thame "thairfor accordinglie."

1562.

MARIA R.

The Magiſtrates, in Obedience to their Sovereign's Command, exerted themſelves in ſuch a Manner, that the Peace of the City was preſerved; which they ſignified to *Mary* by Letters, to whom the dutiful Deportment of the *Edinburghers* on this Occaſion was ſo acceptable, that ſhe ſent them a Letter of Thanks, whereof the following is a Copy.

"Traiſt Freinds we greit zow well. We "have reſavit your Letter fra this Berer, Ibid. f. 35. "quhairby we underſtand the Variance that 31ſt July. "of lait hes happinit betwix the Lord *Ogil-"by* and *Jhoune Gordoun*; and as we have "found zowr Proceiding and Handling of "that Mater werray gude, ſua will we thank "zow hartilie of zowr Deligence done in "apprehending of the Perſonis Trublaris of "zowr Toun.

"For albeit the Party be greit as ze wyte, "zit nevirtheleſs ſall thair Greitnes nor Re-"ſpect of thair Knivene ſtay us to execute "Juſtice as accordis. And ſeeing thay ar "to warn thair Friendis on uthir Syde, "ze ſall nocht neid to have onye Feir thair-"of, becaus oure Broder of *Mar* is to be "thair; quha will declair to zow quhat For-"tificatioun he ſall have in zoure Behalf. "In the mein Tyme, caus zow better "Watche and Deligence to be maid for the "Suertie of zowr Wairde; quhairin zow ſall "do us acceptable Service."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand at *Striveling*, the 28th Day of *June*, 1562.

MARIA R.

John Black, a Monk, being by the Town Council committed to Priſon for manifeſt Adultery, the Queen ſent the following Letter to the Council concerning him.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Council of Edinburgh, Ibid. f. 26.

"It is oure Will, and we charge zow, 11th April. "that incontinent efter the Sicht heirof, "zow deliver Frier *John Black* to the Capi-"tane, Conſtabill, and Keiper of oure Ca-"ſtell of *Edinburgh*, till be keipit thair-"intill ſurelie, unto ſic Tyme as we haif "ordanyt for the Triell of his Offences be-"fore oure Juſtice-General or his Deputts; "and this on na Wayis zow lief undone, "as ze will anſſer to us thairupoun."

At *Sanct Androis*, the 11th of *April* 1562.

MARIA R.

The Crime of Fornication being at this Time

1562. Time very obnoxious to many devout Citizens, the Council, to prevent the Practice thereof, enacted, that all Fornicators ſhould be duck'd in a certain Place of the *Nordloch*, wherein a Pillar was erected for that Purpoſe.

Ibid. f. 34. 24th June. The Reformation of Religion in *Edinburgh* being carried to ſuch a Height, the Council not only cauſed the Picture of *St. Giles* (by them called the *Idol)* to be cut out of the Town's Standard, and the Thiſtle to be inſerted in its ſtead; but they ordained ſoon after, that no Perſon ſhall be eligible to be choſen into any Office in this City, but ſuch as are of the reformed Religion.

The Monks and Nuns, by the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, being diſpoſſeſſed of their Monaſteries and Lands thereunto belonging, which being in the Diſpoſal of the Government, the Common Council of *Edinburgh* applied to the Queen, to have Part thereof granted to them for charitable Uſes, as will appear by the following Petition.

Ibid. f. 41. 27th Auguſt. "Madame, Unto zowr Grace humlie "menis and ſchewis, we zowr Servitors the "Proveſt, Baillies, Counſale, and Com-"montie of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, that "quhair for Laik of Proviſioun to ſupporte "thame quhilks ar indeid puir, that their "miſerabill Eſtait being under the Hands "of God, and veſeit be him be Seiknes, "Aige, and utherwis, the Nomer of ſturdy "Beggeris daylie increſeis in ſic Sorte, that "thay, quhilks baith be the Law of God "and Nature, oucht to be helpit, ar nocht "unknawin fra thame; quhilks of all Re-"ſoun and Equitie ſuld be compellit to tra-"vell for thair Leifing and Suſtentatioun, "being ſtark and potent of Body that "Way to labour, and nocht onlie ar the "ſturdy Beggeris thairthrow foſterit, bot "als in thair Beggerrie begettis Childrene; "quhilks, fra their Zouth, ar brought up "beggand, makand thair begging quhairby "thay preſantlie leif and ar withdrawin fra "Labour to leif idillie, and to be untruſt; "ſua, that gif Remeid be nocht had thair-"to, the Police ſall be havelie hurt, and "the Puir alwayis contempnit and negle-"ctit.

f. 26. April. "And ſicklyke, it is nocht unknawin to "zoure Hienes, that the common Ordour "quhairby men atteins to ſerve the Com-"mon Weill of their Cuntrie, cumis be "Letteris, Lerning and Sciences; quhilks "cannocht be obtenit, bot be lerning at "Scules; quhilks, for the maiſt parte, dois "in all Partis decay, ſua that na Regarde "is had thairto; and the Zouth thairthrow "brought to ſick barborous Ignorance, that "lamentable it is to be regratit. The Re-"meid of baith, the quhilks we doute nocht, "bot be the erecting of Hoſpitalis to ſu-"ſtene the Puir; and by planting of Scules "to bring up the Zouth, quhairto, is nocht "only requiret Places and Rume, bot als re-"ſonabill Levings and Stipends; quhilks for "Inhabilitie and Povertie of the Burrow is "cannocht be thame be performit." 1562.

"And zoure Heines underſtanding, that, "to oure ſaid Toune, reſorts ma Puir "than to ony other of this Realme. And "alſo, that oure Zouth is of ſic Nomer, "that Pitie it war, ſeeing God, at this "Tyme givis ſic pregnant Meynis, the ſame "ſuld peras; and therefore, with Support "of zoure Grace, we mynd na thing mair "than to erect Hoſpitalis and reſonabill "Scules within oure ſaid Toun, quhairin the "Puir, quhilk ar indeed puir, may be ſuſ-"tenit; and the Zouth nureſit and brocht "up in Letters, ſua, that reſonabill Levings "war providit thairto; quhilk at na tyme "before culd better be done, nor now, quhen "Lands and Annells within oure ſaid Toun "pertening to Preiſtis, Freiris and utheris "ar within zoure Hienes Hands, with the "quhilks we doute nocht, but zoure Grace "bering ſic Favour to Letteris and Science "and Support of the Puir, will preſentlie "beſtow to the Effect foirſaid."

"Thairfore we beſeik zoure gude Grace "to have Conſideratioun heirof, and ſeeing "that ze are minddit, that Letters and Sci-"ence increaſe within zoure Realme; and "that the Puir quhais Clamour aſcends to "Hevin be ſuſtenit: That zoure Grace "will grant and diſpone to us the Situatioun "of the *Blak Freris*, togidder with the "Zards to beig ane Hoſpitale upoun for "the Puir; and alſwa, cauſs ſome Adreſs to "be maid, that we may have the Place, "Kirk, Chalmers, and Houſes of the Kirk "of Field to beig ane Scule, we ſatisfiand "reſonablie thairfore."

"And alſo that zoure Grace will gif and "and diſpone to us for ſuſtening of the Ho-"ſpitale and Scule foirſaid, the Annells of "Chaplanreis and Freiris, being preſentlie "in zoure Grace's Hands, and the Rema-"nent of the ſamen, quhen they ſall perten to "zoure Grace: And becaus oure ſaid Toun "is populous, and the Multitude thairof "greit, that zoure Hienes will give to us the "Zairdis of the *Gray-Frieris* and Situatioun "thairof, being ſum quhat diſtant from oure "Toun, to make ane Buriale-place of, to "burie and eird the Perſonnis deceiſſand "thairin; ſua, that thairthrow, the Air with-"in oure ſaid Toun may be the mair pure "and clene: and we doute nocht, but zoure "Grace ſall ſchortlie ſe the Puir within the "ſaid Toun, to be ſa ſupportit, that Zouth "ſall be ſa brocht up in Letteris, that the "Poſteritie to cum ſall have greit Comforte "thairof, to the Praiſs of zour Hienes in all "Tymes cuming, and zoure Anſſer humlie "we beſeik."

To this Petition, the Queen cauſed the following Anſwer to be returned.

Apud

1562. *Apud Striveling 17th Auguſti, anno* 1562.
Id. ibid. " The Quein's Majeſtie appoyntts the " *Gray-Freir*-zaird, within writtin, to be ane " Buriall-place to the Perſonis deciſſand " within the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, ſua, that " the ſamen ſall be ane Buriall-place; and " it ſall be leiſum to burye the Deid of the " ſaid Toun thairin; and hir Grace promiſſes, " quhen ane ſufficient Proviſioun is maid for " beiging of the Hoſpitale and Scule within " writtin, hir Grace ſall provide ane Rowme " convenient thairfor, and ſall ordour, that " the ſamen may be dotyt, to be intertain- " ment in Tyme cuming.

MARIA R.

The Queen willing to have one of her Friends in the chief Office of the City for the Year enſuing, ſent the following Letter to the Town Council for that Purpoſe.

Proveſt, Baillies, Counſale, and Deikins of oure Burgh of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill*

Ibid. f. 43. 25th Sept. " Forſamekill as oure lovit *Archibald* " *Dowglas* of *Kilſpindie* was Proveſt of oure " ſaid Burgh before, quha knawis how to " rewle zowr ſaid Toun, haifand Experi- " ence thairof, and to do us Service thairin, " and is abill and meit to brouke the ſaid " Office this nixt Zeir.

" Oure Will is heirfor, and we charge " zow, that ze mak the ſaid *Archibald*, ane " of the Citizens, to be choſen Proveſt to " zow at *Michaelmaſs* next to cum; and " that ze elect and cheis him to be zowr " Proveſt the ſaid Zeir, conformit to zowr " Ordour obſervit in ſic Caiſſes. This ze " do, for oure Will and Mynde is, that the " ſamen be done."

Subſcrivit with our Hand at *Cowper*, the the 21ſt Day of *Auguſt*, and of oure Reign the twenty Zeir.

MARIA R.

Although the above Precept occaſioned long Debates and divers Proteſtations, yet *Dowglas* was choſen Provoſt in obedience to the Queen's Deſire.

Ibid. f. 47. 6th Nov. The Zeal of the *Edinburghers* at this Time, againſt Adultery and Fornication, appears to have been very great; for the Council ordered all Adulterers and Fornicators, without Diſtinction, to be apprehended and committed to the Iron-houſe, there to be fed with Bread and Water for the Space of one Month; the former to be baniſhed the Town for ever, and the latter whipt at a Cart's Tail, and baniſhed the Town till the Magiſtrates and Church were thoroughly ſatisfied with their Reformation.

Sken. Stat. 9. Mary, Act 74. Adultery was ſoon after made capital by Parliament.

Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 17. The Government, by reaſon of the Scarcity of Cattle, occaſioned by a great Mortality amongſt them, having publiſhed a Proclamation, forbidding the eating of Fleſh-meat during the time of Lent; but the *Edinburghers*, it ſeems, being allowed to reduce the Time to *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, the Council ſtrictly enjoined all Perſons not to eat Fleſh on thoſe Days, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, to be paid both by the Perſon in whoſe Houſe the Crime was committed, as well as by the Offender; and that no Cook preſume to ſell any Fleſh on the ſaid Days, on Pain of Impriſonment, and to be fed with Bread and Water for the firſt Offence; and for the ſecond to be baniſhed the Town. But, as we are told by *Buchanan*, that this was rather a political than a religious Affair, the Penalty on the Cooks, I think, is highly unreaſonable, and no Ways adequate to a Crime of this Nature. 1562. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 48. 11th Nov.

It ſeems as if the Shoe-makers at this Time had impoſed on their Cuſtomers, by the Town Council's regulating the Price of Shoes, which were ordered to be ſold as follows, *viz.* Double ſoled Shoes of the largeſt Size, at Three Shillings and eight Pence the Pair, *Scotiſh* Money; ſingle ſoled Shoes, of the largeſt Size, Two Shillings and eight Pence; the beſt of the largeſt ſized Boots, at One Pound four Shillings; and ſingle Boots at Twenty Shillings of the ſame Money. Ibid. f. 56. 6th Jan.

1563. At this Time divers great and uncommon Cures having been performed by *Robert Henderſon*, a Surgeon, by Order of the Council, *viz.* on a Perſon whoſe Hands were cut off, a Man and Woman run through their Bodies with Swords by the *French*, and a Woman (ſaid to have been worried) after ſhe was buried, and lyen two Days in the Grave; for which extraordinary Performances, the Council ordered him the Sum of Twenty Merks, *Scotiſh* Money. Ibid. f. 73. 7th July.

Queen *Mary*, in the Year 1556, having granted the ſeveral religious Foundations within the City and Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, for the Encouragement of Learning, and Support of the Poor; but, by what follows, it ſeems, the Nuns of the Priory of St. *Katherine* of *Sienna* in the *Borough-Moor*, commonly called the *Shiens*, were allowed certain of their Revenues to ſubſiſt on during Life. Now, whether the Council of *Edinburgh*, out of a religious Zeal, were of opinion, they ought not to have any Allowance from the Lands of their late Convent, I cannot aſcertain; if they were not it will appear by the following Letter, that *Mary* was of a different Opinion.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſale of oure Burgh of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.*

Ibid. f. 93. 18th Feb. " Forſameikill as we ar informyt be oure " lovit Oratrice, *Deme Chriſteane Ballenden*, " Pryoris of the Senys on the *Borro-Mure*, " beſide oure ſaid Burgh; that ſche, with " the Conſent and Aſſent of the Siſteris " thairof, ſet to zow and zoure Predeceſ- " ſors, Twenty Zeirs ſyne or thereby, ane " littill Croft of Land liand within the Wal-

" lis

1563. "lis of oure ſaid Burgh, at the *Gray-Frier* "Port, in Few-farme, for zeirlie Payment "to hir, and the ſaid Siſteris acht Bollis of "Quheit, and ſex Bollis of Beir; and that "ze and zowr Predeceſſors, in all Tymes "bepaſt, ſen obtenying of the ſaid Few, "hes maid thame thankfull Payment, and "thair Aſſignais of the ſamen, quhill this "laſt Crop of ſixty three Zeirs."

"Quhilk Victuall is aſſignit be the ſaid "Pryoris and her Siſteris foreſaid, to *Bea-* "*trix Blacater*, ane of the Siſteris thairof "for hir Pairt of Suſtentatioun, furth of "the Fruits of the ſaid Place; quha, as we "ar ſurelie informit, hes bene ane of the "Nomer of the ſaid Siſteris, thir fourtie "Zeirs ſyne, or thairby: And that the ſa- "men Croft was conqueſt by hir Fader and "Predeceſſors; and dotit be thame to the "Suſtentatioun of the ſaid *Beatrix*, for ſu- "ſteinyng of hir and the ſaid Siſteris; quha "now ar ſa ſtrikyn in Aige, that ſche hes "na uther Moyen to wyn hir Leving, bot "onlie to depend upoun that ſmall Portioun "aſſignit to hir, as ſaid is."

"Thairfoir, it is oure Will, and we de- "ſyre zow richt effectuiſlie, to mak thank- "full Payment to the ſaid *Beatrix*, of the "foirſaids acht Bollis Quheit, and ſex Bol- "lis Beir, for the Zeir of God above ſpece- "feit; and ſicklyke zeirly and termelie, in "Tyme cumming, according to the ſaid "Pryoris Aſſignatioun, and ay and quhill "ſche diſcharge the ſamen. As ze will do "us ſingular Pleſour, ſua that we have na "further Occatioun to write to zow in this "behalf."

To this Preſentis, ſubſcrivit with oure Hand at *Edinburgh*, the penult Day of *Februar*, the Zeir of God 1563 Zeirs.

MARIA R.

The Inhabitants of *Leith* having for ſome Time indeavoured to erect a Tolbooth in their Town, but being greatly obſtructed therein by the *Edinburghers*, prevailed on the Queen to write to them once more on that Occaſion, as follows.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſale of Edinburgh.

"Forſameikle as we have ſend oure Re- "queiſtes ſundry Tymes unto zow, to per- "mit oure Inhabitants of oure Toun of *Leith*, "to big and edifie our Hous of Juſtice with- "in the ſamyn, and hes reſavit na Anſer "of zow; and ſua the Wark is ſteyit and "ceſſit in zowr Defalt. Quhairfor, we "charge zow, that ze permit oure ſaid In- "habitants of oure ſaid Toun of *Leith*, to "big and edifie oure ſaid Hous of Juſtice, "within oure ſaid Toun of *Leith*, and mak "na Stop nor Impediment to thame to do "the ſamyn; for it is oure Will that the "ſamyn be biggit; and that ze deſiſt fra "further moleſting of them in Tyme cu- "ming, as ze will anſer to us thairupon."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand, at *Hallyrud-* *hous*, the firſt Day of *March*, the Zeir of God 1563. 1563.

MARIA R.

Remark. Surely never a greater Diſreſpect was ſhewn by a People to their Prince, than by the *Edinburghers* at this Time; for notwithſtanding of the Queen's having complained of their ill Uſage in not anſwering her Requeſt on this Occaſion; yet without ſhewing the leaſt Regard to the above Letter, other than giving it a Reading, and recording it in their Council Regiſter, ordered the ſame to be depoſited in their Archives, without the leaſt Mention of anſwering it.

The Common Council at this Time ordained, that thenceforth, every Perſon, on his being admitted a Burgeſs, or Freeman of *Edinburgh*, to pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh* Money for his Freedom; and at his being received into the Gildry, to pay the Sum of Forty Pounds of the ſame Money, without Prejudice to the Children of Freemen. 1564. Ibid. f. 115. 8th Nov.

Sir *James Carvet*, a Popiſh Prieſt, being taken up for reading Maſs in the *Cowgate*, contrary to an Act of Parliament; the *Edinburghers* arrayed him in his ſacerdotal Habiliments, and fixing a Chalice in his Hand, mounted him upon, and tied him to the Market-croſs, where, for the firſt Time, he was expoſed for the Space of an Hour; during which, he was ſeverely pelted by the Populace with rotten Eggs. Nevertheleſs, he was the Day after tried for the ſaid Offence, and the Penalty, which was capital, converted into his being re-expoſed on the Market-croſs; where, inſtead of an Hour as at firſt, was ſentenced to ſtand four, attended by the Hangman; and the Mob being very great, was more ſeverely handled than at firſt. Knox Hiſt. Refor. B. 5.

This Proceeding of the *Edinburghers* was highly reſented by the Queen, who imagined it to be done in Contempt of her and her Religion, wherefore ſhe reſolved to puniſh them in an exemplary Manner: To which End ſhe wrote to many of her Friends in the Country, to march with their reſpective Forces to *Edinburgh* with the utmoſt Expedition, in order to deſtroy the City; and in the interim, commanded her Advocate to inquire ſtrictly into that Affair. Id. ibid.

The Magiſtrates being informed that their Enemies at Court indeavoured to perſuade the Queen, that many of the principal Citizens were concerned in throwing Eggs at *Carvet*: To undeceive *Mary* in that Reſpect, and avoid the impending Storm, which threatened Deſtruction to themſelves and City, the Common Council ſent a Deputation to attend the Queen at *Stirling*, to give her a full and faithful Relation of the Proceſs and Enrollment of the Prieſt convict, as well as an Account of their own Deportment when *Carvet* ſtood at the Market-croſs; which being corroborated by the Advocate aforeſaid, Id. ibid.

1565. aforeſaid, ſhe was pleaſed to countermand the March of the Troops to *Edinburgh*; and for the preſent, to ſatisfy herſelf by ſending a Letter to the Magiſtrates and Council, whereof the following is a Copy.

Proveſt, Bayliffs, and Counſale of our Citie of Edinburgh.

Id. ibid. "We received your Letter from our "Advocate, and underſtand by this Re- "port what Diligence you tuk to ſtay the "Tumult in the late Diſorder attempted "at *Edinburgh*, quhairin, as you did your "duty in ſuppreſſing the Tumult; ſo can "we not tak in good Part, nor think "ourſelfs ſatisfied of ſo notorious a Thing, "without certain ſeditious Perſons, who "were pleaſed to do Juſtice *per* Force, and "without the Magiſtrates Authority, be "condingly and really puniſched for thair "Raſchnes and Miſbehaviour. For if all "private Perſons ſould uſurpe to tak Ven- "gence at thair own Hands, what lies in "ours? And, to quhat Purpoſe hathe good "Lawes and Statutes bene eſtabliſhed? "Since thairfore we have never bene obſti- "nate to the due Puniſchment of any Of- "fenders preſcribed by the Lawes; but have "always menteined Juſtice in that Caſe "without Reſpect of Perſons."

"It is our Will, and we command you, "as you will anſwer to us upon your Obedi- "ence and Allegiance, that you will tak be- "fore you certane of the moſt reſponſable "Perſons which ar declared Authors of the "ſaid Seditioun, and Uſurpers of our Au- "thority, and to adminiſter Juſtice upon "thame in ſuch Sort as we may know a "Sincerity on your Part, and our Autho- "rity no Wayis ſlighted; bot if you faile, "perſwaid yourſelfis, (and that ſchortlie) "we will not overſee it, but will account "this Contempt, not onlie to be in the "Committers thairof, bot in yourſelfis quho "ought to puniſh it and relieve us on our "Part; remitting the reſt to your Diligence "and Executioun, which we look for ſo "ſoon as Reaſon will permit."

Subſcrived with our Hand at *Striveling*, this 24th of *April*, 1565.

MARIA R.

Ibid. f. 130. 4th Auguſt. The Earl of *Murray*, with divers of the Nobility, being in arms againſt their Sovereigns, a Proclamation was iſſued, ſummoning Troops from all Parts of the Kingdom, to join the Royal Army. The Common Council, on this Occaſion, unwilling to ſend their own Citizens by reaſon of the Diſtance, ordered Money to be raiſed for levying and paying Two hundred Men for the ſervice of King *Henry* and Queen *Mary*; who being lately married, the *Edinburghers* were willing to do all in their Power to regain the Queen's Favour; but it ſeems *Carvet*'s Affair not being forgot, the following Letter was ſent to the Council to degrade the Provoſt. 1565.

REX & REGINA, *Baillies, Counſall, and Communitie of oure Burgh of* Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.* Ibid. f. 131. 23d Auguſt.

"It is oure Will, and for divers reſona- "bill Cauſſis and Conſideratiouns moving us, "we charge and command zow, that ze de- "poiſs and diſplace the preſent Proveſt of "oure ſaid Burgh, and in his Place, that "ze elect, reſſave and admit oure Lovit, "*Symon Preſtoun* of that Ilk as Proveſt "thairof; and redalie anſſer and obey him "in all Things belonging to and concerning "the ſaid Office as apperteins, as ze will "anſſer to us thairupoun."

Subſcribit with oure Hands, at *Edinburgh*, the Day of *Auguſt*, and of oure Regne the Firſt and twentie three Zeirs.

The Council, in Obedience to the above Precept, degraded *Douglas*, and choſe *Preſtoun* for their Provoſt.

Though the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, by their Act of the 4th of *Auguſt* laſt, ordered Two hundred Men to be levied for the Service of the Government; yet, by an Act of the 24th of the ſaid Month, they voted the Sum of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money to be raiſed and paid to the Adminiſtration, in lieu of the Men above mentioned; which ſhews that the King was more in want of Money than Men; for which the *Edinburghers* were allowed to remain at Home as will appear by the following Licence.

REX & REGINA, "We for certane Cauſſis "and Conſideratiouns moving us, as alſua, "upoun Reſpect of the gude Will, Grati- "tudis and Pleſouris offerit and done to us "at this preſent, be oure Lovittis, the Pro- "veſt, Baillies, Counſall and Communitie of "oure Burgh of *Edinburgh*, grantis and "gevis Licence to the ſaidis Proveſt, Bail- "lies, Counſall, Communitie, and haill In- "habitantis of oure ſaid Burgh, to remain "and bide at hame fra this oure Hoiſt, Ar- "mie, Gaddering, Aſſemblie, or Conven- "tionis, ordanit be oure Proclamatioun to "aſſembill and convene in our ſaid Burgh, "on the Twenty ſixth Day of *Auguſt* in- "ſtant; and fra thence to pas fordwart and "defend us be the Space of Fifteen Dayis, "providit in Feir of Weir after thair Cum- "ming." Ibid. f. 132. 26th Auguſt.

"Commanding heirfore, and alſua diſ- "chargeing all and ſundrie oure Juſticeis, "Juſtice-clerkis, and thair Depuittis, oure "Theſaureris, Comptrollaris, Shrefis, and "all utheris, oure Officeris, of calling, pro- "ceiding, arreſeiſting, poinding, unlawing, "troubling or moleſting of the ſaid Proveſt, "Baillies, Counſall, Communitie and In- "habitantis foirſaid, or any ane of thame, "for thair remaining and biding at hame "fra the ſaid Hoiſt, Armie, Aſſemblie, or "Conventioun,

1565. " Conventioun, nochtwithſtanding ony oure " Proclamatiounis or Chargeis paſt thairup- " oun of befoir, diſchargeing thame of thair " Officeis in this Part, be this Preſentis."

Subſcrivit with oure Handis, at oure Palice of *Halieruidhous*, this Twenty ſixth Day of the Moneth of *Auguſt*, the Zeir of God 1565, and of oure Reigneis the Firſt and Twenty thrie Zeirs. Subſcrivit

MARIA R. HENRIE R.

The King and Queen being to ſet out on an Expedition againſt the Earl of *Murray* and his Adherents in the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom, ſent certain Inſtructions to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, for their better Regulation in the Government of the City during their Abſence; the Tenor whereof is as follows.

Ibid. f. 134. 3d Sept. 1. " That the Proveſt, Baillies, and " Counſall aſſembill the haill Toun, and " cauſs thame quarterlie devide the ſamen " in four Parttis; ſua, that everie Quarter " ſhall wache and waird for the keiping of " the Portis and Wallis of the Toun, for " the Space of Twentie four Houris."

2. " That Ordoure be taikin for the per- " forming heirof, that thair be four prin- " cipal Men choſin, quha ſall anſſer for the " Obedience and fullfilling of this Article " in everie Point."

3. " That all the Porttis of the ſaid Toun " be ſteikit faſt, onlie twa; quhilk ſall be " ſua keipit, that na Man enter within the " Toun, except common Traffikkaris and " Travellaris knawin to the Keiperis thairof; " and in cace any utheris offeris to enter " within the ſaid Toun, that thay be pre- " ſentit to the Proveſt and Counſall, ap- " pointit thair be thair Majeſties."

4. " That the Proveſt, Baillies, and Coun- " ſall caus all neceſſer Vivers to be anſſerit, " as thair Majeſties Counſall, being thair " for the Tyme, hes deviſit."

5. " That for Preſervatioun of thair " Majeſties Palice, that thay caus Diligence " to be taikin be out Waches in the Night, " that na Man cum to inward, nor moleſt " thair Palice; and in cace ſa be that thay " with all Diligence reſtour the ſamen with " thair haill Force."

" 6. That they gif thair utter Diligence, " as they will anſſer to the King and Queen's " Majeſties, that na Man of Weir be uplift- " it within their Toun to ſerve with the Re- " bellis, thair Partakaris or Aſſiſtaris agains " thair Majeſties. And, that thay caus " mak publict Proclamatioun thairof at the " Mercat Croce, aſſuring thame, that gif " ony be liftit alradie, or ſall be in Tyme to " cum, thay ſall anſſer thairfoir, and be " callit at particular Dyattes for the ſamen, " as Fortefearis and Aſſiſtaris of the ſaidis " Rebellis."

" 7. That the Proveſt caus Munſtouris " to be taken with all gudelie Diligence of " the Inhabitaris of the haill Toun, to the " Effect foirſaid." 1565.

" 8. Gif thair be ony Perſonis within the " ſaid Toun, that ganeſtandis ony of thir " foirſaids Artickles, that thay caus appre- " hend thame, and put thame in firme Cu- " ſtodie within thair Tolbuith, or caus the " Caſtell receive thame, as thay ſall think " maiſt expedient."

Ibid. f. 136. 26th Sept. The Time of the yearly Election of the City Officers and Council approaching, the King and Queen, by Letter, commanded the *Edinburghers* to chuſe the Perſons therein named for their Magiſtrates and Members of the Common Council; proteſting that it ſhould be no ways prejudicial to their Privileges: But, this being the common Practice of the Court in thoſe Times, which was too potent to be refuſed, it acted in this Affair, as if the *Edinburghers* had neither Rights or Immunities belonging to them.

Id. ibid. 28th Sept. The Government, having Occaſion for Money to carry on the War with Vigour, borrowed of the *Edinburghers* the Sum of Ten thouſand Merks *Scotiſh* Money, for which they gave the Superiority of *Leith* in Security. The Money was advanced by Three hundred and eighty one Perſons, out of Ten of the City Incorporations, Twenty five whereof were Lawyers, who advanced the moſt conſiderable Sums: For which the Citizens received a Charter of the ſaid Superiority, on the 14th of the Month of *November* following.

Ibid. f. 141. The City's Affairs, in the Common Council, being much retarded by the Non-attendance of its Members, it was therefore by the ſaid Court enacted, that thoſe who attend not by ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, ſhall pay two Shillings *Scotiſh* Money for each Neglect.

Ibid. f. 141. 142. 10th Nov. 4th Dec. It being cuſtomary at this Time, yearly, to allow the chief Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh*, a Beaſt, called the Provoſt's Ox; for which the Town Council, not only allowed the Sum of twelve Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, to buy the beſt to be had, but, gave their Provoſt one Tun of Wine, and twelve Ells of Velvet to make him a Gown, as an Acknowledgment of his great Service done to the City.

1566. Ibid. f. 146. 5th April. *Alexander Guthry*, the Town Clerk, being put to the Horn, his Office was diſpoſed of to *David Chalmers*, one of the Lords of Seſſion, who, by a Certificate under the great Seal, the common Council was injoined to admit him as their Town Clerk: which occaſioned the Dean of Gild to proteſt, that his Admiſſion ſhould no ways prejudice the Privileges of the Citizens; for, the Place not being vacant, the Profits ariſing were only ſequeſtered during *Guthry*'s being under the Horn: However, the Council thought fit to admit *Chalmers*, to avoid the Danger of Horning, though the Provoſt diſſented thereto.

Soon

1566. Soon after, the Queen, it ſeems, repenting of the late Tranſaction with the *Edinburghers*, concerning the Superiority of *Leith*, ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates and Council, to forbear taking Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Town, till the next St. *Luke*'s Day: But, the Royal Miſſive not being regiſtred, I cannot oblige the Reader with its Contents. But the Citizens, it ſeems, not ſhewing a proper Regard thereto, the Queen, ſoon after, ſent them another: Of which the following is a Copy.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of our Burgh of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill,*

Ibid. f. 147. 15th April. "Forſamekill as we wrait laitly to zow, to "delay and ſuperſeid taking Poſſeſſioun and "uſing the Juriſdictioun of oure Toun of "*Leith*, be Reaſſoun throw the urgent and "weekly Effaris, quhilk we have now in"ſtantlie in Hand, our Laſſure will nocht "permit us to tak Ordour at this Tyme a"gainſt the outquitting of oure ſaid Toun: "And we cannocht bot marvell, ſa obſti"natly to ganeſtand that our reaſonabill De"ſyre and Requeiſt."

"Quhairfoir, it is our Will, and we re"quyre and command zow, that incontinent after the Sicht heirof, ze prorogatt "the Act and Obligatioun, maid anent the "Redemptioun and outquitting of oure "ſaid Toun, and uſing the Juriſdictioun zit "for the Space of uther ſix Moneths, nixt "efter the preſenting of this oure Letter to "zow; and mak an Act thairupoun, that we "be na wayis fruſtrat nor diſappointit; "aſſuring zow, gif ze faill, we cannocht "ſtand content thairwith; bot ze will con"ſtraine us agains oure awin Will, to ac"quite zour Obſtinacie accordingly."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand, at *Edinburgh*, the 13th Day of *April*, and of oure Regne the firſt and achtein Zeiris 1556.

The Queen, it ſeems, being greatly concerned at the deteſtable Crimes of Adultery and Fornication prevailing to ſo great a Degree in *Edinburgh*: For preventing whereof in Time coming, ſent a Letter to the Common Council; of which the following is a Copy.

REGINA,

Ibid. f. 154. 13th Sept. "Forſamekill as we ar informit, be faith"full Perſonis, that Adulterie, Fornecati"oun, opin Harlatrie and utheris ſic filthie "Luſtis of the Fleſche, ar committit and "ſufferit in *Edinburghe*, without ony Puneiſ"ment, to the gret Diſhonoure of oure "God, to the Slander of the haill Re"alme, and to the manefeſt contempt of "oure Lawis and Authoritie: Thairfor, "we charge and commandis the Proveſt, "Baillies, and Counſall of oure ſaid "Burgh, That ze, with all Diligence, "from Tyme to Tyme inquyre, ſerche oute "and tak all ſic publict Slandereris, and fil"thie Perſonis, and puniſche thame, accor- 1566.
"ding to the Act of oure laſt Parliament, "without ony Exceptioun of Perſonis, as "ze will anſſer to zoure God and to oure "Lawis."

At *Striviling*, gevin under oure Signet, and ſubſcrivit with oure Hand, the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, and of oure Regne the Twenty foure Zeir. *et ſic ſubſcribitur*

MARIA R.

Mary, having hitherto ſucceeded in her Deſires, of having the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* choſen according to her arbitrary Nomination, wrote to the Council to continue their Provoſt, and to elect the four Perſons recommended by her for their Baillies. The Council unwilling to chuſe the ſaid Perſons, as tending to the Deſtruction of their Liberties, *Mary*, in a ſecond Miſſive, expoſtulating concerning their Delay and Diſobedience, injoined them to proceed to an Election, according to the Tenor of her firſt; which they complied with, not daring to make a further Reſiſtance. Ibid. f. 157. 6th Octob.

The *Edinburghers*, in Obedience to the Queen's Deſire, in her Letter of the 13th of *April* laſt, deferred taking Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Leith*: *Mary* was thereby encouraged to ſend them another Letter for a further Delay, of which the following is a Copy.

Proveſt, Baillies Counſall and Communitie of the Burgh of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.*

Ibid. f. 167. 30th Octob. "In oure Neceſſitie, we analut to zow "the Superiority of oure Toun of *Leith*; "and zit, at oure Deſire and Requeiſt, ze "haiff ſuperſedit the putting of zowr ſelfis "in Poſſeſſioun of it. It is nocht unkna"win to zow, quhat we have ado; and "zit with the firſt, we purpoſs, God wil"ling, to redeme that Thing that we eſteme "precious and meikill worth. We ar aſſurit "zit as of befoir, ze will nocht ſpeir to gra"tifie us ſa meikill, as to ſuſpend the Poſ"ſeſſioun and Intromiſſioun with oure ſaid "Toun, quhill the laſt Day of *December* nixt "to cum; quhairunto we pray zow, and "requeiſtis zow erneſtlie and effectuouſly, "as ze will do us verray thankfull and ex"ceptabill Pleſure."

"This is ſufficient gif ze mynd to ſchaw "ony Benevolence at our Deſire; and gif "ze do nocht, we man thoill it, and pro"vide the nixt beſt. But we treſt ſuirlie, "ze will nocht ſtand with us in ſic ane Ma"ter: Quhairupoun we require zowr An"ſer."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand, at *Edinburgh*, the Sevint Day of *October*, 1566. *Sic ſubſcribitur*.

MARIA R.

The Queen, purſuant to her Promiſe, to inable the *Edinburghers* to provide for their Poor, *&c.* did, by her Charter of the 13th *March*, Invent. Rec. in Arch. Edin. p. 8.

1566. *March, anno* 1566, grant to them all the Houſes, Tenements, Biggings, Kirks, Chapels, Yards, Orchards, Crofts, Annual-rents, Teinds, Fruits, Duties, Emoluments, Profits, Service, Almoner, Dail-Silver, Obits, and Anniverſaries pertaining to the ſeveral Chaplainries, Altars, or Prebendaries, in the ſeveral Kirks, Chapels, or Colleges within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, with all the Lands, *&c.* thereunto belonging, in all Parts throughout the Kingdom; together with all the Lands of late belonging to the Convents of the Black and Gray Friers of this City, with divers others ſpecified in the ſaid Grant.

1567. Buchan. Hiſt. Scot. lib. 18. The Earl of *Bothwell* having murdered King *Henry*, and married the Queen his Relict, to her eternal Reproach; raiſed an Army, wherewith it was juſtly feared, he intended to ſeize the Prince, and deſtroy him, as he had done his Father, to ſecure himſelf from juſt Vengeance, as well as to make way for his ſpurious Offspring by the Queen, to ſucceed to the Crown. To obviate this, and prevent the Execution of the wicked Deſigns of this perfidious Regicide, and moſt abandonedly impious and debauched Miſcreant; divers of the principal Nobility upon this melancholy Occaſion, aſſembled at the Town of *Stirling*, where they agreed upon, and entered into an Aſſociation to revenge the King's Murder, and ſecure the Perſon of the Prince from the miſchievous Deſigns of this cruel, bloody, and deteſtable Villain.

Ibid. f. 193. 195. 196. 197. 211. 2d July. This Aſſociation, which was called the *Solemn League and Covenant*, was brought to *Edinburgh* by the Earls of *Morton* and *Athol*; who appearing therewith in the Common Council, exhorted the Citizens to join with them in ſo good and laudable an Undertaking; which the Council readily agreeing to, not only promiſed their utmoſt Aſſiſtance, but ordered the Provoſt, in their Names, to ſign the ſaid Aſſociation; which was no ſooner done, than the Council began to provide for their Security, by ordering the Town Wall to be repaired and mounted with Artillery, and the Houſes thereon to be demoliſhed: and injoined the Citizens ſeverally to provide themſelves with a Jack, Spear, Buckler, Sword, and a Steel Bonnet in Defence of the Town, in caſe of an Attack; and for whoſe Uſe were provided Colours of black and white Taffity, with the *Scotiſh* Arms on one Side, and the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* or City Arms on the other. And for their greater Security entered into a Contract with the Governor of the Caſtle for their mutual Defence.

As by this Aſſociation, *Bothwell* was not only compelled to fly the Kingdom, and, after an ignominious Impriſonment of Ten Years, in *Denmark*, ended his Days in a very miſerable Condition: But, by it the Queen was ſhut up in Priſon, forced to reſign her Crown and retire into *England*, where, after a Confinement of Nineteen Years in *Dureſs*, was unwarrantably put to Death by Queen *Elizabeth*, her near Relation. And as to this Writing, that called the *Solemn League and Covenant* (ſo famous in the late civil Wars, and entered into by both the Nations of *Scotland* and *England*, to the Deſtruction of that injured and unhappy Prince King *Charles* I.) owes its Name, and its Contents being but little known, I ſhall ſubjoin a Copy thereof without farther Apology. 1567.

Ibid. f. 193. 194. 2d July. "Quhairas the richt Nobill and Excellent Prince, umquhill King *Henrie Stewart*, the Quein's Majeſtie, oure Soveraigne's late Huſband; being in his Logeing, ſumtyme callit the Logeing of the Proveſt of the *Kirkfield*, beſyde the ſamen within this Burgh, wes ſchamefulle and treſonible murthurit; the Fame thairof wes in ſic Sort blawin abreid and diſperſit in all Realms, and amangs all Chriſtiane Nationis, that this Cuntrie was abhorit and vilependit; the Nobilite and haill Pepil na utherwayis eſtemit, bot as thay had beine all participant of ſic unwoirthe and horrabill ane Murthur, that nane of the *Scottis* Natioun, thoch he were never ſo innocent, wes habile for Shame, in ony forane Cuntrie, to ſhaw his Face; and, that nocht without Occaſioun, ſeeing na Maner of juſt Tryall is taine, or menit to be takein for the Cryme; albeit in all this Tyme, the Murtheraris war weill aneuche knawin; for quha culd be ignorant thairof, and nocht cleirlie ſe, at behalding the Proceidings of the Erll of *Boithwell*, the Tyme of the attempting of that odius Fact, and continewalle ſenſyne? That war ſufficent, albeit thair war na uther Pruife. Wes nocht the Tryall be him impedit and delayit, and the ſpeciall Authoris of the Murthur, being requirit to bewardit quhill the Tryall of the Cauſs?

"Howbeit, the Petitioun was maiſt reſſonable, and nocht repugnant to the Lawis; zit cud na part thairof be grantit, becauſs the cheif Murthurer being preſent; med that Stay, and thein, quhat an inordinat Proceſs wes deducit to clenge and acquit him of the horrabill Deid, all Men perſavit quhan nether the accuſtomate Circumſtances in Cauſſis of Treſſoun, nor the ordinar Form of Juſtice wes obſtrucit. Bot quhanſoevir the Fader and Freindis of the innocent Prince fakleſlie murtharit Juſtice deſyrit, the contrair was always done.

"The ſaid Erll, the Day that he choſit to tholl Law, being accompanyit with ane greit Power, als weil of wagit Men of Weir as of utheris, that nane ſuld compeir to perſue him. Quhen ſwa this cruell Murthur wes comittit, and Juſtice ſmorit and plainlie abuſit, nevir ceſſit he of his wikkit and inordinat Pretenſs; bot eikand Miſchief to Miſchief, treſſonablie without

1567. " without Feir of God or Reverence of his
" native Prince, quhill on ane forthocht Con-
" ſpiracie, he umbeſet her Majeſties Way,
" tuke and revieſt her maiſt nobill Perſoun,
" and led the ſamen with him to *Dunbar-*
" caſtell, thair deteining her Preſonier and
" Captive; and in the mein Tyme, procurit
" dubill Sentence of Divorce to be pronuncit
" betwixt him and his lawfull Wyfe, ground-
" it on the Cauſs of his awin Turpitude: And
" to mak his pretendit Mariage (quhilk
" ſchortlie followit) the mair valiabill, uſit
" the Order of Divorce als weill be the or-
" dinar Commiſſaries, as in Forme and
" Maner of the Romane Kirk, declarand,
" that he wes of na Kynd of Religioun, as the
" ſamen unlawchfull Mariage ſuddanlie ac-
" compliſchit thairefter on baith the faſchi-
" ounis did manifeſt and teſtifye. Albeit,
" that nether of Goddis Law, nor na Law
" mad be Man of quhatſoever Religioun,
" mucht the ſamen Mariage leſſumlie haif
" bein contractit; quhilk being endit, and
" he ſtill proceding from ane Kynd of Ini-
" quitie to ane uther, his cruell and ambi-
" tious Nature being knawin, and how na
" Nobillman or uther durſt reſort to her
" Majeſtie to ſpeik with her, or procure thair
" leſum Beſines without Suſpicioun, bot be
" him and in his Audience, her Chalmer
" Durris bein continewalle wachit with Men
" of Weir."

" We (althoch to lait) began then to
" conſider the Eſtait, and tak Heid to our-
" ſelfis, bot ſpeciallie to the Preſervatioun of
" the Lyfe of the fatherles Prince, the onlie
" Soun and richtious Air apparent of our
" Sovrane; hir Hienes ſchamefull Thral-
" dome and Bondage with the ſaid Erll;
" and with that forſaw the greit Danger
" quhilk the Prince ſtoode in, quhen the
" Murtherar of his Fader, and Raveſer of
" the Quein's Majeſtie his Moder wes cled
" with the principall Strenthis of this Realme,
" and garniſhit with a Guard of wagit Men of
" Weir; and how in all Appeirance, he
" might oppreſs and deſtroy that innocent
" Infant, as he had done his Fader; and
" ſua be Tyrannie and cruell Deyddis, at
" laſt uſurpe the Royall Croun and ſupreme
" Governance of this Realme."

" At laſt, in the Feir and Name of God,
" and in the lawchfull Obedience of oure
" Sovrane, movit and conſtranit, be the juſt
" Occaſiouns above written; have taken
" Armes to revenge the ſaid cruell and hor-
" rabill Murthur upoun the ſaid Erll *Boith-*
" *well*, and utheris Authoris and Deviſeris
" thairof; to deliver oure ſaid Sovrane
" furth of his Handis: and of the Igno-
" minie, Schame, and Sclander, quhilk be-
" ing in Thraldome with him, ſche hes ſu-
" ſteinit, under Pretence of the ſaid unlawch-
" full Mariage, to preſerve the Lyfe of
" oure innocent native Prince: And fina-
" lie, to ſie Juſtice equallie miniſtrat to all 1567.
" the Lieges of this Realme."

" Quhairfoir we the Erlls, Lordis, Baro-
" nis, Commiſſaris of Burrowis, and utheris
" under ſubſcrivand, be thir Preſents, bindis
" and obleſis us, and everie ane of us to u-
" theris, that we ſall tak plain, trew, and
" upricht Pairt togeddir with oure Kin,
" Freindis, Servandis, and all that will do
" for us in the Advancement, Furthſetting,
" and Purſuite of the foirſaid Quarrel with
" oure Lyffis, Landis and Guides at oure
" uttermoſt: And ſall nevir ſchrink thairfra,
" nor leif the ſamen for ony Maner of Oc-
" caſioun that can or is abill to ocur; quhill
" the Authoris of the ſaid cruell Murthur
" and reveſing be condinglie puniſt, the ſaid
" unlawchfull Mariage deſſolvit and an-
" nullit, oure Sovrane relevit of the Thral-
" dome, Bondage, and Ignominie which
" ſche hes ſuſteinit and underlyes throw the
" ſaid Erll's Occaſioun; the Perſoun of the
" innocent Prince repoſit to full Suretie, and
" relevit of the eminent Danger quhilks he
" now ſtands in."

" And finallie, Juſtice reſtorit and up-
" richtlie adminiſtrat to all the Lieges and
" Subjectis of this Realme; the quhilk to
" do, and faithfullie performe, we promit,
" as we will anſſer to Almightie God, upon
" oure Honours, Trewth and Fidelitie, as
" we ar Nobillmen, and luffs the Honour
" of our native Cuntrie; quhairin (as God
" forbid) gif we failzie in ony Point, we ar
" content to ſuſtein the Spott of Perjury,
" Infamie, and perpetual Untrewth, and to
" be computit culpable of the above namit
" Cryme, and Enemies and Betrayaris of
" our native Cuntrie."

In Witnes of the quhilk Thing, we haif ſubſcrivit thir Preſentis with oure Handis, at *Edinburgh*, the 16th Day of *Junii*, the Zeir of God, 1567 Zeirs.

Purſuant to this Aſſociation, Troops were raiſed, which, aſſembling at *Edinburgh*, marched towards *Muſſleburgh*, in the Neighbourhood of which, on *Carberry* Hill, was incamped the Queen's and *Bothwell*'s Army; but, many thereof deteſting the cruel and bloody Regicide, could not be relied on; and *Mary*, conſidering there was no Security in fighting, to give *Bothwell* an Opportunity to eſcape, propoſed to ſurrender herſelf to the aſſociated Lords; and to that End entered into Treaty with the Laird of *Grange*; which *Bothwell* laying hold of, rode off; and *Mary* ſurrendering herſelf, was conveyed to *Edinburgh*, where ſhe was inſulted by the Populace, with Volleys of the moſt bitter Execrations; ſome crying out Burn the Whore, burn the Parricide; while others expoſed a Flag, whereon was depicted the Corpſe of the late King lying under a Tree, with the Prince his Son on his Knees before him, with the Motto *Judge and revenge*

Craw. Mem. p. 38.

Melvill. Mem. p. 83. 84.

1567. *venge my Cauſe O Lord!* At this Sight *Mary* was ſtruck with great Horror, and intreated the People to conſider, that ſhe was their native Princeſs, and that they would reſpect her as ſuch and not abuſe her.

CHAP. III.

A Continuation of the Tranſactions of the Citizens, with a Relation of the unhappy Difference between the King and them; which had almoſt ended in the Deſtruction of Edinburgh.

Coun. Regiſt vol. IV. f. 192. 2d July. THE *Edinburghers*, it ſeems, unwilling to be any longer put off by the Queen's Artifices, from taking Poſſeſſion of the Town of *Leith*, by Virtue of their Superiority, the Common Council ordered, that the Provoſt, Bailiffs, *&c.* ſhould repair to the ſaid Town on the fourth Day of *July*, to hold a Court of Superiority, and take Poſſeſſion of *Leith* according to the Powers purchaſed by them, and Acts of Parliament made in ſuch Caſes; and ordered the Citizens to march to the Links of *Leith* in their Military Accoutrements, to a general Rendevous to be held by them there on the ſame Day.

Ibid. f. 197. 25th July. Soon after, the Town Council ſelected three of their Number, Commiſſioners to repreſent the City at the Coronation of *James* VI. at *Stirling*.

Knox Hiſt. Reform. p. 270. The Populace of *Edinburgh* being by the Magiſtrates prevented from making a Play, called *Robinhood*; which was prohibited by Act of Parliament; they aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, ſeized on the City-Gates, and committed divers Outrages, by inſulting the principal Inhabitants, and robbing Country People of their Money. *Kyltone*, a Shoemaker, one of the chief Rioters, being apprehended and tried, for robbing *John Moubray*, of a conſiderable Sum, was condemned to be hanged; which his Accomplices indeavouring to prevent, a dangerous Inſurrection enſued: For the Mob aſſembling from all Parts, broke open the Priſon, and not only releaſed *Kyltone*, but ſet at Liberty all the other Priſoners, and deſtroyed the Gibbet whereon the ſaid *Kyltone* was to have been executed; and, intending to attack the Provoſt and Bailiffs, then ſitting in the Town-clerk's Office; which they receiving Advice of, withdrew to the Tolbooth for better Security; which the Rabble were no ſooner appriſed of, than they hurried thither, armed with Guns, Staves, and Stones, indeavoured to force open the Door; but, meeting with unexpected Reſiſtance, were compelled to retire a little: However, they continued to ſhoot at, and throw Stones in at the Windows, and threatened all with Deſtruction.

Id. ibid. No Perſon appearing in behalf of the diſtreſſed Magiſtrates, they were obliged to accept of the beſt Terms they could get; which was by giving an Obligation not to proſecute any Perſon on account of this Sedition; which being proclaimed at the Market-croſs, the Mob diſperſed, and the Magiſtrates went quietly home about Nine o'Clock at Night. Divers of the Nobility threatening to revenge this intolerable Inſult on the Magiſtrates, many of the Rioters fled the Town; and being excommunicated by the Church, were to make Reparation to their injured Magiſtrates, and humbly apply to be re-admitted into the Chriſtian Fellowſhip. 1567.

1568. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 218. 221. 10th May The Common Council as above mentioned, having ordered the Town to be put into the beſt State of Defence, granted the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, to place Guns on the Walls, and to buy Ammunition; and appointed a Guard of One hundred Men to watch by Night, and Twenty four by Day; and ordered Two Swaſhers or Drummers to beat the *Reveille* at Five in the Morning, and the *Tattoo* at Eight in the Evening. And the ſaid Council being apprehenſive that Troubles would ariſe amongſt the Nobility, in the approaching Seſſion of Parliament, from the unuſual great Numbers of their Attendants; ordered the Deacons or Maſters of the ſeveral Incorporations of Trades, to conveen their reſpective Companies, and to examine the ſeveral Members upon Oath, to know to which Side they were attached in this Time of national Troubles.

Ibid. f. 220. 17th July. The *Nord Loch*, at the Weſtern End, being at this Time paſſed both by Men and Horſes, the Council ordered the ſame to be fortified to prevent the like in time coming; which in ſome Meaſure ſhews that this Loch is not of an antient Date, as I ſhall elſewhere demonſtrate.

The Plague beginning to rage in *Edinburgh*, in a dreadful and deſtructive Manner, the following Regulations and Orders were made by the Council, to prevent its ſpreading.

Statuts for the Baillies of the Mure, and ordering the Seſt.

Ibid. f. 223. 224. 15th Oct. 1. " For ordouring of the ſaid Mure, " and Pepill infectit thairupoun, for clen- " geing of the Clayths, and clengeing of " Houſſis within the Toun, that *Johne* " *Stewart*, Wobſter, and *Robert Flemyng*, " Cordner, be electit Baillies of the ſaid " Mure, and be ſworne for doing of thair " Office trewlie, conforme to the Statuts un- " derwrittin, and Panis contenit in the ſa- " men: and thay to have for thair Labors " monetlie, induring the Seiknes, everie " ane of thame, Aucht Pundis, to be payit " be the Theauſerer of the Toun."

2. " That *Johne Cleggat*, and *Alexander* " *Frenche* have the Charge of the bureing of " the Deid, and with thame *Jonet Wylie* and " *Agnes Broun*, and thay to have the mon-

" etlie

1568. "etlie Wages following, *viz.* the ſaid "*Johne Cleggat*, and *Alexander Frenche*, ilk "ane of thame monetlie, Fyve Pund; and "the ſaid *Jonet Wylie* and *Agnes Broun*, e-"verie ane of thame, Thrie Pund to be "payit as ſaid is."

3. "That the Theſaurer cauſs mak with "all Diligence, for everie ane of the Bail-"lies, Clengers, and Berears of the Deid, "ane Gown of Gray, with *Sanct Androiſs* "Corſs, quhite behind and before; and to "everie ane of thame, ane Staff, with ane "quhite Clayth on the End, quhairby thay "may be knawin quhairevir thay paſs."

4. "That thair be maid Twa cloiſs Be-"ris, with Foure Feet colorit over with "blak, and ane quhite Croſs with ane Bell "to be hung in upoun the Side of the ſaid "Beir, quhilk ſall mak Warning to the Pe-"pill."

5. "That how ſone ony Maner of Perſoun "fallis ſeik, within this Burgh, in quhat-"ſomevir Kynd of Seiknes that evir it be, "the Awners of the Houſs incloſe thame-"ſelfis, and cum nocht furth of thair Houſs, "nowther ſuffer ony to reſort to thame, un-"to the Tyme thay admittit the Baillie of "the Quarter, and Ordour be takin be him "under the Pane of Deid."

6. "That na Maner of Perſoun paſs to "the Mure for veſiting of thair Freinds "thair, quhill Eleven Hours before None, "in Companie with the Officar appoyntit "for that Day, under the Pane of Deid."

7. "That the Buriell be maid in the "*Gray-Frier* Kirk-Zaird, lairge and wyde, "of Deipnes ſevin Fute, and of Breid "Futtis."

8. "That all Perſouns, ſic as ſellis wed-"dis, be diſchargit; and in ſpeciall, ſic "as ſellis Wollin and Lyning; and nane of "thame be fund makand Merket under "the ſaid Pane."

9. "That na Maner of Perſoun that ſall "happin to paſs be the Chaldrone, abſtract-"ing ony of thair Gudds under the Pane "of Deid."

10. "That, with all Deligence poſſible, "ſa ſone as ony Houſs ſall be infectit, the "haill Houſhald, with their Gudds, be de-"peſcit towert the Mure, the Deid buriet, "and with like Diligence the Houſs clen-"git."

11. "That the Clengerris cum nocht "within the Toun, quhill ane Officar paſs "for thame, and all the Tyme of thair Beſy-"nes, the ſaid Officar await upoun thame, "and gif Attendance; that thay have na "Comonyng with ony Perſonis be the Way, "nor the interchanging of ony Gudds un-"der the heieſt Pane may be impute to "thame."

12. "That na Perſoun clengit entir with-"in the Toun, without the Licence of the "Baillies, and be convoyit with an Officar "to the Place appoyntit for thame, under "the Pane of Deid; and that thay come "nocht furth of thair Houſes for the Space "of Twentie Dayis efter thair Entrie with-"in the Toun, under the ſaid Pane. And, "in the meine Tyme, that thay keip Cum-"pany with na cleine Perſonnis, nor thay "with thame, under the ſaid Pane." 1568.

Remark. The Regulations at this Time made by the *Edinburghers* to prevent the Propagation of the direful Malady, ſeems to be better than thoſe of many other Places on the like Occaſion: For by removing the People with their Furniture from their Houſes as ſoon as infectit, and cleanſing the ſame immediately after their Departure, were undoubtedly very laudable and wiſe Precautions. But, as I think ſomething may be added by way of Improvement, I ſhall venture to ſubjoin certain Regulations that may be uſed in this or any other Place, ſhould the Almighty be pleaſed (which God of his infinite Mercy forbid) to viſit us with that terrible and deſtructive Malady.

1. That an Office or certain Place of Meeting be appointed in each Pariſh or Diſtrict as ſhall be judged moſt convenient by the Common Council; who ſhall likewiſe appoint certain of the moſt judicious Citizens to attend therein, to give Directions in all Things neceſſary concerning the Plague in their reſpective Diviſions.

2. That certain Phyſicians and Surgeons be appointed to attend in each of the ſaid Offices, to whom every Houſholder within their ſeveral Pariſhes or Diſtricts, ſhall, under the greateſt Penalty, be obliged to give Notice, as ſoon as a Perſon is ſeized with any Kind of Diſorder; to whom a Phyſician and Surgeon ſhall forthwith repair, to learn whether the Diſtemper be peſtilential; if it be, the People both ſick and well to be removed out of the Houſe; the former to a *Lazaretto*, in Order for Cure, and the latter to Places to perform Quarantine in; all Combuſtibles, apt to harbour and nouriſh peſtilential Atoms, whether Woolen, Linnen, Furrs, Feathers, *&c.* be removed from the ſaid Houſes, and be deſtroyed by Fire at the Expence of the Town or Government; the Houſes to be cleanſed and fumigated with Brimſtone, the Fumes whereof no Creature can withſtand, for they are equally deſtructive to all, whether Atoms, Inſects, or other Animals; the Windows to be laid open, and the ſeveral Houſes remain empty, for at leaſt the Space of a Month.

3. If the Diſtemper be got to a Head before proper Rules are made to ſtop its Progreſs, great Care muſt be taken, under the ſevereſt Penalty, to prevent the removing of Goods and Apparel; which being chiefly done by Night, no Perſon muſt be ſuffered to walk the Streets without a Light; which will effectually diſcover the Tranſgreſſor, and put a Stop to the dangerous Practice.

If

1568. If the above Rules be carefully put in Execution, they cannot fail of having the desired Effect, by putting an effectual Stop to the Plague, as has been happily experienced in divers Places.

The Earl of *Murray*, Regent of the Kingdom, being cruelly and barbarously murdered at *Linlithgow*; the News no sooner reached *Edinburgh*, than it threw the City into the utmost Confusion; which occasioned a strong Guard to be kept both by Day and Night.

1569. Coun. Regist. vol. IV. f. 254. 3d March. The Lords of Session were so greatly intimidated on this Occasion, that they formed a Design to leave *Edinburgh*; which the Town Council willing to prevent, sent a Deputation of their Members to the Lord Chancellor, to intreat his Lordship, to use his Interest with the said Lords not to leave the City; promising their utmost Assistance in the King's Affairs, and to do all in their Power to revenge the said Murder.

The Crafts or Trades of the Town of *Leith* having chosen themselves Deacons or Masters of their said Crafts; they were summoned to appear before the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, for usurping the Liberty of free Trades, by assuming the Appellations of Deacons within an unfree Town, to the great Hurt and Prejudice of the *Edinburghers* their Superiors; wherefore they were ordered to Prison, therein to remain, till they renounced the Names of Deacons, and divested themselves of all Right and Pretension to the Claim of Freemen in their unfree Town of *Leith*.

1570. Ibid. f. 257. 258. 9th June. The *Leithers*, intimidated at these Proceedings, appointed *John Kyle*, Smith, one of the aforesaid Deacons, to be their Speaker; who, in Presence of the Council (the other nominal Deacons being also present) declared for himself, and in Name of all the Crafts in *Leith*, that they would not dispute the Matter in Controversy with the Council, but submitted themselves to them as their Lords and Superiors. Pursuant to this Declaration, a Decree was made by the said Council to ascertain the Rights of the Citizens over their Vassals of *Leith*; which, for the several curious Particulars therein contained, I shall subjoin a Copy thereof as follows.

Ibid. f. 259. 12th July.

" The Baillies and Counsall of *Edinburgh* " sittand in Jugement in the Actioun and " Causs persowit be *Thomas Hendersoun* The- " saurer of the said Burgh, makand Menti- " oun, that quhairas the said Burgh being of " auld, past Memorie of Man, erected in " ane fre Burgh of Royaltie, and thairby " havand all Preveleges of ane fre Burgh " within the Bounds thairof, quhilk ex- " tendis to the Bounds of the Fredome of " *Hattingtoun* on the East, quhilk Part is " *Edgebuklingbray*; and on the West, to " *Almond* Water; on the North, to the Sey; " and on the South, so far as the Bounds of " the Shrefdome of *Edinburgh* principall " extendis to." 1570.

" And zit, the Burgesses and Communitie " of the said Burgh of *Edinburgh* for ample- " feing of thair awin Preveleges, in the Mo- " neth of *May* 1398 Zeirs, haifand than the " Hewin and Schoir of *Leyth* annexit to the " said Burgh, with the Fredome and Com- " modities thairof, obtenit be Dispositioun " maid to thame be *Robert Logane* of *Lestal-* " *rig*, Knight, diverss and syndrie Preveleges " for thair Eifs in bigging of the said Port " and Hewin of *Leyth*, togidder with the " haill Ways, Passages and Transs of the " Toun of *Leyth* and Barony of *Lestalrig*, for " transporting of thairGuids to and fra the sa- " myn. Quha alswa for him, his Airis and " Assigneyis, perpetuallie renuncit the taver- " ning and selling of Wyne; the bakyng of " Breid to sell; the halding and keiping of " Marchand Buithis; girnelling of Quheit, " and all uther Things that wer contrair the " Liberty and Consuetude of the said fre " Burgh of *Edinburgh*: Sua, that nother he, " his Airis or Assigneyis, nor na uthers in his " Name or on his Part, sould hald venting " and selling of Wyne, bakyng of Breid to " sell, Marchand Buithis, Girnells of Quheit " be thameselfis, nor na uthers within the " Toun and Land of *Leyth* or thairabout; " nor zit thole the samyn in ony Tyme thair- " efter, to be haldin, as at mair Length is " contenit in the Prevelege and Richt maid " to the saids Burgesses and Commontie " thairupoun."

" And albeit, it be of Veritie that the cheif " Libertie and Fredome of a fre Burgh of " Royaltie, consists in twa Things, the " ane in using of Merchandice, the uther in " using of Craftis, resaving of Fremen thair- " to; cheising of Dekynis of Craftis for Ex- " aminatioun of thame that ar admitted " thairto, that thay be qualifeit sua, that the " Lieges of the Realme be nocht dessavit of " thair Occupationes; and that the said " Burgh of *Edinburgh*, be Vertue of thair " Preveleges and Erectioun of thair Burgh as " said is, and Liberties foirsaids, obtenit of " the said Laird of *Lestalrig*, hes bein, and " zit is in Possessioun of thair Liberties and " Fredomes foirsaids; usand all Things con- " cernand ane fre Burgh; not the less as " the said Thesaurer is informit, and it is of " Veritie, that certane Persones, Indwellars of " the said Toun of *Leyth*, hes wrangously " at thair awin Hand, usurpit the Acceptа- " tioun upoun thame of the Offices of De- " kynis of Craftis, which is contrair the Pre- " velege and Fredome of the said Burgh of " *Edinburgh*, and Richt maid be the said " Laird of *Lestalrig*, for him, his Airis, and " Assigneyis. That is to say, *Jhone Kyle*, as " Dekyne of the Smythes, *Patrik Congiltoun*, " Dekyne of the Cowpers, *Jhone Alexander*, " Dekyne of the Tailzeours, *George Tempil*, " Dekyne of the Baxters, *William Sibbat*

1570. " Dekyne of the Cordiners, *Jhone Knox* " Dekyne of the Fleſhours, and *Peter Het-* " *ſoun* Dekyne of the Wobſtaris, and will " nocht deſiſt and ceiſs thairfra, without " they be compellit, as at mair Lenth is con- " tenit in the Claimes gevin in thairupoun."

" The Richtis, Reſonis and Allegationis " of baith the ſaids Parties, togidder with " the Depoſitionis of divers famous Witnes, " and uther Probatioun led and takyne in " the ſaid Mater, at lenth, hard, ſene and " underſtand, and thairwith being ryplie a- " vyſit, the ſaid Theſaurer comperand be " *Alexander King* his Procurator; and the " ſaid Dekynis alſwa comperand in Juge- " ment to thair Sentence gevin: The " ſaid Baillies and Counſall, with Aviſe of " thair Aſſeſſours, decernis and ordaine the " ſaids Perſonis, and everye ane of thame, " to deſiſt and ceiſs fra the uſurping of the " ſaids Names and Offices, and uſing thairof " in ony Tyme cumming within the ſaid " Toun of *Leyth* or Barronye of *Leſtalrig*; " becauſs the ſaid Claime being admitted to " the ſaid Theſaurer's Probatioun, he provit " the ſamyne ſufficiently as efferit, as wes " clerlie underſtand and knawin to the ſaids " Baillies and Counſall and thair Aſſeſſours."

1574. Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 28. 3d Sept. At this Time the Council agreed with a certain *Frenchman* to ſet up a School in *Edinburgh*, and to inſtruct Children in the *French* Tongue, Arithmetick, and Accompts; for each of whom he was to receive the Sum of Twenty five Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, yearly; and a Sallary of Twenty Pounds annually, during the ſaid Council's Pleaſure;

Ibid. f. 35. 23. 27th Oct. The Plague beginning to rage in *Edinburgh*, divers Orders were given by the Council to prevent its Progreſs, and Preparations made for the Reception of the infected, in caſe of its Propagation.

1575. Ibid. f. 46. 8th May. There being at this Time a great Scarcity of Water in *Edinburgh*, occaſioned by the vaſt Quantities drawn from the common Wells by the Brewers; wherefore the Council, by Proclamation, diſcharged the Brewers from uſing Well-water, and what they uſed in Brewing ſhould be brought from the *South Loch*; which is another Inſtance of that Loch's not having been in the *Cowgate*.

1576. Ibid. f. 63. 6th June. Soon after, divers Perſons of Quality of the *Bohemian* Nation who came to viſit the King, were intertained by the *Edinburghers* in a very ſumptuous Manner.

The Miniſtry being willing to have the Superiority of *Leith* reſtored to the Crown, prevailed on the King to write a Letter to the Council of *Edinburgh* for that Purpoſe; of which the following is a Copy.

Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſale of Edinburgh, *we greit zow hartlie weill.*

1577. Ibid. f. 84. 12th Decem. " We underſtand the Superiority of oure " Toun of *Leyth*, with the Linkis thairof, " and thair Pertinents, conqueſt be the " Quene Regent, oure deireſt Guddame, of " gude Memorie, fre umquhill *Robert Lo-* " *gane* of *Leſtalrig*, and reſignit be him, in " Favour of the Quene, oure Moder, and " hir Succeſſors, to remaine perpetuallie with " the Croun of this oure Realme, the ſam " Superioritie and Linkis war analyt be hir " to zow upoun ſic Occaſioun and Neceſſi- " tie as occurrit for the Tyme, for ane " certaine Sowme of Money." 1577.

" And now we, with Goddis Grace, " growing to Perfectioun of Zeiris, and " Knawledge of the Effaris of oure Croun " and Realme, underſtanding that na Pairt " of oure Patrimonie aucht to be this analyt, " and willing with the firſt to recover oure " Richt and Poſſeſſioun of the ſaid Superi- " oritie and Linkis; we have thocht gude, " be oure awin Letter, and this Gentilman " Berer hairof, oure familier and dalie Ser- " vand, hartlie and effectuiſlie to requeiſt " zow, of quhais gude Effectioun and Con- " ſtancie to oure Service in oure les Aige, we " have had gude Prufe; that the Premiſ- " ſis conſiderat, reſpecting alſua quhat Com- " modite zow have reſavit of the ſaid Alie- " natioun, ze will now thairfor gratifie us, " be letting us have again the ſaid Superio- " ritie of *Leyth* and Linkis, to be uſit be us " as oure Patrimonie, to ſic Uſe and End " as may beſt ſerve for Avancement of oure " Service. Quhairupoun, ze ſall nocht only " do us ane thankfull Pleſoure, but ze ſall have " Experience of oure favourable Gudewill " towert zow in ony Mater tending to zoure " Weill and Commoditie, althoch it wer of " greittar Avale. And remytting the fur- " ther Declaratioun of oure Mynde to this " Gentilman, Berer hairof, we commit zow to " God." At oure Caſtell of *Striveling*, the third Day of *December*, 1577. *Et ſic ſubſcribitur*,

JAMES R.

Id. ibid. 29th Decem. This Royal Miſſive being taken into Conſideration by the Town Council, they ſent a Deputation to attend the King at *Stirling*, with a Memorial, demonſtrating their Right to the ſaid Superiority. The City Deputies were graciouſly received by *James*, who, conſidering the many great and faithful Services done him by the *Edinburghers*, declared, That inſtead of doing any Thing that would prove hurtful or prejudicial to them, he would contribute to their Welfare and Proſperity, as an Encouragement for them to perſevere in their good Services to him, adding, he would on that Occaſion write to the Regent in their Favour.

There being great Reaſon to believe, that Commotions would ariſe in the Kingdom, from the Number of Troops raiſing and to be raiſed without the King's Conſent; for the preventing of which, and defeating the Deſigns of the Malecontents, the King ſent a Letter to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*; whereof the following is a Copy.

Proveſt, Baillies and Counſale of oure Burgh of Edinburgh, *we greit zow weill.* Ibid. f. 89. 13th March.

" Forſa-

1577. " Forſamekill as we ar ſurelie informit, that
" thair is Cumpanies of Men of War leviat
" within oure ſaid Burgh, and a greit Num-
" er to be upliftit, upon quhat Occaſioun
" we cannocht weill underſtand, quhilk we
" altogidder miſlyke. Quhairfoir it is oure
" Will, that ze diſcharge the ſaid Cumpa-
" nies, ſa mony as ar upliftit; as alſwa ſic
" as ar to be uptakin within oure ſaid Burgh,
" as ze will declair ſome Obedience and
" thankfull Service to us; and that in Tyme
" cumming ze permitt na Men of War to
" be uptakin, except ze reſave oure Hand
" Wrytt and Chairge thairupoun, and that
" with ſic poſſible Expeditioun as may be;
" and that ze direct Four of zour principall
" Baillies to repair heir towards us, for ſic
" Things as we ſall gif thame to underſtand
" at Meting: Sua fair ze weill. At oure Ca-
" ſtell of *Striveling*, the Aucht Day of *March*
" 1577.

" We deſire zow to tak guide Attendance,
" that zour Toun be nocht ſuppryſſit, as ze
" will anſwer to us.

JAMES R.

In Obedience to the above Royal Precept, the Common Council publiſhed the following Proclamation.

Id. ibid. " I command and chairge in oure Sove-
" rane Lord the King's Name, and in Name
" and Behalf of my Lord Proveſt and Bail-
" lies of this Burgh, That na Maner of Per-
" ſoun tak upoun Hand, to lift ony Men of
" Weir or Suddartis within the Fredome of
" this Burgh or Bounds thairof. And ſic-
" lyke, that na Subject or utheris within
" this Realme, tak upoun Hand to reſave
" ony Wages or Forme in maner of Weir,
" without oure ſaid Soverane the King's
" Grace ſpecial Licence had and obtenit
" thairto, for thair Warrand, under the
" Pain of Deid."

" And ſiclyk, that all and ſundrie the In-
" habitantis of this Burgh, be weill furneiſt
" and in Radynes with fenſabill Armour and
" Wappins, to ſerve oure ſaid Soverane
" Lord the King's Majeſtie, upoun thair
" firſt lauchfull Warnying thairto, as thay
" will anſwer upoun thair uttermaiſt Chairge."

The King being well ſatisfied with the Conduct of the *Edinburghers* on this Occaſion, ſent them a Letter of the following Tenor.

Traiſt Freindis we greit zow weill.

Id. ibid. f. 90. " Forſamekill as we have conferrit with
" zoure Commiſſioneris, quhairby we under-
" ſtand zoure guid Will and Promptitude
" to oure Service now as in Tymes paſt;
" and hoipis ze will continew thairin; quhilk
" we ſall nocht forget, as Occaſioun beis offe-
" rit; and deſyris zow in the mein tyme
" to have zoure haill Burghers in thair beſt
" and ſubſtantious Maner, in Redines to re-
" ſave oure further Pleſour."

" And that ze ſuffer nor permit na Men
" of Weir to be leveat within zoure Bounds,
" and Fredome, nor na Man to ſerve with-
" out oure ſpeciall Warrand givin zow thair-
" upoun; and quhen, as we ſall ſend oure
" utheris Letters to be proclaimit at the
" Mercat-croce of that oure Burgh; that ze
" ſe and cauſs the ſame to be dewlie execut
" as ze ſall be requerit be the Officiar, Be-
" rar thairof. And ſiclyk, that ze permit
" na Proclamatioun to be maid within zour
" ſaid Fredome, bot ſic as beis ſubſcryoit
" with oure Hand, as ze ſall anſwer on
" zoure Obedience, and report zoure Thanks:
" Sa committis zow to God."

1577.

At oure Caſtell of *Striveling*, the Eleventh of *March* 1577.

JAMES R.

The *Edinburghers* being in great Favour with the King, on account of their dutiful Behaviour in this Time of common Danger, he ſent them a third Letter, of which the following is a Copy.

Baillies, Counſale, Deaconis of Craftis, and Communitie of Edinburgh, *we greit zow hertlie weill.*

Id. ibid. " Having ſa gude Promiſſis of zoure trew
" and affectionate Service at all Tymes, and
" namelie now ſen oure Acceptatioun of the
" Government of oure Realme in oure
" awin Perſoun, that ze have nocht ſparit
" zoure awin Lyffis in the Defence of oure
" Authoritie, and keiping of zoure Toun
" att oure Obedience: We rander unto zow
" oure hartie Thankis thairfoir, requyring
" zow effectiouſlie to continew as ze have
" weill and worthalie begune."

" We have deliberat be Advyſs of oure
" Counſale and Nobilitie preſent, oure traiſt
" Couſingis, the Lord *Ruthven*, oure The-
" ſaurer, and the Lord *Lindſay*, with full
" Commiſſioun and Authoritie in oure
" Name, to do and ſett furthward all Things
" that ſall be meritt for the Furtherance of
" oure Service, and the governyng and
" Sawetie of zoure Toun, and zoure ſelfis;
" unto ſic Tyme as ze haif better and mair
" peacable Nychbourheid. And remitting
" the farther Declaratioun of oure Mynd to
" thair Credit and Sufficiency, we committ
" zow to God."

At oure Caſtell of *Striveling*, the Nintenth Day of *Marche*, 1577. *Et ſic ſubſcribitur*,

JAMES R.

1578. The King, ſeemingly in the greateſt Raptures and Extaſy of Joy, at the dutiful Behaviour of the *Edinburghers* in all his Services, ſent them another very obliging Letter, whereof the following is a Copy. Id. ibid.

Traiſt Freindis we greit zow weill.

" We have hard as weill be Report of
" this Beraire, Maiſter *Robert Creichtoun*,
" oure Advocate, as of ſyndrie utheris,
" quhat Travellis and guid Service laitlie
" done thair, mekill to oure rejoſing, eſte-
" myng the Continewance of zoure guid
" Will, as precious to us, as zoure bypaſt
" Service, continewallie ſen oure Birth hes

" bene

1578. " bene profitabill; for the quhilk as we " rander unto zow oure maiſt hertie Thanks: " ſa have we na leſs guid Will to gratifie " zow in ony Thing quhairin we may ſchaw " zow Pleſour. As forder of oure guid " Mynde towardis zow, the Lordis of oure " Prewy Counſale, quhilk we have ap- " pointit to be with zow, the Aught Day " of *Aprile* nixt, will declair; quhome we " have lykwayis appointit to joyne with " zow in all Thingis that may be to zoure " Eaſe; as forder, this Beraire ſall declair, " quhome ze ſall credite. And ſua, for the " preſent, we commit zow in the Prote- " ctioun of God."

From oure Caſtell of *Striveling*, the 28th Day of *Marche* 1578. *Sic ſubſcribitur*,

JAMES R.

Ibid. f. 92. 12th April. *George Douglas* of *Parkhead* being both Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and Governor of its Caſtle, a Fray happened in the ſaid Caſtle, wherein divers of the *Edinburghers* were killed; which ſo inraged the Citizens againſt *Douglas*, that the Privy Council judged it neceſſary to have him removed from the Office of Provoſt: and to that end wrote the Town Council to chuſe another in his ſtead without Delay; which bing taken into Conſideration, intreated they might have Time given them till the *Monday* following, ſeeing the greateſt Part of the Council were then out of the Kingdom.

But, inſtead of ſucceeding in their Requeſt, the Privy Council diſcharged *Douglas* from the Office of Provoſt, and, by a Precept, injoined the Bailiffs and Council to chuſe another in his Place within the Space of three Hours, on the Pain of being declared Rebels, and put to the Horn. The Citizens, in obedience to this thundring Injunction, choſe *Archibald Stewart* to be their Provoſt till the uſual Time of Election, at *Michaelmaſs*.

Ibid. f. 102. 10th July. At this Time, the King commanded the Common Council of *Edinburgh* to ſend to *Stirling* One hundred of their choiceſt young Citizens, well accoutred, to guard his Perſon during the ſitting of Parliament, at their own Expence; which ſhews that *James* hitherto had no Guards of his own.

Ibid. f. 103. 25th July. Soon after, the Earls of *Athol*, *Argyle*, and *Montroſe*, by Letter, intreated the *Edinburghers* to aſſiſt them to reſcue the King's Perſon from out of the Hands of his Enemies, who detained him in the Caſtle of *Stirling* againſt his Will.

Id. ibid. 26th July. The Common Council returned for Anſwer, That their Town was the King's Burgh to which his Subjects had free Acceſs; and as to the contending Parties, they had to do with neither, nor would they concern themſelves in that Affair, their Buſineſs being to ſerve the King as faithful Subjects; and intreated their Lordſhips to diſband their Troops, and the Citizens would become their Guards, as long as his Majeſty was not in the Oppoſition. This Anſwer not ſatisfying, Re-application was made to the Citizens for Aſſiſtance; which occaſioning the calling of an extraordinary Aſſembly, they returned an Anſwer of the ſame Purport with the former. 1578.

The King, in a Letter to the Common Council, having arbitrarily commanded them to chuſe certain Perſons nominated by him, to be their Magiſtrates for the enſuing Year; to which they returned the following Anſwer.

Pleis your Majeſty,

Ibid. f. 107. 12th Sept. " After the Reſſait of zour Wryting, " quhairby we underſtand, that zour oder " Wrytings ſend of befoir be the Laird of " *Cleiſche*, war nocht ſufficientlie anſwerit; " that zow underſtude nocht our Meining; " and thairfoir will us, that our Proveſt, " twa of our Baillies, twa of our Counſall, " and twa of our Dekynnis ſuld be ſend to " zow this Day, to knaw our Mynde out of " our awin Mouth, and thay ſuld be in- " ſtructed with the Myndes of the haill Bo- " dy of this Toune, twitching the Electioun " of our Magiſtrates, at the ordinar Tyme " therof, now aproching."

" According to zour Majeſtie's Will, " we commandit ane Generall Aſſemblie and " Conventioun of the haill Multitude of " Merchants, Craftiſmen, and maiſt of u- " theris the Inhabitantis of this zour Maje- " ſtie's Burgh, quhilk ſeldome has bein ſein " heirtofoir: In quhais Preſence, zour " Wrytingis reſavit fra the Laird of *Cleiſche*, " with the Wryting reſavit Yeſterday, be- " ing red, all in ane Voce, calling God to " thair Witnes of thair laufull and obedient " Service toward zour Majeſtie at all Tymes " paſt, in the quhilk thay mynd lovinglie to " continew; and could nocht be perſwadit, " that ze wald tak from thame ony Libertie " or Fredome, that zour Predeceſſors had " grantit and gevin in Tymes paſt, and in " the laſt Parliament haldin at *Striveling*, " ratifeit by zour Majeſties ſelf."

" Thairfoir hes directit thir Berars to de- " clare and utter thair Myndis, that thay " cannocht graunt to the Diminutioun of " ony Pairt of their Fredomes, being trew " Subjects as thay ar, and think evir to be; " and in ſpeciall to want the free Electioun " of their Magiſtrates at the Tymes ap- " pointit conforme to zour Lawis, Actis of " Parliament, and Infeftments paſt thair- " upone, als ancient as thair hes bein Bur- " rowis and the Eſtates of zour Realme. " Quhairfoir, be the commoun Voce, as " ſaid is, thay direct the ſaid Berers, gevand " thame full Commiſſioun, humlie to crave " the Mantenance of their auncient Liber- " ties, and to diſaſſent to quhatſomevir " Things ſall be ſocht or deſyrit, in Preju- " dice thairof; certifying zour Majeſtie thay " nevir mein to refuſs ony Thing that ſall

" concerne

1578. " concerne the Weill of zour awin Perſoun,
" or Common-weill of our Realme, either
" in Body or Guides."

" And becauſs twa of our Baillies ar
" furth of the Realme, the thrid having
" his Wyfe redy to depart furth of this
" Warld, we culd nocht leif our Toun de-
" ſolait of the haill Magiſtrates in this tru-
" billſume Tyme; and in ſpeciall of our
" Proveſt, having zour Commandement
" baith in Word and Wryt, chairging us to
" keip zour Toun ſtrictlie, at zour Obedi-
" ence; quhilk, God willing, we mynd till
" do, in ſua far as may ly in our Power;
" to quhais Protectioun we comyt zour Ma-
" jeſtie for now and evir."

At *Edinburgh*, this Twentieth Day of *September*, 1578.

This Reſolution of the Council was ſent to the King at *Stirling*, by one of the Bailiffs, the Town-treaſurer, a Common Councilman, and Two Deacons of Trades, who returned without an Anſwer. But, the Day after, when the Town Council were aſſembled to chuſe Magiſtrates for the inſuing Year, a Letter from the King was produced and read; which injoined the Citizens to elect the Perſons therein named for their Magiſtrates: But the Citizens acted by a noble Spirit of Liberty, choſe the Perſons in their own Liſt, in oppoſition to the ſlaviſh and arbitrary Commands of the Court; which, to their perpetual Praiſe and Honour ought to be remembred by all Lovers of Liberty; to inſpire their Succeſſors with the ſame generous Sentiments, in bravely acting in Defence of the Rights and Immunities of their City.

Two of the Duke of *Chatelrault*'s or *Hamilton*'s Sons, being ſuſpected of having had a Hand in the late King's Murder, the King ſent a Letter to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* to get them apprehended, of which the following is a Copy.

Traiſt Freinds we greit zow hertlie weill.

1579. Ibid. f. 142. 5th May. " Our Dewtie to God in doing of Juſtice,
" and Suretie of our Perſone, Eſtat, and
" Common-weill of our Realme, cravis, that
" the Authoris of the maiſt cruell Mur-
" ther of our Progenitor and deceiſt Freind,
" ſall be puniſt as the wickit and treſonabill
" Deſervings hes worthalie demerited, ſeing
" the Lawis of God and Man ſua allowis;
" and that our maiſt faythfull Counſallors
" and Weill-willers hes thocht the ſame
" maiſt neceſſarie to be done without De-
" lay."

" We have thairfoir commanditt that the
" Perſonis of *Claude* and *Johne Hamilton*,
" Sons to the umquhil Duik of *Chatelrault*,
" chieflie culpabell of the ſaid cruell Mur-
" ther, and declarit Traitours to us, to be
" apprehendit. To the Execution thairof,
" the Concurrence of our maiſt faythfull
" and trew Subjectis is requiſit. Quhairfoir,
" we deſyre zow maiſt affectiouſlie, that with
" the haill Force and Power, that preſentlie 1579.
" ze may mak, ze faill nocht to addreſs zow
" with all poſſabill Sped efter the Sicht hair-
" of, to be at *Hamilton*, and fra thence to
" ſic uther Partis, gif Neid be, as ze ſall be
" certefeit be thame quhom we ſall direct to
" let zou knaw further of our Mynd, their to
" aſſiſt this our awin Caus tuiching our ſelf
" ſummerlie; as ze will declair the full
" Prufes of thir Effects unto us, and deſerve
" our Reſpect, Favour, and gude Will;
" we comit zou to God."

At our Caſtell of *Striveling*, the Second of *May*, 1579.

The *Edinburghers*, ſtill willing to ingrati- Ibid. f. 156.
ate themſelves further into the King's Fa- 30 Auguſt.
vour, preſented him with the following Pieces of Plate, *viz.* a Silvern Baſon and Ewer, weighing Six Pounds and Ten Ounces; Two Flackets of Eight Pounds Weight; Six Cups, with Covers, Four whereof weighing Twenty eight Ounces each; and the other Two, Twenty four Ounces each: Four Candleſticks of Thirty Ounces each; One Salt Celler of Twenty four Ounces; a Plate of Twenty Ounces; and One Dozen of Plates of Ten Ounces each. But this Generoſity of the Citizens was not ſufficient to ſecure their Liberties; for at this Time they were obliged to chuſe for their Provoſt, a Perſon recommended by the King.

However, that nothing might be left undone to ſecure the King's Favour, in order to prevent a greater Infringement of their Rights and Privileges; the King being to meet his Parliament which was to aſſemble in *Edinburgh*, in the approaching Month of *October*, the *Edinburghers* ordered great Preparations to be made for his Reception; Ibid. f. 166.
and for the greater Magnificence on that 7th Sept.
Occaſion, the Citizens were to appear in rich Dreſſes, and the Streets to be decorated with Tapeſtry and rich Arras Work.

The King arriving in the Neighbourhood Craw. Mem.
of the City, diſmounted without the Weſt- P. 356. 357.
port, where he was received by the Magiſtrates uncovered, and conducted into the Town under a magnificent Canopy of Purple Velvet. At the Weſt Port he was ſaluted by a Perſon repreſenting King *Solomon*, attended by a numerous Train in *Jewiſh* Habits, with the Two Women ſtriving for the Child: Thence proceeding to the Weſt Bow, ſuſpended therein, was a large poliſhed Brazen Globe; from which, in a Machine, deſcended a *Cupid*, who preſented him with the Keys of the City-gates, made of Silver, in a Silvern Baſon, (which is loſt; but the Two Keys, with a Silvern Chain, are ſtill to be ſeen in the Town's Charter-houſe) accompanied with an excellent Concert of Muſick: and, arriving at the Tolbooth, was harangued by Perſons repreſenting Peace, Plenty, and Juſtice, in the *Greek*, *Latin*, and *Scotiſh* Languages; and, at his entering *St. Giles*'s Church, was addreſſed by

1579. Religion in the *Hebrew* Tongue; and after Sermon, repaired to the Market-Croſs, where *Bacchus*, on a gilt Hogſhead, was diſtributing Wine in Bumpers amongſt the People, under the Sound of Trumpets and loud Acclamations of the Citizens: At the *Netherbow* was erected the Nativity, and over it the Genealogies of the *Scotiſh* Kings, from *Fergus* I. During the Proceſſion, the Streets were beſtrewed with Flowers, while the Ordnance in the Caſtle loudly proclaimed his Welcome.

The Records of *Edinburgh* at this Time ſeem to have been in great Diſorder, and the Tranſactions of the Common Council kept in ſuch a lax and irregular Manner, as not to deſerve the Appellation of Regiſters; which in ſome meaſure appears by the firſt of the preſent Records, wrote on this Occaſion; which is a Collection chiefly made from Scraps of Paper, caſually pick'd up, rather than from regular and well kept Regiſters: and thoſe too, to the Reproach of *Guthry*, the Town Clerk, (employed to make the new Regiſters) are entered in a very confuſed and irregular Manner.

To redreſs the above Grievance, and put the City Archives under a better Regulation, an Act was made by the Town Council of the following Tenor.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 182. 10th Dec.

"Becaus it is impoſſibill to the Proveſt, "Baillies, Counſall, and Dekynis to go- "vern this Common-weill as becumis, un- "leſs they have the Knawlege of the Li- "berties and Privileges, Lawis, and Ordi- "nances thairof, quhilk commonlie ar un- "knawin to ony Perſoun, except unto the "Clark onlie; quhilk is the Cauſe that the "diſcreit Men of this Toun, ar nocht abill "to govern this Common-weill as it oucht "to be."

"It is thairfoir ſtatute and ordanit be "the Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall, and De- "kynis, that the haill Counſall-buikis, per- "teining to the gude Toun, be patent and "redy at all Tymes in the Hous above "the Clark's Chalmer, in ſure lookfaſt "Kyſtis and Cofferis, to the Effect thay "may be patent and redy quhen the Coun- "ſall ſall have to do thairwith; and nocht "to be tranſported out of the ſaid Hous a- "bove the Clark's Chalmer."

"And that Four diſcreit Men of the "Toun be choſen to mak Regiſters of the "maiſt neceſſary Lawis and Ordinances con- "teinit within the ſaid Buikis that ſall be "zeirlie gevin into the Handis of the Pro- "veſt, Baillies, and Counſellours; and, at "the Reſait of the Buikis, the Proveſt, Bail- "lies, and Counſellours be ſworne to keip "the ſame clois to themſelves, and to geve "na Copy thairof; bot, at the End of thair "Service delyver the ſame agane in Preſence "of the Counſall, to be delyverit to thame "that ſall enter in thair Place, to the Effect "they be not ignorant of thair Offices."

"And alſwa, that ane Regiſter be maid 1579. "of the haill Evidents and Liberties of this "Burgh, to be patent quhen the Counſall "has to do thairwith, and the principall "Evidents and Chairters to be viſeit and "ſene, that they be in the Chairterhous, "and placit as becumis. And for making "the ſaid Regiſters, hes nominat the Per- "ſonis contenit in the Act preceding, alto- "gedder, or any Four of them, to convene "in the ſaid over Clark's Chalmer, at ſix "ordinary Times, as they ſall think expe- "dient, daylie, unto the Tyme thay have "fullelie maid the perfyte Regiſters, con- "forme to the Tenoure of this Ordinance."

The Earl of *Morton*, late Regent of the Kingdom, being by the Artifices of *France* accuſed of High Treaſon, he was committed Priſoner to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; but being to be removed to a Place of greater Security, the King on that Occaſion ſent the following Letter to the Magiſtrates of this City.

"*Proveſt and Baillies of our Burgh of* Edin- "burgh, *we greit zow weill.*

1580. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 114. 18th Jan.

"Forſamekill as *James* Earl of *Mortoun*, "dilatit to us of certane Crymes of Treſ- "ſoun and Leſemajeſtie, is be oure Dire- "ctioun to be tranſported preſentlie furth "of oure Caſtell of *Edinburgh*, to oure Ca- "ſtell and Strenth of *Dunbartane*, thair to "remaine, till he be maid ayther innocent "or giltie of the Cryme. For quhais ſure "and ſubſtantious Convoy, requiſit it is, "that ane Number of Hackbutteris be raiſit "and directit to attend upoun him all the "Way. Thairfoir it is oure Pleaſure, and "we, with Advyſe of oure Counſale, com- "mand and chairge zow, that ze incontin- "nent efter the Sicht heirof, in oure Name "and Authoritie, raiſe ane Hundreth Hack- "butteris, of the abilleſt and beſt ſkillit "within zoure Toun, commanding thame "to be in Reddynes, within ane Houre af- "ter, ze chairge thame to attend upoun the "ſaid Earl's cuming furth of oure ſaid Ca- "ſtell, and to convoy him all the way to- "wards oure ſaid other Caſtell of *Dunbar- "tane*, till he be randerit and reſavit thair- "in; as thay will anſwer to us upoun thair "Obedience, at thair uttermaiſt Chairge "and Perrill."

"And ſiclyk, that ze incontinent thair- "efter, raiſe and direct ane uther Hundreth "Hackbutteris of zoure Number, daylie "and nichtlie to attend on oure Perſoun "heir in oure Abbay of *Halyruidhous*, and "about the ſame, in ſic Places as we ſall "find convenient to appoint thame. The "Entrie to zoure nichtlie Guard to be at "Foure Houres Efternoone, to the end, "that induring this Convoye, oure Perſoun "be nocht diſappoyntit of an ſuir and ſub- "ſtantious Guaird, for the Preſervatioun "and Aſſurance thairof; and in the meane "tyme, that ze tak ſic Ordour with zoure

"Toun,

1580. "Toun, that nane of the Portes thairof be "opynit induring the Abſence of zoure Pe- "pill, except the Weſt Port and Netherbow "allenarlie, and the ſame ſa ſuirlie and ſub- "ſtantiouſlie gairdit and attendit upoun Day "and Nicht, with ſic Number and in ſic Force, "as ze will anſwer to us upoun the keiping "thairof at zoure uttermaiſt Chairge and "Perrill. Quhairof the Preſent ſall be to "zow a ſufficient Warrant."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand at *Halyruidhouſe* the Auchtein Day of *Januar*, 1580.

JAMES R.

Id. ibid. f. 122. 21ſt Feb. But, *James* not thinking the above Number a Guard ſufficient for his Perſon, commanded the ſame to be doubled; which was accordingly performed by the paſſive Citizens, who ordered Sixty of their beſt armed Inhabitants to guard the Palace by Night, to be relieved every Twenty four Hours.

Remark. By the numerous Calls made on the diſtreſſed *Edinburghers* by the King on all Occaſions, and for all Services, they ſeem to have been partially made the Drudges or Slaves of the Government; and for aught appears, without the leaſt Recompence or Reward, either for Expences or Loſs of Time. However, the injured Citizens were forced to comply with the arbitrary Commands of the King, who ſoon after had a continued nightly Watch of Thirty of the *Edinburghers* to guard him by Night at the Town's Expence, according to Cuſtom.

Ibid. f. 90. 28th Octob. During the Popiſh Hierarchy in *Scotland*, the Bible was but little known; and ſince the Introduction of the Reformed Religion into this Country, the Time being but ſhort, and few Bibles to be had; but now they being eaſily to be got, the Common Council, by a Proclamation, ſtrictly injoined all Houſholders and ſubſtantial Inhabitants of this City, to keep Bibles in their Houſes, for their better Information in the Scriptures, under the Penalty appointed by an Act of Parliament. And the ſaid Council ſoon after ordered a Proſecution to be commenced againſt the Contraveeners of the ſaid Injunction.

1581. Ibid. f. 201. 25th Auguſt. Now Troubles beginning to ariſe, the Duke of *Lenox* repaired to the Common Council, and acquainted them that the King being detained Priſoner by the Earls of *Gowry* and *Mar*, and Maſter of *Glames*, deſired them to concur with him in writing to the neighbouring Barons, to aſſemble in *Edinburgh*, to concert proper Meaſures to be taken in the preſent dangerous Situation of Affairs; and in the mean time, ſhould his Enemies indeavour to apprehend him, how would they behave on that Occaſion?

The Council taking this Affair into Conſideration, returned for Anſwer, That they could not take upon them to write to the Barons; but if his Grace thought proper to do it, intreated he would pleaſe to deſire them only to bring their Domeſticks along with them to *Edinburgh*; and as to the laſt, they could not reſolve till they were fully ſatisfied of the King's being in *Dureſs*; which if true, they would ſpare for no Coſt or Danger to releaſe their Sovereign. 1581.

The King being informed of the Combinations amongſt the Nobility, ſent a Letter to the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, of which the following is a Copy.

Treſt Freinds we greitt zow weill.

"We have tane gude Occaſioun of this 1582. "apparent Trouble and Unquyetnes within Ibid. f. 202. "oure Realme, to deſyre zow richt affecti- 27th Aug. "ouſlie, as our gude Subjects, of quhais "Affectioun to our Service and Obedience "we have had ſpeciall Pruif at all Tymes "ſen our Coronatioun; that ze contene zow "peaceably and quyet at this Tyme, unmo- "vit or perſwadit be ony Man, of quhait E- "ſtait ſoevir he be, to ryſe in Armes, or "joyn zour ſelffis in ony Sort with him, to "the Furtherance or Hinderance of quhat- "ſomevir Actioun or Quarell; bot addreſs "zow to tak Order for the ſuir keiping of "zour Burgh, and placeing of ſic Watche "at everie Port thairof, and uther Places "neidfull, bayth Day and Nicht, as may "aſſuir zow, fra the Surprize of ony foreyne "Poweris."

"And in the meane tyme, that ze ſuffer "nor permitt na Hackbutteris, nor uther "Men of Weir, to be ayther opinlie, be "Sound of Drum, or privilie, ſo far as ze "can learne and underſtand, be levied and "tane up to ony Mannis Behove within "zour Toune, without our ſpeciall Com- "miſſioun and Warrand daitted after this; "refuiſing Entrie or Acceſs to quhatſome- "vir extraordinare Poweris and greitt Com- "panies of Men in Armes; that ze may, "with keiping the Ferry-port and Paſſage "of *Leith* opin and patent to all our peace- "able and quyet Subjects to gang and come "as they ſall have Occaſioun, as ze will an- "ſwer to us upoun the contrarie: Swa lip- "pyning to zour gude Attendance heiran- "nent, we comitt zou to God."

From *Perth*, this 25th of *Auguſt*, 1582.

Et ſic ſubſcribitur,

JAMES R.

The *Edinburghers* having adviſed the King, concerning the Information given them by the Duke of *Lenox*, of his being detained a Priſoner at *Perth* by the Earl of *Gowry*, &c. to undeceive the Citizens in that Reſpect, he ſent them the following Letter:

"*Treſt Friends, we greitt zow weill.*

"We have reſavit zour Letter, quhairanent Ibid. f. 203. "we underſtand, that ſic ſeditious Bruits as 3d Sept. "heirtofore were ſpred within zour Toun, "of oure deteining in oure Burgh of *Perth*, "agains oure Will, at now renewit of oure "remaining heir, with Intentioun to chairge "oure Nobilmen, and utheris oure Coun- "ſallours heir reſident with us, with oure "Captivity, to perſwade oure Lieges and

"guid

1582. "guid Subjects, to enter in Opinioun of "that quhairof we have ſene zit na Proba- "bilitie."

"We have thocht guid to ſignifie unto "zow the contrair be thir Preſents, deſyring "zow to let the ſame be notefeit to all and "ſinderie the Inhabitantis within zour Burgh, "be Publicatioun of this our Proclamatioun, "quhilk we have ſent zow heirwith, to be "proclamit at zour Mercat Croce on Monun- "day next. In the mene tyme, becaus "that our Intentioun is to come to *Edin-* "*burgh*, ſa ſone as we have tane ſome Or- "der with the Convoy, quhilk our No- "bility and uthers preſent intendit to give "us."

"We luke, that ze will have ane reſon- "abill Power of zour Toun in Redynes to "watche us, ſwa lang as we ſall think expe- "dient to imploy thame; and to that Time, "that ze continue cairfull of the Security of "our daireſt Couſing's (Duke of *Lenox*) "Perſoun, quhilk ze have thair amang zour "Hands; and quhat reſonabill Garde he ſell "requyre of zour Nichtbours and Inhabi- "tantis, to latt him have it, that he may "be thairby aſſurit fra the Violence and In- "jury of quhatſomevir his evill Willers, "that ſall repare within the Toun to do him "any Harme or Trouble, as ze will anſwer "to us thairupoun. Thus we committ zow "to God."

From *Stirling* Caſtell this Firſt of *September*, 1582. *Sic ſubſcribitur*,

JAMES R.

Ibid. f. 207. 27th Sept. The Court perſevering in their arbitrary and tyrannical Proceedings, without regard to Juſtice or the Rights of the People, wrote to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* to chooſe one of the Three Perſons named by the King to be their Provoſt, and out of the other Seven Perſons therein named, their Bailiffs and Dean of Gild. But the Council willing to revive their dying Liberties, as well as diſcourage ſuch Application in Time coming, declared, they would chuſe one for their Provoſt, whom they judged to be moſt in the Intereſt of the Town, and for whoſe Deportment they would be anſwerable to the King. But this Conduct of the Citizens not being approved of, the King ſent them Two Letters concerning the approaching Election of their Magiſtrates: In the firſt whereof, they were commanded to chuſe ſuch Perſons as have been ſincerely attached to the Royal Intereſt ſince his Coronation. And in the ſecond, were injoined to continue their preſent Provoſt, and to elect for their Bailiffs the Perſons therein named.

Remark. The *Edinburghers* might reaſonably have expected better Treatment from the King, conſidering they were in a manner his continual Guard; for having none of his own, they were upon all Emergencies called to guard him and his Parliament; yet, ſuch was the Iniquity of the Times, that they had more Hardſhips put upon them than any other of the Subjects of the Kingdom: For now they were again called upon to ſend One hundred and twenty Hac- butters to guard *James* at his Palace of *Holy-* Ibid. f. 212. *roodhouſe*, and ſoon after was ſent them a 16th Octob. Letter of the following Tenor: 1582.

Proveſt and Baillies of Edinburgh, *we greit zow hartlie weill.*

"The Diſorder of the Thevis, and wic- Ibid. f. 219. "kit Pepill inhabiting the Weſt Borders, is 7th Nov. "growin ſua greit be Bludſhed, Fyre-raiſing, "and oppin Reiffis, nocht only in *Ingland*, "to the Danger of the Peas, bot within oure "Realme, near the Portis of *Edinburgh*; that "we ar reſolvit, God willing, to ſe thair Inſo- "lence repreſſit; and for that Effect, to be in "proper Perſoun at *Peblis*, upon the 26th "Day of *November* inſtant, accompaneit "with ſufficient Power of our Nobilitie and "guid Subjects, according to our Procla- "mationis direct to that Effect; bot be- "caus we wald be laith to truble the gene- "rall Inhabitants of oure Burrowes, being "ſubject to oure ſaid Proclamation, (ſpeci- "ciallie quhair we oure ſelf is to be preſent "in proper Perſoun) we haif thocht guid to "certifie zow to ſend unto us, ane hun- "dreth and thre Scoir habill Hagbutte- "ris, providit to remayne with us, for the "Space of ane Moneth after the ſaid Day; "it ſall releiſs zow and that haill Burgh, "from the Payne and Danger of oure ſaid "Proclamatioun: Deſyring zow affecti- "ouſlie, that ze will nocht fail to caus this "Dyatt to be keipit, as ze will declair zour "guid Affectioun to oure Service and the "Common-weill, and do us maiſt accepta- "bill Pleſure. Thus we committ zow to "God."

At *Edinburgh*, the Sixt Day of *November*, 1582. *Sic ſubſcribitur*,

JAMES R.

King *James*, it ſeems, becoming at laſt ſenſible of the great Injuſtice done to his faithful Servant, *James*, late Earl of *Mor- toun*, and Regent of the Kingdom, by his malicious and implacable Enemies who had occaſioned his Suffering; ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, of the following Tenor.

Proveſt and Baillies of oure Burgh of Edin- burgh, *we greit zow weill.*

"It is oure Will, and we command zow, Coun. Regiſt. "that incontinent efter the Sicht heirof, ze vol. VI. f. 223. "tak down the Heid of *James*, ſumtyme 14th Dec. "Earl of *Mortoun*, of the Pairt quhair it "now is placeit upon the auld Tolbuith, "ſwa that the ſaid Heid may be bureit; "for the quhilk, this oure Lettre ſall be to "zow ſufficient Warrand."

Subſcrivit with oure Hand at *Halyruid- hous*, the 9th Day of *December*, and of oure Regne, the Sextein Zeir, 1582.

1585. At this Time the Town Council ordered Coun. Regiſt. about One hundred and twenty Acres of the vol. VII. f. 58. Common- 1ſt Jan.

1583. Common-Moor to be ſet in Feu to the beſt Bidders, preferring the Citizens to others.

Ibid. f. 7. 28th June. The King having granted a Leaſe of his Mines to one *Roch* a Foreigner, the Citizens of *Edinburgh* became Sureties for his performing of Articles.

Ibid. f. 9. 19th July. Though the Daughters of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, by the antient Conſtitutions of the City, were intitled to the Freedom of the Town, as were all Non-freemen who married them; yet it was at this Time, by the Common Council enacted, that if Women who never had been married, were Whores, or not reputed pure Virgins at the Time of Marriage, they ſhould not only forfeit their Right of Freedom, but their Huſbands ſhould not be intitled to theirs, by Virtue of their Marriages.

Remark. This is ſurely one of the moſt abſurd, ridiculous, unjuſt and impolitick Acts that ever was deviſed; for it not only gave a Handle to wicked and malitious Perſons to defame innocent and virtuous young Women againſt whom they had a Pique, whereby they were not only deprived of their good Character, but rendered incapable of injoying the Freedom of the City, which was their Birth-right! Beſides, it was doing the greateſt Injuſtice to the unhappy Huſband of ſuch a Woman, to deprive him of his Freedom, which was the Conſideration induced him to marry! For, inſtead of ſpoiling him of the Prize, it would have been much better Policy to have granted him ſomething, by way of Equivalent, for the Reproach incurred by his unfortunate Marriage. And by this fooliſh and wicked Act, the unhappy Family were, as it were, branded with an indelible Mark of Infamy during their Lives, and their Children after them.

In the preceeding Year, at the uſual Time of electing the City-Magiſtrates, a Diſpute happened between the Merchants and Crafts concerning the ſame: For accommodating of which, and regulating the Elections in Time to come, the King was pleaſed to propoſe to the contending Parties, to refer the Matter in diſpute to Arbitrators to be choſen by themſelves, and himſelf to be Overſman or Umpire: Which being agreed to, and the Referees choſen, the King, together with them, drew up an Award, called the *Decreet-arbitral*; which being approved of by both Parties, the new Deacons, by virtue thereof, were elected and accepted by the Council; who, proceeding to chuſe the other Members of the new Council, they received a Letter from the King; of which the following is a Tranſcript.

Richt treſt Freinds, we greit zow hartlie weill.

Ibid. f. 18. 25th Sept. "Underſtanding the Tyme of the Electi-
"oun of zour Magiſtrates to be now at
"hand, and deſyrous to haif ſic Men placeit
"in zour publict Offices for the Zeir to cum,
"as ar knawin honeſt, of guid Experience, 1583.
"and loving and affectionat in oure Service;
"we have ſend zow heirwith, the ſpeciall
"Names quhome we can beſt lyke of to be
"choſin of the new Counſall, and in Baillies,
"Theſaurer, and Dene of Gild for the Zeir
"to cum. Quhilks haill Perſouns, we un-
"derſtand hes born publict Office of before;
"and ſua ar the mekill mair habill to do
"thair Dewties this Zeir, quhome we ar ea-
"ther deſyrous to haif placeit to ſerve be
"Reſſoun of thair knawin guid Will and Af-
"fectioun; and that the Difficultie of the
"preſent Tyme, ſubject to Parties and Deal-
"ings diſpleaſant to us, requyres thoſe of
"tryet Perſouns, the rather becauis oure In-
"tentioun is, God willing, to be for the
"maiſt Pairt reſident amanges zow; deſyr-
"ing zow thairfore effectuouſlie, as ze ten-
"der oure Pleſure, and the Contentment of
"oure Mynd, that *David Williamſoun, Wil-*
"*liam Neſbet*, and *Hew Lawder*, may be
"choſin on the new Counſall for the Mer-
"chants; *William Harvy* Tailzour, and
"*Thomas Myller* Cuitler, for the Crafts:
"That *Henry Neſbet*, *William Littill*, and
"*James Nicoll*, Merchants; and *Thomas*
"*Aikinheid* Skynner, may be Baillies; *James*
"*Adamſoun*, Merchant, Dene of Guild;
"and *James Roſs*, Merchant, Theſaurer.
"Hairin we lippin to be ſatisfeit, oure Re-
"queſt being ſua reſonabill, deſyring zow
"alſua, to credite the Berer in that quhilk
"he ſall ſpeik to zow, on oure behalf. Sua
"we commit zow to God."

At *Felkland*, the 22d Day of *September*, 1583. *Subſcrivit*,

JAMES R.

Id. ibid. The *Edinburghers*, greatly concerned at this violent Attempt againſt their Rights and Privileges, ſent a Deputation to the King, humbly to remonſtrate and intreat his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to have Regard to their antient Liberties and Immunities confirmed to them by Parliament; and to conſider how dangerous a Thing it was for them to break any Part of the Decreet-arbitral, lately given in by his Majeſty; which eſtabliſhed and confirmed to them the Right of chuſing their Magiſtrates and Council, without the Interpoſition or Interruption of any one: And, ſeeing their Intention was to chuſe none but ſuch as they thought would be acceptable to his Majeſty, as Men of Probity, Judgment, and Application, and for whoſe Deportment in their ſeveral Offices, the Town would be anſwerable; earneſtly and humbly begg'd, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed not to offer Violence to their Rights and Privileges, but ſuffer them to injoy the ſame, according to the Laws of the Kingdom and the ſaid Decreet-arbitral.

Ibid. f. 19. 27th Sept. The above Remonſtrance, inſtead of having the deſired Effect, ſerved only to remind *James*, that he had in his Precept omitted

1583. mitted to name a Perſon for their Provoſt; wherefore, in an other Letter, he commanded the Common Council to chuſe *Alexander Clerk* into that Office, and the Perſons above named for their Bailiffs.

Remark. It was undoubtedly a very good and laudable Office in the King to accommodate Differences amongſt his People; but to inſlave them at the Expence of the Laws, Juſtice, Honour, and the Decreet-arbitral, juſt made by himſelf, is a Crime of ſo deep a Dye, as is only fit to be practiſed by the moſt abandoned of Men! Many other Inſtances might be brought to ſhew the wicked Practices of the Court in this Reign, againſt the injured, helpleſs, and diſtreſſed *Edinburghers*; but thoſe already mentioned ſhall ſuffice to prevent the diſagreeable Office of recounting the weak and wicked Royal Tranſactions of thoſe Times.

Ibid. f. 43. 8th Nov. The Merchants and Freemen of *Edinburgh* having hitherto paid no Cuſtom at the Port of *Leith*, although by the Town's Infeftment they ought, which proving very prejudicial to the Common Good; it was therefore at this Time by the Common Council enacted, that all Freemen ſhall, in Time coming, pay the ſeveral petty Duties according to the Cuſtom Rolls.

Ibid. f. 62. 8th Jan. At this Time the *Edinburghers* intertained *La Motte*, the *French* Ambaſſador, in a very ſumptuous Manner, at the Expence of One hundred and ſixty two Pounds, ten Shillings and nine Pence, *Scotiſh* Money.

1584. Ibid. f. 84. 85. 21. 25th April. The Town of *Stirling* being ſurpriſed and taken by certain Rebels, the *Edinburghers*, to ſhew their Loyalty on this Occaſion, not only ſelected Five hundred of their beſt Men to march with the King to retake the ſame, but lent him the Sum of Four thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, to forward the Expedition.

Ibid. f. 88. 13th May. The Town Council, for the greater Honour of the City, ordered that the Provoſt, its chief Magiſtrate and Repreſentative in Parliament, be attended, during the ſitting of the Convention, from and to the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*, and the Abbey of *Holyroodhouſe*, by Twenty of the principal Citizens, to be ſummoned for that purpoſe, by the Bailliffs of the reſpective Quarters, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 101. 12th Auguſt. Soon after, for preventing Broils in the Streets by Night-walkers, and other diſorderly Perſons, it was by the Common Council ordained, that nightly, at the Hour of Ten, Forty Strokes be given on the great Bell, (which is ſtill continued though for an other Purpoſe) after which, no Perſon to be ſeen on the Streets under the Penalty of Twenty Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, and Impriſonment during the Town's Pleaſure.

Ibid. f. 116. 14th Oct. At this time, the Common Council ordered the Town to be divided into Four Pariſhes, to have each its proper Church, according to the ſeveral Quarters of the City, *viz. St. Giles*'s Church for the Southweſt Quarter; *Magdalen* Chapel for the Southeaſt; the *New Church* for the Northweſt; and the *Trinity Church* for the Northeaſt Quarter; the laſt whereof being ordered to be incloſed within the City Wall, and a new Gate to be made in the ſaid Wall at the Foot of *Halkerton*'s Wynd. 1584.

Ibid. f. 119. 23d Oct. The Council, for the better Regulation of the nightly Watch, and greater Expedition in levying Men for the King's Service; divided the Town into Thirty Diviſions, over each of which, were appointed Two Commanders, one a Merchant, the other a Craftſman, with an Officer occaſionally to ſummon the Inhabitants to treat of Affairs concerning the ſeveral Diviſions. This Act of Council was not only approved of by the King, but he ſtrictly injoined the ſeveral Commanders to accept of their reſpective Offices, and the People under them to give Obedience to their Commands, whether in the King's Service, or in that of the Town.

Ibid. f. 139. 7th Dec. *Edinburgh* at this time was greatly peſtered with Stacks of Heather, Broom, Whins, and other Fuel, erected in Cloſes and Wynds, to the great Diſcontent of the People and Danger of their Neighbourhood, as well as the Town in general; one whereof in *Peebles* Wynd was fired by Night, whether by Deſign or caſually, is unknown. However it ſo alarmed the Citizens, that the Town Council ordered all the ſaid Stacks to be forthwith removed, and ſet up in the Neighbourhood of the *Gray Frier* Port, Yards of the *Black Friers*, or at the *Nord Loch* Side, under the Pain of Twenty Pounds; and in all Times thereafter, none preſume to erect ſuch Stacks, in any other Place or Places, under the like Penalty.

1585. Ibid. f. 148. 27th Sept. Soon after, the ſaid Council enacted, that the eldeſt Sons of Freemen, on their being admitted Gild Brethren, to pay the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and four Pence each, *Scotiſh* Money; and the reſt of the ſaid Freemens Children to pay for their Gildry the Sum of Twenty Shillings of the ſame Money: And every one having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip, to pay Ten Pounds for his Gildry; and all other Perſons received into the ſaid Gildry, to pay the Sum of Forty Pounds to the Dean of Gild, excluſive of other Fees: And every Merchant admitted into the Freedom of the ſaid Gildry, to be deemed in Goods or perſonal Eſtate, worth the Sum of One thouſand Merks *Scotiſh* Money; every Craftſman in Trade worth Five hundred Merks; and every Craftſman out of Trade, to be reckoned worth One thouſand Merks of the ſame Money.

Remark. This Law, ſo far as it regards the younger Sons of Citizens paying more for their Freedom than the eldeſt, is undoubtedly very iniquitous; eſpecially conſidering,

1585. ſidering, that the eldeſt Sons have generally more given them by their Parents than the younger Children. Beſides, it is no way conſiſtent with Juſtice, to make one Child of a Freeman pay more for his Freedom than another; for all, without Partiality, are equally intitled to the ſame Advantages and Immunities.

Ibid. f. 155. 5th Feb. The Common Council at this time ſeems to have been inſpired with a mighty Zeal for Religion, by ordering all Shops to be ſhut up on the *Wedneſdays* and *Fridays*, no Perſon to go to a Tavern, or walk in the Streets in Service Time, but all to go to Church, under the Penalty of Eighteen Shillings for the firſt Fault, Forty Shillings the ſecond, and Five Pounds the third, *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 159. 17th Feb. The Aſhes, Duſt and Dirt of the Streets of *Edinburgh*, being, by an Act of Common Council in the Year 1742, put up by publick Roup or Auction, to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of the City; which being let for a conſiderable yearly Sum, it was generally believed to be the firſt Time of its being let. That this is a Miſtake, is evident by an Act of the ſaid Council of this Year, which ordered the ſame to be rouped, or put up by Auction.

Ibid. f. 180. 28th April. At this Time, the Common Council paſſed an Act, as favourable to the Citizens Daughters, as it was an unparalleled Hardſhip on the young Citizens after the Expiration of their Apprenticeſhips; which was, That every young Man, who, after the accompliſhing his Servitude, ſhall marry his Maſter's Daughter, or the Daughter of any other Freeman, he ſhall, by virtue of ſuch Marriage, be immediately admitted a Gild-Brother; but, in caſe he remains a Batchelor, or be married to the Daughter of a Stranger or Non-freeman, he ſhall not be received into the Freedom of the Gildry, till he ſhall have ſerved as a Journeyman for the Term of Three Years, and to have been a Burgeſs for the Space of Five Years; which ſhews that every Perſon who did not ſubmit to this Law, became liable to a grievous Servitude of Thirteen Years.

Ibid. f. 182. 9th May. The Plague being upon the Increaſe in *Edinburgh*, divers Orders were given by the Common Council to ſtop its Progreſs.

Ibid. f. 207. 5th Oct. As the Impoſitions of the Court on the injured *Edinburghers* were both annual and intolerable, I was tired with mentioning the ſame. But this Year, the Miniſtry ſeems to have laid aſide all Thoughts of Shame and Juſtice, by making the King countenance their dirty Work; by writing to the Citizens to chuſe the *Earl* of *Arran* for their Provoſt, on no leſs a Penalty than that of Rebellion, and putting them to the Horn; that is, depriving them of the Benefit of the Law; which ſhews that the Name of Liberty was then only known, and not its Effects! But *Arran*, the Court Minion, being ſoon after degraded from the Office of Provoſt, the Town Council ſent a Deputation of their Members to attend the King at *Linlithgow*, humbly to beg his Grace would be pleaſed to allow them to chuſe another, according to their antient Rights and Privileges. But, however right their Remonſtrances were, they were conſtrained to ſubmit to the arbitrary Will of the King at the Expence of their Liberties! 1585.

1586. Queen *Mary* being ſentenced to ſuffer Death in *England*, King *James*, her Son, on this melancholy Occaſion, out of a pious and filial Duty to his unhappy Mother, injoined the ſeveral Biſhops and Miniſters of the Church of *Scotland*, in their Prayers, to invoke the Almighty in her behalf; that he would, of his infinite Mercy, be graciouſly pleaſed to illuminate her with the Light of his Truth, and ſave her from the apparent Danger ſhe was in; which none complying with, but the King's own Miniſter, and one at *Leith*, *James* appointed the Third of *February* following to be obſerved as a ſolemn Day of Prayer in her behalf. But ſuch was the amazing Deportment of the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* on this Occaſion, that inſtead of promoting the King's pious Deſign, prevailed on one *John Cowper*, a young Expectant for the Miniſtry, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Pulpit in *St. Giles*'s Church (wherein the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, by Command of the King, was to have preached). *James* coming to the Church at the Hour appointed, and ſeeing *Cowper* in the Pulpit, ſaid, Mr. *John*, that Place was deſigned for another; but, as you are there, if you will obey the Charge given, by remembering my Mother in your Prayers, you may go on. *Cowper* anſwered, he would do as the Spirit of God ſhould direct him. Whereupon, being commanded to leave the Pulpit, ſeemed unwilling to obey; which being obſerved by the Captain of the Guard, he went to compel him; which made the bold Intruder violently exclaim "This ſhall be "a Witneſs againſt the King in the great "Day of the Lord." Spotſ. Ch. Hiſt. Scot. B. 6.

Remark. This is a Piece of Wickedneſs, of ſo flagrant and black a Dye, that it needs no other Remark, than only to obſerve, that it is perhaps not to be parallelled amongſt the moſt flagitious and irreligious Set of Men, and is intirely contradictory to the Chriſtian Precept; for Chriſt not only ſtrictly injoins his Diſciples and Followers to forgive and love their Enemies, but to bleſs thoſe who curſe them, to do good to thoſe that hate them, and to pray for thoſe who deſpitefully uſe and perſecute them. This is an Example worthy of Imitation: Wherefore, had thoſe Men been Miniſters of Chriſt, as they affected to ſtyle themſelves, they would undoubtedly have copied after their bleſſed Maſter; but, inſtead of that, they were ſo far from forgiving *Mary*, and, praying

to

1586. to have her Life ſaved, that they would not ſo much as put up one Petition to God for her Converſion, though (I think 'tis not to be doubted) they believed her eternal Happineſs thereon depended! If this be Chriſtianity, 'tis no Wonder we are ſo much deſpiſed and ſpurned at by *Jews*, *Turks*, and *Pagans!*

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII. f. 28. 20 July. At this Time, Sixty three Acres and an half of the arable Parts of the Common Moor, were by the Town Council ordered to be ſet in Feu to the Citizens; for which the Feuers were to pay in Entry-money, the Sum of Two thouſand three hundred Merks *Scotiſh* Money; and every Heir, at his Entry thereto, to pay for each Acre in the Eaſtern Moor, the Sum of Two Pounds, and in the Weſtern Moor, Two Merks of the ſame Money yearly.

The Conditions were, that the Purchaſers ſhould be Citizens inhabiting *Edinburgh*, paying Scot and bearing Lot; and, if the Heir of a Purchaſer do not become a Burgeſs, or not reſide in the Town with his Family as an Inhabitant, paying Scot and bearing Lot as aforeſaid, he ſhall be obliged to diſpoſe of the Acres deſcended to him, to a Freeman, who ſhall agree to the Terms above mentioned; which Lands are intailed both on Males and Females.

1587. Ibid. f. 83. 19th April. At this Time, Perſecution running high in *Edinburgh* againſt Papiſts, the Proprietors of the ſeveral Houſes, were by Proclamation injoined by the Common Council to turn out of their ſaid Houſes, at the Term of *Whitſunday*, all Papiſts, accompanied with the deteſtable Bands of Whores, Thieves, and abandoned Profligates.

Ibid. f. 89. 24th May. Soon after, the *Edinburghers* intertained the King and his Nobility at the Market-croſs of the City, at the Expence of Thirty Pounds, ten Shillings and eight Pence *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 95. 7th July. *Edinburgh*, at this Time, appears to have been in good Credit; for the Town Council borrowed Money at Five *per Cent.* when the common Intereſt was at Ten.

Ibid. f. 104. 1ſt Sept. The Scholars of the High-ſchool in this City, armed with Swords, Piſtols, and other Weapons, not only contemptuouſly defended the ſaid School againſt their Maſter, but inſolently againſt the Magiſtrates; who being denied Entrance, forced one of the Doors, and ſeized Eight of the Scholars chiefly concerned; and, having fined them in the Sum of Forty Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money each, to make good the Damage, ordered the chief Maſter to chaſtiſe them in preſence of their School-fellows; and, in Commemoration of their Diſobedience, and as an Example to others, that the Scholars of the ſaid School, in all Times coming, ſhall have only one Vacance in the Year for the Space of a Week; *viz.* from the Fifteenth of *May*, to the Twenty ſecond of the ſaid Month; and, whatever Scholar thereafter, ſhall preſume or indeavour to obtain another Breaking-up, ſhall ſuffer corporeal Puniſhment. 1587.

1588. Ibid. f. 138. 2d Feb. At this Time, the *Edinburghers* collected the Sum of Two hundred Pounds *Sterling*, towards the Support of their Proteſtant *French* Brethren in *England*.

Ibid. f. 153. 24th May. The Town Council of *Edinburgh* ordered Two hundred Men to be levied and ſent to join the King's Army, on its March to *Dumfries*, and provided Money for their Support.

Ibid. f. 155. 31ſt May. On the firſt of *May*, a dangerous Inſurrection happened in *Edinburgh* by the Sons of Craftſmen, inſtigated and aſſiſted by a Rabble of unfree Journeymen, who, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven at Night, riotouſly aſſaulted the Houſe of *John Robertſon*, one of the Baillies, with an Intent to murder him, and plunder his ſaid Houſe. This Enormity being taken into Conſideration by the Common Council, they declared the ſaid Journeymen, as Promoters of the late Tumult, to be Vagabonds, of wicked Lives, Rioters, and Diſturbers of the publick Tranquillity, and commanded them to depart the City and Liberties forthwith; and, if ſeen within the ſame thereafter, to be puniſhed as Vagrants, guilty of the Crimes above mentioned; and, that no Citizen preſume to harbour, intertain, or imploy any of the ſaid Journeymen, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, to loſe his Freedom, be deemed a Confederate, and otherwiſe to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Magiſtrates.

And as to the Craftſmen's Children concerned in the ſaid Inſurrection, they were to be publickly expelled the City and Liberties for ever; and for thoſe whoſe Behaviour, in ſome Meaſure intitled them to Favour, ſhall ſurrender themſelves, and give Security for their good Deportment during Life.

Ibid. f. 157. 11th June. Lord *Bothwell*, Sheriff of *Edinburgh*, having appointed the County Militia to be muſtered in the Borough-Moor; the Town Council, to prevent the Damage to their Tenants, purchaſed *Bothwell*'s Right at the Expence of Two hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 160. 161. 28th June. 3d July. The King, it ſeems, unwilling to let ſlip an Opportunity to diſtreſs the oppreſſed *Edinburghers*, compelled them, at this Time, to intertain the Duke of *Lenox*'s two Siſters juſt arrived from *France*, for the Space of Fifteen or Twenty Days. The Citizens, it it ſeems, indeavouring what they could to get rid of this ſlaviſh Burden, alledged Inability, by their being grievouſly oppreſſed in ſupport of the Royal Affairs; however, no Regard being had to their Remonſtrances, they offered to give the Sum of Five hundred Merks *Scotiſh* towards the Expence of the ſaid Intertainment, without being farther concerned therein. But this not being accepted, were obliged to ſubmit, and, by the Approbation of the Comptroller of the King's

1588. King's Houſhold, to agree with certain Perſons for maintaining the ſaid Ladies during the Time required.

Ibid. f. 168. 9th Auguſt. The *Spaniſh* Fleet, impiouſly ſtyled the *Invincible Armado*, approaching the Coaſt of *Scotland*, the Town Council ordered the Citizens to provide themſelves with Arms; and, in Conjunction with their Fellow-ſubjects, to withſtand the Enemy in caſe of a Deſcent; and appointed three hundred Men to be immediately raiſed in Defence of the Town, and ordered Money for their Subſiſtence.

Ibid. f. 172. The *Edinburghers* at this Time intertained the Ambaſſador of *Navarre* at the Expence of One hundred and ſix Pounds, three Shillings and four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money.

Ibid. f. 189. 6th Dec. The Miniſters of *Edinburgh* at this Time being only four in Number, the firſt had a Stipend of ſix hundred Merks, the ſecond five hundred, the third three hundred, and the fourth ſixty Merks yearly.

Remark. What this great Diſparity in the Incumbents Stipends was owing to, I know not, unleſs it was to Friends; by whoſe Intereſt ſome were plentifully provided for, whilſt others were ſeemingly left to ſtarve. Be that as it will, as I think their Charges muſt have been equal, there ought in Juſtice to have been no Difference in their Stipends.

1589. Ibid. f. 216. 29th May. At this Time the *Edinburghers* gave a ſumptuous Banquet to the *Dutch* Ambaſſadors.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IX. f. 2. 15th Auguſt. *Robert Bruce*, one of the four Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, threatning to leave the Town, (the Reaſon, by what follows may be eaſily gueſſed at) great Indeavours were uſed to prevent his going, but none, it ſeems, ſo prevalent as that of the Increaſe of his Stipend to one thouſand Merks; which the good Man was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of, though it only amounted to one hundred and forty Merks more than all the Stipends of the other three Miniſters! This ſhews a great Diſparity between the Practice of this Man aad that of St. *Paul*, who told his People, that he ſought not theirs but them; whereas it is manifeſt that *Bruce* ſought not the *Edinburghers*, but theirs.

Ibid. f. 4. 5. &c. 29th Aug. Surely never were a People ſo oppreſſed by their Prince, as the diſtreſſed *Edinburghers* were by King *James*; for a Treaty of Marriage being concluded betwixt him and *Anne*, Princeſs Royal of *Denmark*, they were commanded to intertain the Royal Bride and her Retinue, from her Arrival at *Leith*, till the Palace at *Holyroodhouſe* could be fitted up for her Reception. The Common

1590. Ibid. f. 37. 20th March. Council, to avoid this expenſive Office, preſented *James* with the Sum of Five thouſand Merks; and ſome Time after, the Citizens, in Obedience to a Royal Precept, ſent a beautiful and commodious Ship to *Denmark*, at the Expence of Five hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, *per* Month, to bring home the King with his Royal Bride. At whoſe Arrival, the Common Council, accompanied by the principal Citizens, richly apparelled, attended the Princeſs at her Arrival at the Town of *Leith*, and at her Marriage, which was ſolemnized in *St. Giles*'s Church in *Edinburgh*, preſented her with a rich Jewel, depoſited with them by the King, as Security for a conſiderable Sum of Money advanced him, and took the Royal Promiſe for Payment. 1590.

1591. Ibid. f. 43. 59. 21ſt May. 11th Sept. Add to this, the King's Injunction to the *Edinburghers* to intertain the *Daniſh* Ambaſſadors, and Perſons of Quality arrived with the Queen; which they did at the Expence of Five hundred and thirty nine Pounds, eight Shillings and two Pence, *Scotiſh* Money; which ſhews that this was an expenſive Marriage to the oppreſſed Citizens.

Ibid. f. 47. 11th June. Yet all the above Acts of Generoſity, and many others already mentioned, were not ſufficient to ſecure the injured and oppreſſed Citizens from intolerable Impoſitions and grievous Exactions; for now *James* compelled them to take of him the Sum of Forty thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money (Part of his Queen's Portion) and to pay ten *per Cent.* Intereſt for the ſame; whereas they were then in ſuch good Credit, that ſome time before they borrowed Money at Five *per Cent.* Intereſt.

The Parliament taking into Conſideration, that by the Laws and Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, the ſeveral Seats of Juſtice, together with the Walls and Gates of the principal Towns ought to be kept in good Repair; and, as the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh* was the ſupreme Seat of Juſtice in *Scotland*, ordered it to be repaired, together with the Walls of the Town which incloſe the ſame, for the ſafe Adminiſtration of Juſtice, Security of Criminals, and Preſervation of the City in caſe of an Attack. For accompliſhing theſe deſirable Ends, the Citizens were, by an Act of Parliament, impowered to raiſe Money upon all Lands and Rents within *Edinburgh*, towards repairing the ſaid Tolbooth, and ſtrengthening the Town by an Addition of Height and Thickneſs to its Wall, with forcing Places, Bulwarks, or Flankers as ſhould be judged neceſſary to perfect the ſame.

Though I have already declared my Averſion to treat of the grievous and intolerable Impoſitions of the Court on the injured and oppreſſed *Edinburghers*; yet, as the Grievances of this Time ſeem rather to exceed than fall ſhort of the former, I cannot forbear to mention them. For the King, at this Period, was got to ſuch a Pitch of arbitrary Power, that he ſtuck at nothing to inſlave the People: For no Regard was had to Honour, Juſtice, or the Laws of the Land; all muſt give way to his tyrannical Proceedings! But as the Royal Miſſive will put this Affair in a proper Light, I ſhall

1592. ſubjoin a Copy thereof, to ſhew the Practices of the Court in this Reign.

James, *by the Grace of God, King of* Scots, *to oure Lovits Jhoun Broun Meſſinger, oure Shereffes in that Pairt conjunctlie and ſeverallie, ſpeciallie conſtitute, Greting.*

1593. Ibid. f. 221. 222. 2d Oct. "Foraſmekill as oure maiſt nobill Progenitoures of worthie Memorie, with the "Regents bering the Government of this "oure Realme in oure Minoritie, hes, in "reſpect of ane ancient Privilege and Conſuetude, obſervit in Tyme of apperand "Trublis and Commotiouns, uſuallie takin "on thame, to place ſic Magiſtrats within oure Burgh of *Edinburgh*, to haif "the Rewle and Government thairof, as "hes ſeymet leiſt factious and beſt inclynet "toward thame and thair Service with the "Communitie of the ſame Burgh; evin "ſwa, having Conſideratioun of the preſent "Occaſioun, we haif thocht meitt, that the "Perſounis after ſpecefeit beir Chairge of "Proveſt and Baillies of oure ſaid Burgh for "the Zeir to cum, as Perſouns that be as "is fund maiſt meitt and beſt affected toward the Avancement of oure Authoritie "and Service."

"Oure Will is heirfore, and we chairge "zow ſtraitlie, and commands, that incontinent thir oure Lettres, ſene ze pas, and in "oure Name and Authoritie, command and "chairge the preſent Proveſt, Baillies, Conſall, and Deykins of Crafts and others, "haiffand Vote in the Electioun of Mageſtrats within the ſaid Burgh, that now at "the Tyme of thair Electioun, thay accept "and admitt oure truſtie and weill belovit "*Alexander Home* of *North-Berwick*, Proveſt of oure ſaid Burgh; and elect and "cheiſe Foure of the Sevin Perſouns following, thair Nichtbouris, *viz. Clement "Tor, Jhoun Robertſoun, James Nicoll, George "Carkettill, Jhoun Dowgall, Ninand Makmorane*, or *Richert Doby*, in Baillies of the "ſame oure Burgh for the Zeir to cum; "and, in caiſe of anie of thair Abſence "furth of the Cuntrie, to ſubſtitute ane other in their Place, being alwayes of the "ſaid Sevin Perſouns: And that within "Thre Howris nixt after thay be chairgit "be zow thairto, under the Payne of Rebellioun and putting thame to oure Horn; "and gif thay failzie thairin, the ſaid "Space of Tyme being paſt, that ze incontinent thairafter denunce thame oure Rebellis, and put thame to oure Horn; and "eſcheit and inbring all thair movebill "Guids to oure Uſe for thair Contemptioun."

"Attoure, we haif diſpenſit, and be thir "Preſentis, diſpenſis with oure Acts of Parliament quhatſumevir maid in the contrer of theſe oure Lettres; and willis and "declairis, that thir ſame oure Lettres ſall "na Wayes be prejudiciall nor derogative "thairto, nor the Privelegis, Liberties and "Immunities grantit thairin, in the Fa- 1593.
"voures of oure ſaid Burgh, and the haill "remanent Burrowes of oure Realme, a-"nent the frie Electioun of thair Magi-"ſtrates, as ze will anſwer to us thairupon. [Here ſeems to be ſomething wanting in the Record]. "The quhilk to do, we com-"mit to zow conjunctlie and ſeverallie oure "full Power, by thir oure Lettres, delyve-"ring thame be zow dewlie execute, and "indorſit agane to the Berer."

Given under oure Signet, and ſubſcryvit with oure Hand, at *Linlythgow*, the laſt Day of *September*, and of oure Regne, the 27th Zeir, 1593.

1594. Ibid. f. 261. 264. 19th July. 20th Aug. The Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* having by an Expreſs received Advice of the Birth of a Prince (*Henry*) at *Stirling*, great Rejoicings were not only made by the Citizens on that Occaſion, but the Common Council preſented the King with ten Tuns of Wine for the ſaid Prince's Baptiſm; and ſoon after, cauſed one hundred of the Inhabitants, richly accoutred, to march to *Stirling*, as a Guard to attend the Ceremony.

Spotſ. Hiſt. Ch. Scot. B. 6. Soon after, the Earls of *Angus*, *Huntly*, and *Arrol*, Popiſh Lords, being in Rebellion in the Northern Parts of the Kingdom, three hundred *Edinburghers* were ordered to be raiſed to help to reduce them; and by the Citizens marching out with the King againſt Lord *Bothwell*, broke his Meaſures intirely, without an Ingagement: For, though *Bothwell* juſt before had the good Fortune to rout the Royal Cavalry, commanded by Lord *Hume*, in Sight of the *Edinburghers*; yet, inſtead of advancing to attack them, retired and diſbanded his Troops. It is nevertheleſs believed, that had he advanced and attacked *James*'s Infantry in their Panick, he would have likewiſe, in all Probability, routed them, and taken the King Priſoner.

1595. Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 261. 25th July.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 18. 5th Feb. Great Numbers of Men reſorting to *Edinburgh* from all Parts of the Kingdom to the approaching Parliament, the King, apprehenſive of Danger, deſired the Magiſtrates and Council to ſend him fifty Men to guard his Perſon, in his Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*: They were ſoon levied, accoutred, and paid by the Citizens; and, for the better preventing Riots and Inſurrections, ſtrictly injoined the Citizens to appear in Arms at the firſt Warning to attend the Magiſtrates; the Names of all Lodgers or Strangers to be nightly ſent in to the ſeveral Bailiffs; and, that neither Tavern or Ale-houſe Door be kept open, or Perſons appear in the Streets after Ten of the Clock at Night.

Ibid. f. 37. 1ſt Auguſt. Complaint being made to the Common Council by the Corporation of Surgeons, againſt *Awin* a *French* Surgeon, for practiſing the Art of Surgery within the Liberty of *Edinburgh*; which being heard and conſidered by the ſaid Council, they decreed, that the ſaid *Awin* deſiſt from exerciſing

1595. ciſing the ſaid Art within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, under the Pain of Imprisonment, and to pay a Fine of Twenty Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, for each Offence, other than the following Branches of Surgery, *viz.* cutting for the Stone, curing of Ruptures, couching of Cataracts, curing the Peſtilence, and Diſtempers of Women occaſioned by Child-birth. This in ſome meaſure ſhews that the Art of Surgery was then but little known in *Edinburgh*, though at preſent it may juſtly vye with any other City in the Knowledge and Practice of that very uſeful and curious Art.

1596. In Conſideration of the great Services
Ibid. f. 100. done the Government by the *Edinburghers*,
29th. Nov. the King, to honour them, invited their Magiſtrates to the Chriſtening of the Princeſs, (*Elizabeth*, ſince Queen of *Bohemia*) his Daughter. The Town Council, in return for this great Honour, obliged themſelves and Succeſſors, to pay to the ſaid Princeſs, on the Day of her Marriage, the Sum of Ten thouſand Merks, *Scotiſh* Money; which was accordingly paid in the Year 1613, with an Addition of Five thouſand Marks, to make the ſame Ten thouſand Pounds.

Spotſ. Hiſt. Ch. B. 6. p. 427. 428. The King being highly inraged againſt the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, for the numerous Aſperſions and ſeditious Reflexions in their Sermons, againſt himſelf, and the Officers of his Court, reſolved to redreſs the ſame by proſecuting the greateſt Offenders before the Privy Council. This, the ſaid Miniſters, to the utmoſt of their Power indeavoured to prevent; by alledging, that their Miſbehaviour in the Pulpit, was only cogniſable in their own Courts of Preſbytery, Synods, and General Aſſembly. This, *James* would by no Means admit, as being contrary to the eſtabliſhed Laws of the Kingdom. Beſides, by former Experience, there was little Reaſon to expect they would with Impartiality proceed againſt their Brethren, eſpecially in Matters of Treaſon.

Ibid. 427. The Difference between the Court and Miniſters continuing to increaſe, divers falſe Reports were raiſed to widen the Breach; one whereof was, that ſtrong Guards were to be placed round the Miniſters Houſes, to prevent Violence to their Perſons. This being by the King regarded as a Contrivance of the Miniſters, to bring an Odium on, and incenſe the People againſt him; it was therefore judged neceſſary to remove certain of the moſt factious Citizens out of the Town; purſuant to which, Twenty four of the Inhabitants, moſt ſtrongly attached to the Miniſters, were ordered to depart the City within the Space of ſix Hours. This, 'twas thought, would be highly reſented by the Miniſters; and to add to their Fears, they were, by a fictitious Letter, ſent to *Robert Bruce*, one of their Body, cautioned to look to themſelves; for *Huntly* (their great Enemy) who was late with the King the Night before, had adviſed the above Charge to be given. 1596.

This Letter being communicated to *Wal-* Id. ibid.
ter Balcanquell, whoſe Turn it was to preach that Day, who, believing it to be genuine, acquainted the People of the great Danger they were in; and gave them a long Detail of the treacherous Forms (as he called them) of the Court againſt them; and, in the moſt opprobrious Terms, bitterly inveighed againſt the Preſident, Comptroller, and Advocate, as the chief Inſtruments of their Sufferings and Danger. And, addreſſing himſelf to the Nobility then preſent, reminded them of the ſincere Attachment and great Zeal ſhewn by their Predeceſſors in planting Religion, and exhorted them to ſhew the like Courage and Conſtancy in its Defence; and having finiſhed his Diſcourſe, intreated the Nobility and Gentry to meet in the Little (Tolbooth) Church, to deliberate on their preſent Circumſtances.

Beſides the Lords and Gentlemen who Id. ibid.
met on this Occaſion, a vaſt Number of Citizens repaired thither; to whom *Robert Bruce*, one of the Miniſters, declared the great Danger the Church was in, by the Return of the Popiſh Lords which had been repreſented to the King; but, inſtead of Redreſs, one of their Brethren was queſtioned concerning his Preaching; and now the beſt of their People were charged to leave the Town, whereby they had Reaſon to ſuſpect worſe Practices; therefore intreated them to interceed with the King that they might be ſuffered to ſerve God without Moleſtation.

Purſuant to this, a Petition was drawn Id. ibid.
up to be preſented to the King, by Six Perſons appointed for that Purpoſe, *viz.* Two Noblemen, Two Gentlemen, and Two Miniſters. On the Day the Petition was to be preſented, the King happened to come to the Court of Seſſion then ſitting in the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*; where, being in an upper Room, the Perſons with the Petition were admitted to an Audience; when *Bruce*, one of the Miniſters, acquainted him, "That "they were ſent by the Noblemen and Ba- "rons conveened in the Little Church, to "bemoan the Danger threatned to Religion, "by the Dealing that was againſt the Mini- "ſters and true Profeſſors." What Dangers ſee you, ſaid the King? "Under commu- "ning, ſaid *Bruce*, our beſt affected People, "that tender Religion, are diſcharged the "Town; the Lady *Huntly*, a profeſſed Pa- "piſt, maintained at Court, and it is ſuſpect- "ed that her Huſband is not far off." The King, without anſwering, aſked who they were that durſt convene againſt his Proclamation? Lord *Lindſay*, in a Paſſion, anſwered, "That they durſt do more than "that, and would not ſuffer Religion to be "overturned."

Numbers of People rudely crouding into Id. ibid.
the Room, the King, without replying, with-

1596. withdrew to a lower Room where the Judges ſat, and ordered the Door to be ſhut. The Preſenters of the Petition being returned to the Church, declared they were not heard, nor was there Hope of receiving a favourable Anſwer as long as ſuch Counſellors remained about the King; therefore ſome other Courſe muſt be taken. "No Courſe, "ſaid Lord *Lindſay*, but one, let us ſtay "together that are here, and promiſe to "take one Part, and advertiſe our Friends "and the Favourers of Religion to come to "us, for it ſhall be either theirs or ours."

Ibid. p. 428. This Speech occaſioned a great Clamour and Noiſe, and the Sedition increaſing, ſome cried, To Arms; others, Bring out *Haman*; and ſome, *The Sword of the Lord and Gideon*. And ſo great was the Fury of the inraged Multitude, that, had they not been reſtrained by that worthy Citizen, *John Watt* the Deacon Conveener (who at this dangerous Juncture aſſembled the Crafts or City Incorporations) they would undoubtedly have forced the Door, and probably have deſtroyed the King and all that were with him. And Sir *Alexander Hume* the Provoſt, though greatly indiſpoſed in Bed, on hearing of the Inſurrection, haſtened to the Tolbooth, and prevailed on the Mob to lay down their Arms, and return to their reſpective Habitations.

The King, under the greateſt Apprehenſion of Danger, as well may be conceived, ordered the Earl of *Mar*, Lord *Pittenweem*, and Laird of *Traquhair*, to repair to the Miniſters, and learn the Cauſe of the Tumult. They anſwered, the Cauſe, as they imagined, was the King's refuſing to hear their Petition. *Mar* replied, That his Majeſty was ever ready to hear the Petitions of his People, were they delivered in a dutiful Manner; wherefore they would do well to apply to his Majeſty in that Way, for a Remedy in ſuch Things as they thought themſelves aggrieved in. Purſuant to this Advice, they returned to the Church, where, after a ſhort Deliberation, they ſent Lord *Forbes*, Laird of *Bargeny*, and *Robert Pollock*, to deliver their Petition; the Tenor whereof was as follows:

Id. ibid. 1. "That all which hath been done in "prejudice of the Church the laſt four or "five Weeks might be reſcinded. 2. That "in the Things which concerned the Church, "the Preſident, Controller, and Advocate, "ſhould have no Voice, as being ſuſpected "in Religion, and oppoſite Enemies to the "Church. 3. That the Citizens of *Edin-*"*burgh*, who were charged to leave the "Town, might be admitted to ſtay at home, "upon Surety to appear whenſoever they "are called for." To which the King anſwered, "That his Doings had been greatly "miſtaken by the Miniſters, and that Con-"troverſies were moved againſt his Will; "ſo he wiſhed for nothing more than to have "them quietly ſettled; but that it could not 1596. "ſtand with his Honour to reſcind ſo haſti-"ly the Concluſions taken in Council, nor "to remove Counſellors from their Places "upon naked Suſpicions, except ſomewhat "could be verified that might diſable them. "At Afternoon he ſhould call the Council, "and ſatisfy them in every thing, which "with Reaſon they could deſire. For the "Citizens, (he ſaid) that the Supplications "made in their behalf, would come better "from the Proveſt and Baillies of the "Town, and the ſame upon their Petition "ſhould be granted."

Having proceeded this far, the King, with his Lords, repaired to the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, in a quiet and peaceable Manner, and the Miniſters with their Lords and People to the Church, where, in a ſhort time they drew up certain Articles, to be preſented to the King and Council, and appointed Three Gentlemen and Two Miniſters to deliver them, whereof the following is a Copy.

Id. ibid. "In moſt humble Manner, We the Noble-"men, Barons, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes and "Miniſters, this Day by the Mercy of God "convened, do beſeech your Majeſty to "apprehend the great Danger, wherein "the State of Religion, Commonwealth, "and your Majeſty's own Honour and "Perſon are brought, by the Means of "crafty and deceitfull Counſellours, who, "reſpecting only their own Preferment and "Standing, labour to file your Majeſtie's "Eyes, that you ſhould not perceive their "Courſes. For albeit it hath pleaſed God "to indue your Majeſtie with Knowledge, "Wiſdome, and Graces, beyond all Princes "that have ruled this Kingdom at any "time; yet it is no ſtrange Thing to behold "good Kings brought upon ill Courſes, by "the Devices of ſuch as pretend Love, but "in very deed hate them maliciouſly."

Ibid. p. 429. "That ſuch Courſes are now in hand "pleaſe your Majeſty to conſider, what a "Diviſion it made and entertained between "your Majeſty and the Church, who was "ever to this time inſeparably joyned: and "how, under colourable Pretexts, the Li-"berty of Preaching, and faithfull apply-"ing of the Word, is ſought to be re-"ſtrained and taken away, which cannot "but bring many Evils and Inconveniencies "with it, as this Day's Tumult may partly "teach: And now ſeeing, bleſſed be GOD, "the ſame is ſettled without the Harm of "any Perſon; for preventing the like or "worſe, we humbly deſire the Articles fol-"lowing to be weighed and conſidered by "your Majeſty."

Id. ibid. 1. "That profeſs'd Papiſts, proceſſed by the "Church, be not ſuffered to reſide at Court; "and that the Lady *Huntley* and Lord *San-*"*quhar* be removed and ſent Home."

2. "That *Alexander Seaton Preſident*, "Mr. *Thomas Hamilton* Advocate, and Mr.

1596. "Mr. *James Elphinſtone* be not admitted to "ſit in Council; at leaſt, when the Cauſe of "Religion and Matters of the Church are "treated of, ſeeing they are Enemies to the "Quietneſs thereof, and have, by their De-"vices, raiſed the Troubles that preſently "do vex the ſame."

3. "That the Acts of Council, Procla-"mations, Decrees and Interloquitors, paſ-"ſed in Prejudice of the Church and Mi-"niſters theſe laſt Five Weeks, be reſcind-"ed and annulled."

4. "That the Commiſſioners of the "Church be recalled by Proclamation, and "the Burgeſſes of the Town permitted to "remain and attend their Callings."

5. "That the Bond adviſed by the fore-"ſaid Enemies, to be ſubſcribed by all the "Miniſters under the Pain of loſing their "Benefices and Stipends, be diſcharged; "ſeeing the ſame is prejudicial to the Goſ-"pel, and that Commiſſion now in Uſe to "modify Stipends for the preſent Years."

6. "That an Act of Council be made, "allowing the Proceedings of the Church, "and the Concurrence given them by the "Noblemen, Barons, and others, in the "preſent Action."

The late unparalelled Inſult on the King was ſo highly reſented by the Privy Council, that they reſolved not to receive the above Articles; and to put a Gloſs upon their Proceedings in that Reſpect, found Means to prevail upon the principal Perſons who were to preſent it to decline the ſame; and the Time for its Delivery being elapſed, the Court ſet out early next Morning for *Linlithgow*; and ſoon after, the following Proclamation was publiſhed at the Market-croſs of *Edinburgh*.

Id. ibid. "That the King conſidering the late trea-"ſonable Uproar, moved by certain facti-"ous Perſons of the Miniſtry of *Edinburgh*, "who, after they had uttered the moſt ſe-"ditious Speeches in the Pulpit, did con-"vene a Number of Noblemen, Barons, "and others in the Little Church, and ſent "ſome of their Number to his Majeſty, "being then in the upper Seſſion-houſe, u-"ſing him in a moſt ereverent Manner, and "with Speeches ill-beſeeming any Sub-"ject; and, that a Multitude of the Townſ-"men, by Perſuaſion of the ſaid Miniſtry, "had treaſonably put themſelves in Armes "intending to bereave his Majeſty and his "Councell of their Lives, did think the ſaid "Town an unfit Place for the Miniſtration "of Juſtice; had therefore ordained the "Lords of Seſſion, the Sheriffs and Com-"miſſioners of Juſtice, with their ſeveral "Members and Deputies, to remove them-"ſelves furth of the Town of *Edinburgh*, "and be ready to repair to ſuch Places as "ſhould be appointed: Commanding, in "like Sort, all Noblemen and Barons, to "diſpatch them to their Houſes, and not "preſume to convene, either in that, or any 1596. "other Place without his Majeſty's Licence, "under the Pain of his Highneſſe's Diſ-"pleaſure."

This Proclamation, together with the Ibid.p.430. Court's ſudden Departure from *Edinburgh*, made the Citizens fully ſenſible of their late rebellious Inſult on the King, into which they had been inadvertently led by their factious Miniſters. In this dangerous Situation of Affairs, the Common Council, in the utmoſt Diſtraction, knew not what to reſolve on; at laſt, judged it the ſafeſt Way quietly to wait the King's Reſolution, in reſpect to the Town. But the Miniſters conſcious of their Guilt, as being the Authors of the late dangerous and deteſtable Inſurrection and Inſult, inſtead of expreſſing their Sorrow for what happened, or to indeavour to extinguiſh the Flame, added Fuel to the Fire, by keeping their Friends the Nobility and Gentry together in Town; and to ſtrengthen themſelves, wrote to their Friends in the Country to come and join them, and propoſed the forming an Aſſociation. To this the *Edinburghers* excuſed themſelves from entering into a treaſonable Combination againſt their Sovereign, whoſe Indignation they had already too much incurred on their Account. This Deportment of the Citizens greatly retarded the intended Aſſociation.

However, the reſtleſs Miniſters, to for- Id. ibid. tify themſelves in the beſt Manner they could, judged it neceſſary, that their Brethren, from all Parts of the Kingdom, with their Friends, ſhould be invited to repair to *Edinburgh*; and that they in the interim ſhould write to Lord *Hamilton*, and the Laird of *Balcleuch* to come and join them. The Letter which was written by *Robert Bruce*, one of the ſaid Miniſters, and ſigned by him and his Colleague, is impious towards God, as well as rebellious againſt the King, as appears by its Contents; wherein, amongſt other Things, he ſays, "That "the People animated by the Word and "Motion of God's Spirit, had gone to "Armes; and that the godly Barons and "other Gentlemen that were in Town, had "convened themſelves, and taken on them "the Patrocine of the Church and her "Cauſe; only they lacked a Head and ſpe-"cial Nobleman to countenance the Matter: "and, ſince, with one Conſent, they had "made Choice of his Lordſhip, their De-"ſire was, that he ſhould come to *Edin-"burgh* with all Diligence, and utter his Af-"fection to the good Cauſe, accepting the "Honour which was offered unto him."

Hamilton deteſting this wicked and traiterous Conſpiracy, took a Copy of the Letter, and returned the Original to the Bearer; and inſtead of going to *Edinburgh*, repaired to *Linlithgow*, and ſhewed it to the King, who was greatly moved to find that his im-

1596. placable Enemies, in lieu of being ſorry for their late treaſonable Practices, perſiſted in their Rebellion.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 104. 20th Dec. To defeat the intended Aſſociation, and prevent a deſtructive Rebellion, the King, by a Meſſenger, commanded the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* to apprehend and commit the ſaid Miniſters, *viz. Robert Bruce*, *Walter Balcanquell*, *James Balfour*, *William Watſon*, &c. to Priſon; which they receiving Intelligence of, fled into *England*. The Town being deſtitute of Miniſters, one *John Welch* offered his Service to preach; which being accepted, the Incendiary, in the moſt furious, execrable, and treaſonable Manner, railed againſt the King, by ſaying, "He "was poſſeſſed with a Devil; and one Devil "put out, Seven worſe were entered in his "Place; and that the Subjects might law-"fully riſe and take the Sword out of his "Hand;" which he indeavoured to confirm by the Example of "A Father, that, "falling in a Frenzy, might be taken by "the Children and Servants of the Family, "and tied Hand and Foot, from doing Vio-"lence."

Spotſ. Hiſt. B. 6. p. 430.

The Common Council, in the utmoſt Diſtreſs on this melancholy Occaſion, ſent divers of their Members to the King to demonſtrate their Innocence, in reſpect to the late deteſtable Tumult; and to ſubmit themſelves to his Majeſty in all Things he ſhould pleaſe to injoin, to repair the great Indignity and "Diſhonour done him; providing they ſhould "not be deemed guilty of the Crime." But *James* admitting of no Juſtification, ſaid, "That fair and humble Words could not "excuſe ſuch a Fault; and that he ſhould "come ere it were long, and let them know "he was their King."

Id. ibid.

Ibid. p. 431.

This threw the *Edinburghers* into the greateſt Confuſion; but when they received News of the Privy Council's having declared the late Tumult to be High Treaſon, and the Deviſers, Executors, and Partakers to be Traitors: and alſo, all ſuch that ſhould thereafter be aiding or aſſiſting to the Perſons concerned therein. This Declaration plunged the Citizens into the utmoſt Deſpair, who now expected nothing but Deſtruction; all the Judicatories being removed to the Town of *Leith*, the Court of Seſſion to *Perth*, their Miniſters fled, the Magiſtrates not regarded, and their greateſt Enemies about the King.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 105. 27th Dec. In this melancholy Situation of Affairs, the Common Council applied to *John Preſton*, a Senator of the College of Juſtice, *John Sharpe*, and *William Oliphant* Advocates, and others, Men greatly in Favour with the King, to interceed for them; who having generouſly accepted of the Mediatorial Office, repaired to *Linlithgow*; where, in an Audience, they humbly beſought his Majeſty not to proceed to Extremities, but to diſtinguiſh between the innocent and guilty; adding, that "In great Towns ſuch 1596. "as that was, there would ever be ſome bad "Spirits; and if the Inſolencies of a raſcal Spotſ. Hiſt. "Multitude ſhould be imputed to the Town, B. 6. p. 431. "it would be thought hard, eſpecially ſince "the Magiſtrates had done their Duties, and "repreſt the Tumult: If on their Part, there "had been any Connivance, or the ſmalleſt "Appearance that they did favour the Se-"dition; they proteſted that they would not "have opened their Mouths in their Favour; "but ſince it was known, that none were more "offended with the Tumult than they, and "that they were careful to find out the Au-"thors, and preſent them to Puniſhment; "they could not but humbly intreat his Ma-"jeſty to relent his Wrath, and to be miti-"gated towards them."

Id. ibid. To this the King anſwered, "That he "could not think the Town to be free; for "if ſome of the principal (Citizens) had not "approved the Multitude in their Doings, "the Tumult could not have been ſo great. "But howſoever, the Magiſtrates Negli-"gence could not be excuſed, in ſo farre as "they did not prevent the Diſorder; al-"waies his Reſolution was to proceed by "the Form of Law, and not to uſe any vio-"lent Courſe; but he had appointed the "Eſtates to meet in the ſame Place where the "Diſhonour was done unto him, and would "follow their Advice both in the Trial and "Puniſhment."

Ibid. p. 432. The Night preceeding the Meeting of the Parliament, the King lay at *Leith*, and on the firſt of *January*, in the Morning, entring *Edinburgh* in a publick Manner, the Keys of the City-gates were delivered to one of his Officers, and a Guard being placed in the Streets through which the Cavalcade was to paſs, the Citizens were confined to their Houſes, and the Command of the Town, in contempt of the Magiſtrates, given to the Earl of *Mar*, and the Lords *Seaton* and *Ochiltrie*; and the King, attended by the Nobility, repaired to the Tolbooth; wherein the Parliament being aſſembled, the Magiſtrates were ſent for to hear what they could ſay in defence of the Town: Accompanied by the Common Councilmen, they no ſooner entred the Houſe, than they proſtrated themſelves before the King, and, after a ſhort Speech by *Alexander Hume* the Provoſt, delivered in Writing the following Offers of Submiſſion.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 106. 28th Dec. "It may pleaſe zour Majeſtie, that "the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall, and "Deykins of Crafts, as thay will anſwer to "the greitt God of Heavin, and upoun the "Fidelity and Allegeance that thay aucht "unto zour Heines, thay, nor nane of "thame had any Maner of Fore-knawlege "of that unworthy and unhappy Tumult "that ſuddenly fell out; and how ſone the "famyn come to thair Knawlege, thay tra-"vellit at the uttermoſt of thair Power to

"quyet

1596. "quyet the ſamyn; and albeit thair wes ane "greitt Indignitie done to zour Majeſtie, "zit God of his Mercie provydet that thair "followit na Bluid."

"For Redreſs of this ſwa lewde ane In- "ormitie, we haif done oure utter Diligence "to trye and apprehend ſic as we ſuſpect to "be the Motioneris; the Inquiſition takin is "patent, be certane Witneſs examinett; "quhais Depoſitions ar reddy to be delyver- "it to zour Majeſtie; in the quhilk Tryell "thay ſall nocht ceaſe till we bring the Ma- "ter to the uttermoſt Poynt, ſwa far as we "can any Wayes haif Knawlege, and as it "ſall pleis zour Heines to give us any Di- "rectioun. And gif it be thocht be zour "Majeſtie, that this Tryell and Recherche "may be mair diligentlie maid be any other "Perſonis, Inhabitants of oure ſaid Burgh, "gif thay were in the Plaices quhilk we oc- "cupy. To teſtifie our guid Will to the "Furtherance of zour Majeſtie's Service, "we ar content, gif it ſall be zour Majeſtie's "Pleaſure, inſtantlie to demitt oure Offices, "to the Effect zour Majeſtie may plaice ſic "others thairin, as ſall ſtand with zour Ma- "jeſtie's Pleaſure; quhom we ſall alwayes, "to the uttermoſt of oure Power, fortifie "and aſeiſt in the ſaid Tryell, and other "zour Heines Service quhatſomevir."

"And foraſmekill as zour Majeſtie has "takin this heigh Indignitie to haif procedit "from certane Sermonis maid laitlie be the "Four ordiner Miniſters, that laitlie keipit "the Plaice, and ar now denunciet zour "Majeſtie's Rebellis; as als upoun certane "Conventiouns of the Pepill aſſemblitt be "thame: We promeis to zour Majeſtie, "that nane of the ſaids Four Miniſters ſall "be at anie tyme hereſter reſavet, admittet, "or allowet be us to uſe the Functioun of "the Miniſtrie in the Fredome of this zour "Heines Burgh of *Edinburgh*, except the "ſam proceid upoun zour Majeſtie's ex- "preſs Directioun and Command."

"And to the effect, that the lyke un- "worthie Miſordour aryſe nocht in ony "Tyme to cum, to the Diſobedience of "zour Majeſtie, we ar and ſall be content, "that thair ſall be na Miniſter reſavet nor "allowet be us, but ſic as zour Heines ſall "lyke of, and zour Majeſtie's Advyſe had "to his Electioun; wherin we ar aſſurit "zour Majeſtie will reſpect the Celebrity "and Multitude of the Auditors, and thair- "fore will forſie ſic as ſall be preferrit to "the Plaices, ſall be ſic as may ſufficientlie "diſcharge thair Dewties to God and to "zour Heines."

"And to give zour Majeſtie the un- "dowttet Pruif of oure obedient Hairts to "zour Heines Service, the ſam quhilk we "offerit and the Miniſters to be electet her- "efter, evin ſwa we offer concerning the "Officeris and Magiſtrats of this zour "Heines Burgh, that the Lytes before the "Electioun ſall be conſiderit and vewet be "zour Majeſtie and Lords of zour Heines "Seſſioun, quha ſall haif Liberty to allow "or diſallow the ſaids Lytes, at zour Ma- "jeſtie's Pleaſure, with thair Advyſe; and "to propone othir Lytes of the ſaid Ma- "giſtrats and Officeris, ſic as zour Ma- "jeſtie with thair Advyſe ſall fynd mair "convenient for that Tyme; and for this "Cauſe we will be content, gif zour Ma- "jeſtie and thair Lordſhips think it expe- "dient to alter the Tyme of oure Electioun, "quhilk in Tymes paſt wes at *Michaelmas*, "to ſome certane Day after the Seſſioun be "convenit in *November*, to the intent that "the ſaid Lords may the better be preſent "to give thair Advyſe in the ſaid Electioun." 1596.

Notwithſtanding the *Edinburghers*, by the above Offers of Submiſſion, agreed to diveſt themſelves of their greateſt and moſt valuable Privileges, they were nevertheleſs rejected, and the King adviſed by divers of the Nobility to deſtroy the City, and erect a Column on the Site thereof, as an infamous Memorial of their deteſtable Rebellion, and their deſervedly juſt Puniſhment for the ſame. All Hopes of a Reconciliation being now at an End, and the diſtreſſed Citizens in the utmoſt Deſpair, *Elizabeth* Queen of *England* was graciouſly pleaſed to interpoſe, and endeavour to accommodate this unhappy Affair, than whom no Perſon was ſo likely to ſucceed in accompliſhing ſo good and deſirable a Work. To which End, her Majeſty was generouſly pleaſed to write to the King a Letter; of which the following is a Copy.

My deare Brother,

"If a rare Accident and ill-welcomed "News had not broke my long Silence, I "had not uſed Pen-Speech, as being care- "ful of your Quiet, and mindful of your "Safety. To omit the expreſſing of both, "by letting you know, how untimely I take "this new begun Phrenſie, that may urge "you to take ſuch a Courſe, as may bring "into Opinion the verifying of ſuch a Scan- "dal, as ye avowed to be far from your "Thought."

"In this ſort I mean it; ſome Members "of the Church, with their Companies, "have ever audaciouſly imboldened them- "ſelves to redreſs ſome injurious Acts, that "they feared might overthrow their Profeſ- "ſion, which, though I grant, no King for "the Manner ought to bear with; yet at the "Inſtant when the new baniſhed Lords re- "turned, and they ſeen to be winked at "without Reſtraint; and the Spring Time "going on, when promiſed Succour is at- "tened, together with many Letters from "*Rome* and elſewhere ſent abroad, to tell "the Names of Men authorized by you, as "they ſay (though I hope falſly) to aſſure "your Conformity, as Time may ſerve you "to eſtabliſh the dangerous Party, and fail Spotſ. Hiſt. B. 6. p. 432.

"you

1596. " your own. I wail, in unfeigned Sort, " that any juſt Cauſe ſhould be given you; " to call in doubt ſo diſguiſed Acts; and " hope you will ſo try this Cauſe, as that it " harme not you, though it ruine them."

" This you may be ſure, that if you " make your Strength of ſo ſandy a Foun- " dation, as to call to your Aid ſuch as be " not of your Flock, when as the one Side " be fooliſh, raſh, head-ſtrong, and Brain- " ſick, yet ſuch as may defend you, having " no ſure Anchorage for themſelves, if you " fail them; and the others who have other " Props to ſuſtain them, though they back " you; yea ſuch, as though your private " Love to their Perſons may inveigle " your Eyes, not to pierce into the Depth " of their Treaſons; yet it is well known, " that their many Petitions for foreign Aid, " might have tended to your Peril and your " Country's Wrack: For ſeldom comes a " Stranger to a weaker Soil, that thraleth " not the Poſſeſſour, or indangers him at " leaſt."

" Now to utter my Folly, in ſeem- " ing buſy in an other's Affairs, I ſup- " poſe you will not miſtake, ſince the " Source of all is Care of your Good. To " deſire, that nought may be done that may " imbolden the Enemy, decreaſe your Love, " and indanger your Surety. This is, in " Sum, the Line whereto I tend, and God I " beſeech to direct your Heart in ſuch Sort, " as ye pleaſe not your worſt Subjects, but " make all know, in a Meaſure, what is fit " for them, and make Difference between " Error and Malice. So God bleſs you " with a true Thought of her that means " you beſt."

Your affectionate Siſter.

ELIZABETH R.

Ibid. p. 433. This Letter was very acceptable to the King; for, though he knew the Offence to be capital, yet, inſtead of uſing Rigour, only intended to ſecure the Obedience of his Subjects, by taking Advantage of the preſent Situation of Affairs: To which End, the Parliament having declared the Tumult to be High Treaſon, it was reſolved to commence a criminal Proceſs againſt the Town, and to charge the Common Council as its Repreſentatives to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at the Town of *Perth*, before the firſt Day of the approaching Month of *February*, there to remain in Cuſtody, till either acquitted or caſt by Law.

Id. ibid. The Time allowed to ſurrender themſelves not being ſufficient, the *Edinburghers* on their petitioning, were not only favoured by having the Time for their Appearing at *Perth* prolonged to the firſt Day of *March*; but, inſtead of the whole Town Council's entering themſelves Priſoners, Thirteen of their Number were accepted; namely, Two Bailiffs, the Dean of Gild, Treaſurer, Four of the principal Deacons, Four of the Counſellors, and one of the Town-Clerks, who being called on the Fifth of the ſaid Month, produced a Procuratory, or Commiſſion under the Town's Seal, ſigned by the Town-Clerks; which being read, were aſked, if all named in the Commiſſion were preſent, it was anſwered they were, excluſive of *William Maul*, who had received his Majeſty's Letter of Diſpenſation, which they produced; but it being granted on the 11th of *January* preceeding the Anſwer to their Petition, wherein it was expreſsly ordained, that the ſaid Thirteen Citizens ſhould appear, wherefore the Diſpenſation was declared void; and, for not complying with the ſaid Ordinance, the Town was denounced, the Inhabitants declared Rebels, and the City-revenues ſequeſtred to the King's Uſe. The *Edinburghers* now plunged into an Abyſs of Miſery, the Magiſtrates reſigned their Offices; and being ſometime before deſerted by their Miniſters, the Churches and City-courts being ſhut up, were deprived both of ſpiritual and temporal Government.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 111. 23d Feb.

1596.

In this State of Anarchy or Confuſion, the King, at the Interceſſion of divers of the prime Nobility and others, was at laſt prevailed on to receive the Citizens into Favour again; and, on the Twenty firſt of *March*, the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Deacons of Crafts being brought before him, in his Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, on their Knees made the following Submiſſion. Spotſ. Hiſt. B. 6. p. 443.

" We the Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall and " Deykins of Crafts of the Burgh of *Edin-* " *burgh*, regrayting with unfeynzit Greif of " oure Myndis, the greitt Indignitie and Diſ- " honour done to his Majeſtie, oure maiſt " gracious Soverayne, be the unhappie and " tumultuous Uproare, rayſit within oure " ſaid Burgh upoun the Seventein Day of " *December* laſt, be ane Number of ſeditious " and wikket Pepill, and declayret, be his " Majeſtie, and Lords of Counſall, to be " Trayſoun; quhilk, by the Overſicht and " Negligence of oure Magiſtrats, was nocht " ſwa cairefullie and tymouſlie repreſſit and " tryet as the Indignitie of the ſaid Fact re- " quyrit: Albeit, we his Majeſtie's maiſt " humbill, faythfull, and obedient Subjects " above mentionett, ar altogidder innocent " and frie of the ſaid Tumult; zit, to the " Effect that all Grief and Diſpleſure of his " Majeſtie's Mynd may be the better remo- " vet, and his wonted guid Affectioun born " to us, his Hienes humbill Subjects, In- " habiters of the ſaid Burgh, may be renew- " et and continewet; We the ſaid Proveſt, " Baillies, Counſall, and Deykins maiſt " humblie cravis his Majeſtie's Pardon for " the ſaid Negligence and Overſicht of oure " ſaid Magiſtrats, and for the ſam ſall ſatifie " his Majeſtie at his Hienes Sicht; and ſpe- " ciallie, be the performing of the humbill " Offeris ſeverally gevin in be us to his Ma- " jeſtie, and furder as his Hienes ſall injoyne " to

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 117. 21ſt March.

1596. " to us for puneſing of the ſaid Tumult."

After the King had ſeverely reprimanded them for the undutiful and intolerable Behaviour of the Citizens in the late Tumult, they were ordered to withdraw; and calling for the above ſpecified Offers made by them for an Accommodation, cauſed divers Articles to be added thereto; of which the following is a Copy.

Apud Halyruidhous, 21. *die Menſis Martii, anno Domini* 1596.

Id. ibid. " The quhilk Day, in Preſence of the " King's Majeſtie, and Lords of Secreit " Counſall, compierit perſonallie certane " Commiſſioners for the Proveſt, Baillies, " Counſall, and Deykins of Crafts of the " Burgh of *Edinburgh*, and producet certane " Eikis (Additions) to the Offeris maid be- " fore to his Majeſtie at *Lithgow*; quhilk " beand red and conſidderit be his Hienes " and the ſaid Lords, and thay therewith be- " and ryplie and weill advyſet, his Maje- " ſtie and the ſaid Lords allowis and ap- " provis the ſaids Eikis, in Maner and up- " oun the Conditioun particularlie under- " writtin."

1. " That the Houſes being in thair " Kirk-Zard, ſum Tyme poſſeſt be the laitt " Miniſteris, ſall be delyverit to his Maje- " ſtie's ſelf, abſolutlie without Conditioun, " to be uſit to his Hienes awin proper Uſe, " and at his Hienes Pleſure."

2. " That thair Counſall Hous ſall be " maid patent to the Chekker, in Forme " as ſet doun in Article."

3. " That the ordinare Miniſtry that ſall " ſerve heirafter, ſall be diſperſit in every " Quarter of the Toun, and thair keip Re- " ſidence, every ane of thame in the Myddis " of thair awin Quarter."

4. " His Majeſtie ſall ſuperſeid the Suir- " ty of the Seſſioun and Memberis thairof " within the Toun, to the Preſence thairof " in full Number quhom the ſam chieflie " concernis; and be the quhilk Advyſe the " Suirty man be maid."

5. " His Majeſtie acceptis thair Offer " of Twenty thouſand Merks, and preſentlie " aſſignis the ſam to the furniſhing his Hie- " nes Hous allanerlie, to be payet at Foure " Tymes; that is to ſay, the Firſt Day of " *Apryle*, the Firſt Day of *May*, the Firſt " Day of *Junii*, and the firſt Day of *Julii*, " nixt to cum; *viz.* Fyve thouſand Merks " to be payet the Firſt Day of the ſaid " Moneth."

6. " That nane of thair ordiner Miniſters " now denunceit his Majeſtie's Rebellis, ſall " be heirafter reſavit nor admittit to ſerve " in thair Town heirafter; nather ſall his " Majeſtie preſe thame to accept thame to " be thair Miniſteris; nor zit ſall thay re- " queſt or ſuitt his Hienes, to that Effect."

" In Conſideratioun of the quhilks Offeris " and Eikis, and of the preſent Humiliati- " oun of the Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall, " and Deykins of Crafts, repreſentand the " haill Body of the Town of *Edinburgh*, his " Majeſtie acceptis thame in his Favour and " Graice in the ſame Forme and Maner as thay " wer befoir the ſaid Sevintein Day of *Decem- ber* laſt; and ordains them to be relaxit fra " the Procis of Horne led agains thame, for " the nocht Entrie of the full Number pre- " ſcryvet in his Hienes Act and Ordinance " within the Burgh of *Perth*, at ane certane " Day bypaſt; ſuſpending the ſaids Lettres " of horning *ſimpliciter*, be thir Preſents." 1596.

All Matters in Diſpute between the King and the *Edinburghers* being thus happily adjuſted, he granted them the following Acquittance or Diſcharge.

James, *by the Grace of God, King of* Scots, *to oure lovits* Jhoun Blinſeill, *Ilay Harawld*, Daniell Grahame, *Dingwall Purſevant, and* William Porteous, *Meſſinger, oure Sheriffs in that Pairt conjunctlie and ſeverallie, ſpecially conſtitute, Greeting.*

Id. ibid. " Forſwamekill as we, with Advyſe of the " Lords of oure Secreitt Counſall hes re- " mittet and diſchairget, and be thir Pre- " ſents remitts and diſchairges all Actioun " and Caus, criminall or civill, quhilks we " had, hes, or ony Wayis may haif or in- " tend agains the preſent Proveſt, Baillies, " Counſall, and Deykins of Crafts of the " Burgh of *Edinburgh* for thameſelfis, or re- " preſentand the haill Body thairof, for their " Airs and Succeſſoures, for omitting of " thair Dewty, in nocht taking, apprehend- " ing, and wayrding of Maiſter *Robert* " *Bruce*, *Walter Balcanquell*, and *William* " *Watſoun*, conforme to the Chairge gevin " to thame, be Vertew of oure other Let- " ters direct to that Effect; or in letting or " ſuffering of Mr. *James Balfoure* to haif Li- " berty after he wes taikin at Command of " oure ſaids other Letters, or zit for ony " Caus, Cryme, or Offence committet agains " us or oure truſty Counſallors and guid " Subjects within oure Burgh of *Edinburgh*, " upoun the Sevintein Day of *December* laſt " bypaſt, or for ony Thing depending thair- " upoun, renunce, and be thir Preſents, or " Inſtance, and all Actioun and Caus Cri- " minall and Civill as ſaid is; quhilk we or " oure Succeſſoures, or oure Advocates, in " oure Name, had, hes, or ony Wayis may " move or incent agains thame for the ſame " for ever."

" Decernand and declayrand be thir Pre- " ſents, the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall, " and Deykins of Crafts of oure ſaid Burgh, " to be honeſt, trew, faythfull and affection- " at Subjects to us, innocent of the Cryme " foreſaid, perpetratt upoun the ſaid Sevin- " tein Day of *December*, and in na Wayis " guilty nor acceiſabill for the ſame; nor " zitt for ony Thing that followet thairup- " oun; exonerand thame, as alſwa the haill " Burgeſſes and Communitie thairof, of all " Payne, Cryme, and Danger, that thay

1596. " may incure thairthrow; for evir diſchairge-
" and oure Theſaurer, Advocats, and all o-
" theris oure Judges and Miniſters of oure
" Lawis, Lieges, and Subjects quhatſume-
" vir, of all calling, licenſing, unlawing,
" apprehending, wayrding, or in ony Wayis
" perſewing or apprehending of the fore-
" ſaids Perſonis, or thair Aires for the Caus
" above written, and of thair Offices in that
" Pairt."

" Oure Will is heirfore, and we chairge
" zow ſtraitlie, and commandis, that incon-
" tinent thir oure Letters ſein, ze pas and
" mak Publicatioun and Intimatioun of the
" Premiſſes to all and ſundry our Lieges, be
" oppin Proclamatioun at the Mercat-croce
" of oure Burgh of *Edinburgh*, and all other
" Plaices neidfull, quhairthrow nane pretend
" Ignorance of the ſamyn; as alſwa, that
" we haif acceptit and acceptis the ſaids Pro-
" veſt, Baillies, Counſall, and Deykins of
" Crafts of oure ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*
" for thameſelfis, and as repreſentand the
" haill Body thairof in oure Graice, guid
" lyking, Clemencie and Favour, and hes
" frelie renuncet all Rancour and Haitrant
" of Hairt, quhilks we had, hes, or in ony
" Wayis micht move and conſave agains
" thame for the Caus above written; pro-
" mittand to uſe and acknowledge thame
" as oure faythfull, guid, loving, and o-
" bedient Subjects at all Tymes heirafter,
" and nevir to call in queſtioun the Cryme
" foreſaid, nor na Indignity come to us thair-
" throw."

" Be it alwayis underſtand, that it ſall be
" leſum to us to perſew ony particular Per-
" ſoun, Inhabitant of oure ſaid Burgh;
" quhilk we ſall trye at ony Tyme heirafter
" to haif bene upoun the Fore-knawledge
" or gilty of the Cryme foreſaid, commit-
" tet upoun the ſaid Sevintein Day of *De-*
" *cember*; and that thir Preſents ſall on na
" Wayis hinder nor ſtop us from the ſaid
" Perſewtt, as thoch thay micht be comptit
" of the Body of the ſaid Burgh, as ze will
" anſwer to us thairupoun."

" The quhilk to do, we committ to zow
" conjunctlie and ſeverallie oure full Power
" be thir oure Letters, delyvering thame to
" zow dewlie executt, and indorſit agane
" to the Berer."

Gevin under oure Signet, at *Halyroodhouſe*, the Twentie ſecond Day of *Marche*, and of oure Regne, the Threttie Zeir. 1596.

The Lords of Seſſion, from the late Inſult on the King, not judging themſelves ſafe in *Edinburgh*, the King, in one of the Articles propoſed by him to the *Edinburghers* for an Accommodation, inſiſted, that the Common Council and their Succeſſors ſhall protect and ſave harmleſs the Perſons of the ſaid Lords of Seſſion, from all Tumults, Riots, and Inſurrections, under the Penalty of Forty thouſand Merks; of which the following is the Obligation.

1596. " Be it kend till all Men be this preſent
" Letters, We the Proveſt, Baillies, Coun-
" ſall, and Deykins of Crafts of the Burgh
" of *Edinburgh*, repreſenting the Body of
" the ſaid Burgh be bund and obliſt, and
" be the Tenor heirof binds and obliſes us
" and oure Succeſſoures, that the Lords and
" Senatoures of the College of Juſtice pre-
" ſent, and that ſall happin to be for the
" Tyme, ſall be harmelis and ſcaythlis in
" thair Bodyes, and on na Wayes moleſtet,
" nor troublit be us, nor nane of oure Com-
" munitie and Inhabitants, Burgeſſes of the
" ſaid Burgh, be Convocatioun, or in tumul-
" tuous Maner, nor na others of oure caw-
" ſing, Command, Hounding-owt, Aſſiſtance,
" or Ratihabitioun, quhome we may ſtop
" or latt, directlie nor indirectlie otherwayes,
" nor be Ordour of Law and Juſtice, under
" the Payne of Fourty thowſand Merkis,
" to be payet in cais of failzie, the ane half
" to the King's Majeſty, and the other half
" to the Party grevit."

" Be it alwayes underſtand, that in cais
" ony Perſoun or Perſounis, quhilks ſall
" happin to contravene thir Preſents in ony
" Poynt, be apprehendit and preſentit to
" Juſtice be us the ſaid Proveſt and Baillies,
" and in that Cais ſall be frie of the Fact,
" quhilk ſall happin to be committed be that
" Perſoun or Perſounis; and of all Penaltie
" quhilk may be imputt to thame be Ver-
" tew of thir Preſentis."

" And, for the mair Security, we ar con-
" tent, and conſentis that thir Preſentis be
" actit and regiſtrat in the Buiks of Secreitt
" Counſall and Seſſioun, to haif the Strenth
" of ane Act and Decreitt of the Lords
" thairof, with Letters and Executoriallis to
" pas thairupoun in Forme as effeirs; and,
" for regiſtring heirof in the ſaid Buiks of
" Secreitt Counſall and Seſſioun, makis and
" conſtitutis oure Procurators, conjunctlie
" and ſeverallie in everie Forme, promit-
" ten to oure Procur. In Witnes quhairof
" we the ſaids Baillies, and Mr. *Alexander*
" *Guthre* oure common Clerk, in oure
" Names, and at oure Command, haif ſub-
" ſcryvet thir Preſentis for us."

At *Halyruidhous*, the Twentie ſecond Day of *Marche*, the Zeir of God, 1596 Zeirs.

Remark. Surely never was any Thing weaker than the Conduct of the *Edinburgh*-Miniſters in this Reign; for, by their inceſſantly oppoſing the Government with bitter Reproaches and groundleſs Calumnies, not only advanced the Sovereignty to a greater Height, but haſtened the Deſtruction of their darling Scheme; which, inſtead of effectually ſubverting Epiſcopacy, as was intended, ſerved only to reſtore, eſtabliſh, and confirm it, as hereafter will appear: Nay, I think it may in ſome Meaſure be ſaid, that to this Oppoſition, was owing all the Calamities of the civil War in *Charles* I.'s Time; for by it, the

aforeſaid

1596. aforeſaid unhappy Inſurrection was occaſioned; by the Effects of which, the King obtained, as it were an uncontrolable Power which raiſed him to the Height of Kingcraft; and the ſame being imbibed by the unhappy Prince his Succeſſor, contributed to the bringing on the ſaid deſtructive civil War, and his unparalelled ſuffering the Effects thereof.

And the King, to his great Reproach, appears to have acted a very unjuſtifiable Part againſt the innocent and injured Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh*, by compelling them, (after the greateſt Struggle and Efforts made to juſtify their Innocence) to acknowledge themſelves negligent and remiſs in not repreſſing the Tumult ſooner, when he well knew the contrary; for, by the Diligence uſed by the Conveener and Provoſt, the Inſurrection was happily quelled, to his good Fortune, without the leaſt Hurt done: Nay, the Magiſtrates and Council, in their Submiſſion aforeſaid, (which ſeems to be a mere Farce to the King's Diſhonour) plainly declare their Innocence; and in fact ſet forth that they were forced to act the Hypocrite; which is ſeemingly acknowledged by the King in his above ſpecified Declaration or Diſcharge to the *Edinburghers*.

CHAP. IV.

Comprehends the moſt memorable Tranſactions of the Edinburghers *with their Sovereign, and others; with a Relation of the famous Diſpute held before the King at* Stirling.

1597. Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 176. 10th March. *Robert Bruce*, the Parſon above mentioned, again threatening to leave *Edinburgh*; but, whether out of Avarice for a farther Addition to his Stipend, or the Effect of Pride, I cannot learn; though my Author, one of the Town Clerks, ſeems to be of Opinion that it was owing to the latter; and that he wanted to be courted to ſtay as formerly: But *Bruce*, it ſeems, was unluckily diſappointed in his Expectation; for the People, inſtead of courting him by Solicitations to ſtay as before, many were glad to get rid of the haughty Prieſt; which, it ſeems, he little expecting, it may be preſumed, that he prevailed with his Brethren to interpoſe in his behalf, to prevent his expoſing himſelf by ſtaying after he had threatened to leave the Town; that they effectually did, is manifeſt, by their declaring to the Common Council, that if *Bruce* left the City, they all would; which ſome were of Opinion, that it was a Pity, and the Height of Indiſcretion to prevent their going.

Ibid. f. 147. 30th Sept. The Citizens having for ſome Time watched the Town by Night, it was found both troubleſome and expenſive to them; wherefore the Common Council appointed Thirty to guard the City by night at the publick Expence.

1598. Ibid. f. 183. 24th April. At this Time, the Duke of *Holſtein*, Brother to the Queen, was ſumptuouſly intertained by the Town Council.

1601. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XI. f. 44. 8th June. The Convention of Boroughs conſidering that it would be of great Advantage to the Nation to have a woolen Manufactory eſtabliſhed therein, and the *Edinburghers* being of the ſame Opinion, heartily joined in the Undertaking; and, by their Agent, *Alexander Hunter*, brought from *Flanders* Seven *Flemings* for that Purpoſe; Six whereof for making of Sayes, and the Seventh for Broadcloth; the chief of whom being *Gabriel Biſhop*. They were immediately ſet to Work; but what Progreſs they made, I cannot learn: However, it ſeems not to have been very conſiderable, ſeeing that the Town Council ſoon after ordered the Wool and Materials, bought by their Order for carrying on the ſaid Manufactures to be ſold, and to agree with the Strangers for buying the ſame. Now, if the Strangers here mentioned were the *Flemings* aforeſaid, they may have bought theſe Things with a View to carry on the ſaid Manufactures on their own Account.

Ibid. f. 65. 13th Nov.

1602. Ibid. f. 74. 15th Jan. The ſmall Expence of being admitted a Burgeſs and Gild-brother of *Edinburgh*, occaſioned many Perſons of mean Circumſtances to purchaſe the Freedom of the City; whereby the ſaid Perſons, with their numerous Families, became a great Burden to the Town in divers Reſpects: For preventing of which in Time coming, it was by the Common Council enacted, that no Perſon be admitted a Freeman or Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, but Perſons of Reputation and Subſtance; and every one, on his or her being received into the Freedom of the City, ſhall pay the Sum of One hundred Merks, *Scotiſh* Money, beſides the Upſet and common Fees. And every Perſon, on his becoming a Gild-brother, to pay the Sum of One hundred Pounds of the ſaid Money.

1604. Ibid. f. 156. 26th Sept. The Peſtilence raging in *Edinburgh*, it was by the King judged neceſſary timely to provide for the Government of the City, and for that Purpoſe ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates; of which the following is a Copy.

JAMES R.

Truſtie and weill beloved, we grete zow hartlie well.

" Forſameikle as we ar crediblie in-
" formit, that for dyvers guide Reſpects
" and Conſiderationes, it is requiſite and
" neceſſar zour Toun be providit of Of-
" ficers and Magiſtrats in dew Tyme,
" and befoir that the Merchandis of that
" oure Realme pas to *France* for thair Trad
" and bying of Wines, which thay uſe to do
" in the Moneth of *October*: We haif thocht
" gude therfoir to ſignifie to zow heirbye,
" that it is oure Pleſure and Will, and that
" we gif zow fre Libertie and Licence to
" cheiſs zour Magiſtrats in the Oulk eſter
" *Michelmes*; notwithſtanding quhatſomever
" oure Ordinance or Article in the contrair.
" Provyding alwayes, that at the Meiting

" and

1604. " and Conveining of the Lordes of oure " Counſell and Seſſioun, zour new elected " Magiſtrats and Counſell, ſall compeir " before thame in Judgement, and thair " unto thame, as repreſenting oure Autho- " ritie, offer thair dew Homage and Obe- " dience to us; togither with all dew Re- " gaird and Reverence to thame as oure " Deputies and Soveraine Judges under us " in that Kingdom. Sua for the preſent " we bid zow ferweill."

From oure Caſtel of Windſore *the 17th of* September, 1604.

This being a Time of great Tribulation and Horrour, it was judged neceſſary to compel thoſe who ſhould be choſen Magiſtrates for the ſucceeding Year, to ſerve, under the Pain of Rebellion; and, to prevent the Deſtruction of the City for want of Government on this melancholy Occaſion, the following Act of Privy Council was made, to oblige thoſe choſen into Offices to ſerve.

At Perth, *the Twentie fyft Day of* September, *the Zeir of God*, 1604 *Zeires*.

Id. ibid. " Anent the Supplicatioun preſented to " the Lordis of Secrete Counſell, be the " Proveſt, Bailzies and Counſell of the " Burgh of *Edinburgh*, makand Mentioun, " that quhairas the ordinarie, and auld a- " cuſtumat Tyme of Electioun of thair Ma- " giſtrates is now approaching, the gretter " Haiſt is requyred therin, be reaſoun, that " thayſe quha this Zeir bygane hes borne " Office, ar ſa weerit, that without thay be " ſupplied and uthers placit in thair Rowmes, " the Government of that Towne in this " dangerous Tyme of Infectioun, will be " caſſin lowſs, and thayſe quha beris Fun- " ctioun, will nawayes undergoe the ſamen, " thay haifing alreadie ſervit in thair Offices " be the Space of ane haill Zeir: Sua the " Delay or Procraſtinatioun of the Electi- " oun, will breid nathing at all bot Confu- " ſion within that Burghe, the former Ma- " giſtrats not being bound to ſerve any " longer. Humblie deſyring thairfoir, that " thay micht haif an Act of Counſell and " Letters granted to thame in Maner and to " the Effect following; lyke as at mair " Lenthe is contenit in the ſaid Supplica- " tioun."

" Quhilk being red, hard and conſiderit " be the Lordis of Secrete Counſell, and thay " being thairwith weill and ryplie advyſit, " and conſidering withall, how neceſſar it is, " that in this dangerous Tyme of the In- " fectioun within the ſaid Burghe, Ordour " be taine for the Government thairof: " Thairfoir the ſaids Lordis has gevin and " granted, and be the Tennor heirof gives " and grantis Libertie and Licence to the " Perſonis haifing Vote in the Electioun " and cheiſing of the ſaids Magiſtrats of " the ſaid Burghe this preſent Zeir, to pro- " ceid to the Electioun and cheiſing of thair " Magiſtrats for the Zeir to cum allanerlie, 1604. " at the *Michelmes* enſewing, in that auld " and ancient Maner and Forme, keipit and " uſit within the ſaid Burghe thir many " Zeires bygane: And the ſaid Electioun " being made, that Letters may be directit, " charging the Perſonis quha ſall be electet, " nominate and choiſin into ony Office " within the ſaid Burghe, to accept the " ſamen upon thame, and to attend thair- " upoun, quhairthrow the gude Govern- " ment within the ſaid Burghe, may be con- " tinewit, and that the ſame be not without " Ordour in this ſa dangerous a Tyme, " within Six Days nixt after thay be changit, " under the Payne of Rebellioun and put- " ting thame to the Horn."

1605: Ibid. f. 152. 17th July. The *Edinburghers*, out of a ſtrong Propenſity to become Superiors of the Town of *Leith*, appointed certain Commiſſioners to treat with *Jean Fleming*, Lady *Caſſills*, and Lord *Thirleſtane*, for purchaſing of them the Reverſion of the Superiority of the ſaid Town, and all other Rights they might have relating thereto. But, being informed that the *Leithers* were in Treaty with the ſaid Lady, for her Intereſt in this Affair, they were ſeized with great Surprize, inſomuch that the Common Council ordered *John Hay*, their Deputy Town-Clerk forthwith to repair to *England*, and to uſe his utmoſt Indeavours at Court to thwart the *Leithers* in their Deſign, and to leave no Means unattempted to obtain the ſaid Reverſion for their Uſe.

Ibid. f. 164. 28th Dec. This Affair, by proper Application, was managed with ſuch Addreſs and Succeſs, that the aforeſaid Reverſion was purchaſed for the *Edinburghers* (to the no ſmall Regret of the *Leithers*) and the Sum of Fourteen thouſand Merks ordered to be paid to Lord *Thirleſtane* for his Intereſt in the ſaid Reverſion: And although Application was by the Town Council ordered to be made to the above named Lady *Caſſills* for her Intereſt in this Affair, yet I could not, in the Records of Council, diſcover any Money paid to her on that Account: But, that the Sum paid to her on this Occaſion muſt have been very conſiderable, is manifeſt; for the *Leithers*, by their Agent *Robert Lindſay*, made the ſaid Lady *Caſſills* a Tender of Six thouſand Merks for the ſaid Reverſion; which was done by Conſent of the King, on the Twenty fourth Day of *December*, *anno* 1604; wherefore I think it may not improperly be ſuppoſed that *Thirleſtane* bought *Caſſills*'s Intereſt in the ſaid Reverſion. Be that as it will, I ſhall reckon Six thouſand Merks; which, together with the Money paid to Queen *Mary* and *Thirleſtane* on that account, it appears that the Superiority of *Leith* coſt the *Edinburghers* the Sum of Thirty thouſand Merks, *Scotiſh* Money.

Edinburgh at this Time appears to have been in very great Diſtreſs; for by the Continuance of the Plague, the Poor increaſed

1606. creaſed to ſuch a Degree, that they were
Ibid. f. 155. reduced to great Straits: And, the Town's
15th Auguſt. Revenues on this melancholy Occaſion not being paid, the Town Council were at a Loſs how to provide for them. But, in this great Difficulty, being reminded that, ſome Time before, a Collection was made for relieving the City of *Geneva*, amounting to the Sum of Two thouſand four hundred Pounds; which lying in the Hands of *William Speir*, was by this dreadful Viſitation rendered uſeleſs. The Council ordered the ſaid *Speir* to pay the ſaid Money to the Baillies of the Town, to be by them employed in ſupport of the ſaid Poor; obliging themſelves not only to indemnify *Speir*, but to repay the ſaid Sum to the Uſe it was intended.

In this Year the following Ordinance was made by the Lords of Council and Seſſion, with a View to the publick Good.

At Edinburgh, the *17th Day of* May, *the Zeir of God* 1606.

Ibid. f. 220. "The quhilk Day the Lords of Coun-
29th Dec. "ſell ordinis the Proveſt and Baillies of *E-*
"*dinburgh*, to caus mak, big, and erect ane
"Pillerie of hewin Stayne neir the Mercat-
"croſs of *Edinburgh*; upon the Heid thair-
"of ane Saitt and Plaice to be maid, quhair-
"upoun, in Tyme cuming, ſall be ſett all
"Dyvours (inſolvent Debtors) quha ſall ſit
"thairon, ane Mercat-day, from Ten Houres
"in the Morning, quhill ane Houre after
"Denner.

"And the ſaid Dyvours, before thair Li-
"bertie and cuming furth of the Tolbuith of
"*Edinburgh*, ſall, upoun thair awin Charges,
"caus mak or buye ane Hatt or Bonnett
"of zallow Cullour to be worne be thame
"all the Tyme of thair ſitting on the ſaid
"Pillerie; and in all Tyme thairafter, ſwa
"lang as thay remayne and abyde Dyvours;
"with ſpeciall Proviſioun and Ordinance,
"gif at ony Tyme or Plaice, after the Pu-
"blicatioun of the ſaid Dyvourie at the ſaid
"Mercat-croſs, any Perſone or Perſones
"declayrit Dyvours bie found wantand the
"foreſaid Hatt or Bonnett of zallow Cul-
"lour, ſo often it ſall be lawfull to the Bail-
"lies of *Edinburgh*, or ony of his Creditors,
"to tak and apprehend the ſaid Dyvoure,
"and put him within the Tolbuith of *Edin-*
"*burgh*, thairin to remayne, in ſure Cuſto-
"die, the Spaice of ane Quarter of ane Zeir
"for ilk Fault and Failzie foreſaid."

Remark. This by ſome may probably be thought a very unjuſt, as well as an impolitick Act, in making no Diſtinction between an honeſt induſtrious Perſon ruined by Misfortunes in Trade, and one who through Indolence, Luxury, and Extravagance, has profuſely ſpent his Creditors Money: For the former, inſtead of being expoſed and puniſhed, was juſtly intitled to the Compaſſion of all Men; and, though the latter ought to be ſeverely chaſtiſed for his Wickedneſs, yet it was the Height of Indiſcretion and Imprudence to do it in ſo publick a Manner, eſpecially to make it, as it were, perpetual, by obliging the Tranſgreſſor to wear a yellow Hat or Bonnet of Reproach, whereby he was rendered both infamous and odious to the People; inſomuch, that inſtead of getting into freſh Credit, and by that into Buſineſs, whereby he might have had an Opportunity of paying Part, nay, perhaps all his Debts (of which there are many Inſtances) he was deprived of all Means of ſubſiſting other than by begging or ſtealing; whereby he either became a Burden to, or a Robber of his Country. 1606.

King *James* VI. ſince his Acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, ſeems to have got ſome Notions of Liberty in that Country, Part whereof he granted to the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, as will appear by the following Letter.

JAMES R.

Truſtie and weill belovet we greit zow weill.

1608. "Quhairas it has bein formerlie appoynt-
Ibid. f. 268. "it and ſtatute by Parliament, that evrie
21ſt Sept. "Burgh ſall mak choice of thair Magiſtrates
"within their ſelfis, that ſo the Adminiſtra-
"tioun of the Toun ſuld be committit to
"nane, but ſuch as being of the Eſtait
"of Burgeſs, quha hes the Knawlege and
"Skill in Meynes quhilk may inrich ony
"Burgh or Citi quhich is treding and mer-
"chandiceand; thairfore we haif thocht
"meitt, ſpeciallie to will and command zow,
"to mak choice for zour Proveſt this Zeir,
"ſume one of zour ordinere Burgeſſes, of
"beſt Worth and Qualitie, according to the
"Form of other Electiouns uſit be zow, be-
"fore the lait Corruptions of the cheiſing of
"Nobilmen; quhilk we hold to haif gene-
"rallie remediet through this haill King-
"dome.

"And thairfore, oure ſpeciall Pleaſure,
"Will and Command is, that zow, at zour
"Electioun, mak choice of one of zour awn
"Burgeſſes for zour Proveſt, and thairin to
"haif ſpeciall Caire, and Regard that none
"be put upoun anie of the Lytes of ony
"Sort of Magiſtrates within the Burgh, but
"ſuch as ar knawin to be weill affected in
"Religioun, without the leaſt Preſumption
"of ony Suſpicioun to the contrair, as ze
"will anſwer thairupoun at zour Perill:
"And ſo we bid zow fairweill."

From oure Court at *Hamptoun*, the 21ſt of *September*, 1608.

At this Time, it ſeems, great Diſorders Invent. Rec.
were committed in the Streets of *Edinburgh*, Clerk. Cham.
by the Privy Council's publiſhing an Ordi- p. 256.
nance, ſtrictly forbidding all Riots, Robberies, and other Diſturbances in the Streets of this City by Night, on Pain of Death; and injoined the Magiſtrates to keep a good Guard for apprehending all Offenders, with an Indemnity to all Perſons who ſhall wound, mutilate, or kill all reſiſting Tranſgreſſors.

1608. And, for better preventing the ſaid Enormities, forbade all Perſons, of what Quality ſoever, from appearing in the Streets after Ten of the Clock at Night: This ſeems to be the Origin of the Town-guard.

1609. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XII. f. 21. 36. 7th Sept. King *James*, at this Time, to inable the *Edinburghers* to ſupport the Dignity of their City, granted them a Duty of Four Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, on every Tun of Wine ſold within *Edinburgh*; and, for the Honour of the Citizens, impowered them to carry a Sword before their chief Magiſtrate the Provoſt; with a Privilege for their Magiſtrates to wear Gowns; and, for their Direction as to the latter, ſent them from *London*, Two Gowns, *viz.* one of red, the other of black Cloth, both faced with Sable for Patterns.

1610. Ibid. f. 27. 21ſt Feb. Some Time after, the King wrote to the Common Council of the City to imploy the Biſhops to preach weekly in their Churches. This probably was done as an additional Help for their better Support.

Ibid. f. 34. 16th May. Soon after, the ſaid Council ordered their ſeveral Members to wear Gowns on the *Sundays*, to attend the Lord Provoſt to and from the Church, and likewiſe occaſionally to attend the Council in their ſaid Gowns.

Ibid. f. 37. 29th June. In this Year, the Coaſt of *Scotland* and Frith of *Forth* were greatly peſtered with Pirates, to the great Hurt of Trade: For redreſſing of this Evil, the Common Council fitted out divers Ships to go in queſt of them; which coming up with the largeſt, at one of the *Orkney* Iſlands, ingaged, took, and brought her to *Leith*; where ſhe, with the Effects on board, were ſold to defray the Town's Expence.

1611. Ibid. f. 56. 23d Jan. It was by the Town Council at this Time ordained, that all Procurators ſhall wear Gowns and not Cloaks, under the Penalty of not being ſuffered to practiſe.

1612. Ibid. f. 87. 4. & 20th March. The Town Council having taken into Conſideration the great Inconveniencies attending the Want of Cauſeways in divers Parts within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, ordered one to be made between *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, another between the *Grayfriers* Church-gate and the *Society*, now denominated the *Candle-maker Row*, and one in the Street at the *Potter Row* Port.

Ibid. f. 95. 7th Auguſt. The *Edinburghers* at this Time ſeem to have been much addicted to Uſury, by their offering to remit to King *James*, the Money due by him to them, to be indemnified from the Penalties of an Act of Parliament againſt ſuch as take more than Ten *per Cent.* which was the common Intereſt then: And, having about the ſame Time remitted to the Lord *Burleigh*, the Sum of Four thouſand Marks due by him to the Town, it is thought it was done to obtain his Intereſt in this Affair; but what the Iſſue was I cannot learn.

1616. Ibid. f. 227. 2d Aug. Although the King at this Time was indebted to the *Edinburghers* in the Sum of Fifty nine thouſand Marks, they were, nevertheleſs, obliged to accept of Twenty thouſand Marks in full Satisfaction for the ſame. 1616.

1617. Ibid. f. 257. 2d May. Some time after, the Common Council of *Edinburgh* bought of *Robert* and *George Logan*, *Bonytoun* Mills, with the Lands and Teinds or Tithes thereunto belonging, for the Sum of Twelve thouſand three hundred Marks.

1618. Ibid. f. 254. 9th April. King *James* VI. after a long Abſence of Fourteen Years in *England*, reſolved to viſit his native Country of *Scotland*; on which Occaſion the *Edinburghers* prepared to receive him with the utmoſt Pomp and Magnificence. And being arrived in the Neighbourhood of the City on the 16th of *May*, was received without the Weſt Port by the Magiſtrates and Common Council apparelled in their Gowns, and the principal Citizens in black Velvet; in whoſe Name he was complimented by *John Hay*, their Deputy Town-Clerk, in the following Speech.

Muſes welcome to King James. p. 30.

" How joyfull your Majeſtie's Returne
" (gracious and dread Soveraine) is to this
" your Majeſtie's native Towne, from the
" Kingdome due to your ſacred Perſon by
" Royall Deſcent, the Countenances and
" Eyes of theſe your Majeſtie's loyall Sub-
" jects ſpeak for their Harts. This is that
" happie Day of our new Birth, ever to be
" retained in freſh Memorie, with Conſide-
" ration of the Goodneſs of the Almightie
" God, conſidered with Acknowledgment
" of the ſame; acknowledged with Admi-
" ration, admired with Love, and loved with
" Joy; wherein our Eyes behold the great-
" eſt humaine Felicitie our Harts could wiſh;
" which is to feid upoun the Royall Counte-
" nance of our true Phœnix, the bright
" Starre of our Northerne Firmament, the
" Ornament of our Age, wherein we are
" refreſhed, yea revived with the Heat and
" Beames of our Sunne (the powerfull A-
" damant of our Wealth) by whoſe remo-
" ving from our Hemiſphere, we're darken-
" ed, deep Sorrow and Fear poſſeſſed our
" Harts; without envying your Majeſtie's
" Happineſs and Felicitie, our Places of So-
" lace ever giving new Heat to the Fever
" of the languiſhing Remembrance of our
" Happineſs: The very Hills and Groves,
" accuſtomed before to be refreſhed with the
" Dew of your Majeſtie's Preſence, not put-
" ting on their wonted Apparell, but, with
" pale Looks, repreſenting their Miſerie for
" the Departure of their Royall King.

" I moſt humblie begge Pardon of your
" Majeſtie, who, moſt unworthie and un-
" garniſhed by Art or Nature with rhetori-
" cal Coloures, having preſumed to deliver
" to your ſacred Majeſtie, formed by Na-
" ture, and framed by Education to the
" Perfection of all Eloquence, the publike
" Meſſage of your Majeſtie's loyall Sub-
" jects heer convened, upon the verie Knees
" of my Hart, beſeeching your ſacred Ma-
" jeſtie, that mine Obedience to my Supe-
" riors

1618. " riors Command, may be a Sacrifice ac-
" ceptable to expiate my Presumtion; your
" Majestie's wonted Clemencie may give
" Strength and Vigour to my distrustfull
" Spirits, in a gracious Acceptance of that
" which shall be delivered, and pardoning
" my Escapes.

" Receive then, Dread Soveraine, from
" your Majestie's faithfull and loyall Sub-
" jects, the Magistrates and Citizens of your
" Highnesse's good Towne of *Edinburgh*,
" such Welcome as is due from these, who
" with thankfull Harts do aknowledge the
" infinite Blessinges plenteoslie flowing to
" them from the Paradise of your Majestie's
" unspotted Goodness and Vertue; wishing
" your Majestie's Eyes might pearce into
" their verie Harts, there to behold the ex-
" cessive Joye inwardlie conceived of the
" first Messenger of your Majestie's princelie
" Resolution, to visit this your Majestie's
" good Towne, increased by your Maje-
" stie's Constancie in prosecuting what was
" so happilie intended, and now accomplished
" by your Majestie's fortunate and safe Re-
" turne, which no Tongue, how liberall
" soever, is able to express.

" Who shall consider with an impartiall
" Eye, the continuall Carefulness your Ma-
" jestie hath had over us from your tender
" Years; the settled Temper of your Ma-
" jestie's Government, wherein the nycest
" Eye could find no Spot, yourself, as the
" Life of the Countrie, as the Father of the
" People, instructing not so much by Pre-
" cept as by Example; your Majestie's
" Court, the Marriage Place of Wisdom
" and Godliness, without Impiety he can-
" not refuse to avouch. But as your Ma-
" jestie's Prudencie hath wonne the Pryze
" from all Kings and Emperors, which
" standeth in Degrie of Comparison; so
" hath your Majestie's Government been
" such, that every Man's Eye may be a
" Messenger to his Minde, that in your
" Majestie standeth the Quintessence in rul-
" ing, Skill of all prosperous and peaceable
" Government wished by our Forefathers;
" but most abundantlie, praised be God,
" enjoyed by us under your sacred Maje-
" stie.

" For if we shall in View lay before us
" the Times past, ever since the first Foun-
" dation of this Kingdom, and therein con-
" sider your Majestie's most noble Progeni-
" toures; they were indeed all Princes re-
" nowned for their Vertues, not inferior to
" any Emperoures or Kings of their Times.
" They mainteined and delivered their Vir-
" gine Scepters unconquered from Age to
" Age, from the Inundation of the most
" violent Floods of conquering Swordes,
" which overwhelmed the rest of the whole
" Earth, and carried the Crowns of all other
" Kings of this terrestrial Globe captive into
" Thraldome: But farre short of your Ma-
" jestie's Nature, having placed in your sa- 1618.
" cred Persone alone, what in evrie of them
" was excellent: The Senate House of the
" Planets, being, as it would seeme, conveened
" at your Majestie's Birth, for decreeing of all
" Perfections in your Royal Person. The
" Heavens and Earth witnessing your he-
" roical Frame, no Influence whatsoever
" being able to bring the same to any higher
" Degree.

" If we shall call to Minde the tumul-
" tuous Dayes of your Majestie's more ten-
" der Years, and therein your Majestie's
" Prudencie, Wisdom and Constancy, in
" uniting the disjointed Members of this
" Commonwealth, who will not, with the
" Queen of *Sheba*, confess, he hath seen
" more Wisdome in your Royal Person,
" than Report hath brought to foraine
" Eares?

" There is not of any Estate or Age
" within your Majestie's Kingdome, who
" hath not had particular Experience of the
" same; and, as it were, sensiblie felt the
" Fruites thereof. The Fire of civile Dis-
" cord, which, as a Flame, had devoured
" us, was thereby quenched; evrie Man
" possessed his own Vineyard in Peace,
" reaping that which he had sowne, and en-
" joying the Fruites of his own Labours.
" Your Majestie's great Vigilance and god-
" lie Zeale in propagating the Gospell, de-
" facing the Monuments of Idolatrie, ba-
" nishing that *Romane* and Antichristian
" Hierarchie, and establishing of our Church,
" repairing the Ruines thereof, and pro-
" tecting us from foraine Invasion; the
" rich Trophies of your Majestie's Victo-
" ries, more powerfullie atchieved by your
" sacred Wisdome, and deserved more wor-
" thelie by your Vertue, than those of the
" *Cæsars*, too much extolled by the Anti-
" ents, all Ages shall record: And even
" our Posteritie shall bless the Almightie
" our God, for giving to us their Forefa-
" thers, a King, in Hart as upright as *Da-*
" *vid*, wise as *Solomon*, and godlie as *Jo-*
" *sias*.

" And who can witness your Majestie's
" Royall Favour and Beneficence more than
" this your good Towne of *Edinburgh*,
" which being founded in the Dayes of that
" worthie King *Fergus* I. Builder of this
" Kingdome, and famous for her unspotted
" Fidelitie to your Majestie's most noble
" Progenitoures, was by them inriched with
" many Freedomes, Privileges and Digni-
" ties, which all your Majestie hath not on-
" ly confirmed, but also with the Accession
" of manie more enlarged; beautifying her
" also with a new-erected College, famous
" for Profession of all liberall Sciences. So
" she justlie doeth acknowledge your Ma-
" jestie, as the Author and Conserver of her
" Peace; her sacred Phisitian, who bound
" up the Wounds of her distracted Com-

" monwealth;

1618. " monwealth; the onlie Meynes of her Pro-
" ſperitie, and the true Fountaine, from
" whence, under God, all her Happineſs
" and Felicitie floweth; and doth with all
" Humilitie record your Majeſtie's Royall
" Favours, extended towards her at all
" Times.

" We ſhould prove moſt ungratefull, if we
" ſhould paſs over in Silence your Majeſtie's
" ſacred Wiſdome, in diſpoſing of the Go-
" vernment of this your Majeſtie's native
" Kingdome, during your Highneſſe's Ab-
" ſence, and placing ſuch ſubalterne Magi-
" ſtrates and Officers of the Crowne within
" the ſame, who have ſhined as clear as Stars
" in this Firmament, keeping ever the Pre-
" ſcript of your Majeſtie's Royall Com-
" mands; watching for the Good of your
" Highneſſe's Subjects, and ſquaring all
" their Actions to your Majeſtie's Frame
" as their Paterne; and returning all their
" Springes to the ſame Fountaine from
" whence they themſelves received the Influ-
" ence of Vertue; being vigilant in nothing
" more than in procuring the Good and
" Peace of this Church and Commonwealth,
" to approve their Loyaltie to your Maje-
" ſtie, and knit us your Highneſſe's Sub-
" jects in a more firm Knot of Obedience to
" your ſacred Authoritie.

" Neither hath the Oceane of your Ma-
" jeſtie's Vertues contained itſelf within the
" Precinct of this Iſle. What Ear is ſo bar-
" barous, that hath not heard of the ſame?
" What foraine Prince is not indebted to
" your ſacred Wiſdome? What reformed
" Church doeth not bleſs your Majeſtie's
" Birth-day, and is not protected under the
" Wings of your Majeſtie's ſacred Authori-
" tie, from that Beaſt of *Rome*, and his An-
" tichriſtian Locuſtes; whoſe Walls your
" Majeſtie, by the ſoveraine Wiſdome where-
" with the Lord hath endued your ſacred
" Perſon, hath battered and ſhaken more
" than did the *Goths* and *Vandales* the old
" Frame of the ſame by their Swordes? As
" your Majeſtie hath made happie Begin-
" nings in drying up their *Euphrates*, laying
" the Nakedneſs of that Whoore open to the
" View of the World, and ruinating of the
" *Lernæan Hydra*, ſo your Majeſtie's Dayes
" may be prolonged to ſee the Accompliſh-
" ment of the ſame.

" All this your Majeſtie's Royall Store-
" houſe of Vertue, perpetual Vigilance in
" managing of the publicke Affaires, your
" Prudence in your Actions, your Vertue in
" your Life, and your Felicitie in all, the
" Lord hath crowned, not only with Con-
" tinuance of your Majeſtie's peaceable
" Government over us, your natural Sub-
" jects, moe Years nor anie of your Pre-
" diceſſours Reigne attained unto; but
" alſo with the Acceſſion of Three great
" Kingdomes, and made your Name famous
" throw the whole Earth, above all the 1618.
" Princes of your Time.

" And therefore we your Majeſtie's moſt
" humble Subjects do, in all Submiſſion of
" Mindes, acknowledge your Majeſtie, not
" onlie for our juſt and lawfull Prince, but
" alſo for the firſt Founder of the united
" Monarchie of this famous Iſle, borne for
" the Good of the ſame; who, during the
" whole Time of your Majeſtie's moſt hap-
" pie Reign, hath ſo in publick carried your-
" ſelf towards us your Subjects (as if yee had
" been private) that no Man could lay any
" Imputation to your unſpotted Life; yet
" never more deſiring to be above us, than
" for us, nor to be accounted greater than
" good, joyning ever to Power, Modeſtie,
" and true Piety. And as for your ſacred
" Vertue, your Majeſtie deſerveth to be
" Monarch of the World; ſo for your Piety
" and unfeined Zeale in propagating and
" mainteining of the Goſpell, doeth of due
" apperteine to your Majeſtie the fine Titles
" of the moſt Chriſtian and Catholick
" King.

" For all which your Royal Favours,
" having nothing to tender but that which
" is due, Wee your Majeſtie's moſt humble
" Subjects, proſtrate at your Majeſtie's ſacred
" Feet, lay down our Lives, Goods, Li-
" berties, and whatſoever elſe is moſt deare
" unto us; and do vow to keep unto your
" ſacred Majeſtie unſpotted Loyaltie and
" Subjection, and ever be ready to conſe-
" crate and ſacrifice our ſelves for Maintein-
" ance of your Royall Perſon and Eſtate;
" praying the Eternall, our God, that Peace
" may be within your Majeſtie's Walls,
" Proſperitie within your Majeſtie's Pa-
" laces, Length of Dayes to your ſacred
" Perſon, and that one from your Majeſtie's
" Loynes may never be wanting to ſway the
" Scepter of theſe your Majeſtie's King-
" domes; and that Mercie may be to your
" ſelf and your Seed for ever." *Amen.*

The Citizens on this Occaſion not only intertained the King with a ſumptuous Banquet, but preſented him with the Sum of Ten thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Money, in double golden Angels, in a gilt Silvern Baſon. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XII. f. 258. 7th May.

The King being arrived in *Edinburgh*, was willing, it ſeems, to ſhew his great Dexterity and Learning; and to which End, intended to have had a Philoſophical Diſputation in the College of *Edinburgh*; but by his great Application to publick Affairs, could not accompliſh his Deſign in this City: Wherefore he commanded the Profeſſors of the ſaid College to attend him at his Caſtle of *Stirling*, on the 29th of *July* following for that Purpoſe; whither *James*, with the Flower of his Nobility, and many of the moſt learned Men both of *Scotland* and *England* repaired; where, in the Royal Chapel, the Diſputation began about Four

of

1618. of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Subjects to be controverted were thoſe which were thought would be moſt agreeable and intertaining to the King and the illuſtrious Aſſembly.

MSS. in Coll. lib. The firſt Theſis was, That Sheriffs and other inferior Magiſtrates ought not to be Hereditary.

This was oppoſed by a Variety of Arguments brought by the Opponent, wherewith the King was ſo well pleaſed, that, after divers Reaſons given by him in Support thereof, and hearing the Reſpondents Anſwers, turned to the Marquis of *Hamilton*, who ſtood behind his Chair, and (at that Time was hereditary Sheriff of *Clydſdale)* ſaid, "*James*, you ſee your Cauſe is loſt, and all "that can be ſaid for it clearly anſwered "and refuted."

The ſecond Theſis was on the Nature of Local Motion.

The Oppoſition to this was ſo very great, that the Reſpondent produced numerous Arguments from *Ariſtotle* in ſupport of his Theſis; which occaſioned the King to ſay, that "Theſe Men know the Mind of *Ari*- "*ſtotle* as well as he did himſelf when a- "live."

The third Theſis, was concerning the Origin of Fountains or Springs.

The King was ſo well pleaſed with this Controverſy, that (although three Quarters of an Hour, the Time allotted for the Diſputation, was expired) he cauſed them to proceed, ſometimes ſpeaking for and againſt both Reſpondent and Opponent, ſeldom letting an Argument on neither Side paſs, without proper Remarks.

The Diſputations being over, the King withdrew to Supper; after which, he ſent for the Diſputants, whoſe Names were *John Adamſon*, *James Fairlie*, *Patrick Sands*, *Andrew Young*, *James Reid*, and *William King*, before whom he learnedly diſcourſed on the ſeveral Subjects controverted by them, and began to comment on their ſeveral Names; and ſaid, Theſe Gentlemen, by their Names, were deſtined for the Acts they had in hand this Day, and proceeded as followeth.

Adam was Father of all, and *Adam*'s Son had the firſt Part of this Act; the Defender is juſtly called *Fairlie* (Wonder); his Theſis had ſome Fairlies in it, and he ſuſtained them very fairly, and with many Fairlies given to the Oppugners.

And why ſhould not Mr. *Sands* be the firſt to enter the Sands? But now I clearly ſee that all Sands are not barren, for certainly he hath ſhewn a fertile Wit.

Mr. *Young* is very old in *Ariſtotle*; Mr. *Reid* need not be red with bluſhing for his acting this Day; Mr. *King* diſputed very kingly, and of a kingly Purpoſe concerning the Royal Supremacy of Reaſon above Anger, and all Paſſions: Adding, I am ſo well ſatisfied with this Day's Exerciſe, that I will be Godfather to the College of *Edinburgh*, and have it called the *College of King James:* For, after its founding, it ſtopped ſundry Years in my Minority; after I came to Knowledge, I held Hand to it, and cauſed it to be eſtabliſhed: And although I ſee many look upon it with an evil Eye, yet, I will have them know, that, having given it my Name, I have eſpouſed its Quarrel; and at a proper Time will give it a Royal Godbarn Gift, to inlarge its Revenues. 1618.

The King being told, there was one in Company his Majeſty had taken no Notice of; namely *Henry Charteris*, Principal of the College, who, though a Man of great Learning, yet, by his innate Baſhfulneſs, was rendered unfit to ſpeak in ſuch an auguſt Aſſembly. *James* anſwered, "His Name a- "grees well with his Nature; for Charters "contain much Matter, yet ſay nothing; "yet put great Matters in Mens Mouths."

The King having ſignified that he would be pleaſed to ſee his Remarks on the Profeſſors Names verſified; it was accordingly done as follows.

As *Adam* was the firſt Man, whence all
Beginning tak;
So *Adam*'s Son was Preſident, and firſt Man
in this Act.
The Theſis *Fairlie* did defend, which thogh
they Lies contain,
Yet were Fairlies, and he the ſame right fairly did maintain:
The Field, firſt enter'd Maſter *Sands*, and
there he made me ſee
That not all Sands are barren Sands, but
that ſome fertile be.
Then Maſter *Young*, moſt ſubtilie the Theſis
did impugne,
And kythed old in *Ariſtotle*, althogh his
Name was *Young*.
To him ſucceeded Maſter *Reid*, who thogh
Reid be his Name,
Needs neither for his Diſpute, bluſh, nor of
his Speech think ſhame.
Laſt enter'd Maſter *King* the Liſts, and diſpute like a King,
How Reaſon, reigning like a Queen, ſhould
Anger under bring.
To their deſerved Praiſe have I, thus
play'd upon their Names,
And wills their Colledge hence be
call'd, the *Colledge of King* James.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 23. 46. 20th May. 20th Nov.

The Common Council at this Time having bought of *Tours* of *Innerleith*, Ten Acres of Land at the *Grayfriers* Port, for the Sum of Five thouſand eight hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money; ordered the ſame to be incloſed with a Wall. This Piece of Ground, which, from its Situation, is denominated the *High Riggs*, is the Spot whereon *Heriot*'s Hoſpital and Gardens, the Southern Part of the *Grayfriers* Church-yard, the Charity Work-houſe and Bedlam, with their Appurtenances, are ſituated; and incloſed

1618. by the Town Wall on the Weſtern, Southern and Eaſtern Sides, extending from within a little Way of the Weſt Port, to that of *Briſtow*.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 36. 11th Sept. At this Time the Biſhop of *Lincoln* in *England*, preſented the Common Council and Community of *Edinburgh* with Two Silvern Stowps or Flagons, of the Meaſure of Three Chopins each; one whereof weighing Seventy four Ounces, and Ten Drops, or Drams, and the other Seventy three, and Ten Drops, with a Letter along with them; but it not being entered in the Council Regiſter, cannot oblige the Reader with a Copy of it.

1619. Ibid. f. 62. 66. 28th May. 16th June. The Common Council by Contract, agreed to pay to certain Brewers, for the Diſtrict, with its Appurtenancies, near the *Briſtow* Port, called the *Society*, the Sum of Forty thouſand Marks; but, Complaint being ſoon after made of certain Loſſes ſuſtained by the Co-partners of the ſaid *Society*, the Council, inſtead of the Sum agreed on, ordered an additional Sum of Four hundred and ſixteen Marks, eight Shillings and eight Pence to be paid for the ſame.

Remark. This is a Caſe too often practiſed by the Repreſentatives of Bodies politick, who injuriouſly impoſe on their Conſtituents, by making them contribute towards inriching their Friends, many Times on groundleſs Pretenſions! Nay, were it otherwiſe, I ſee no Reaſon why Bodies corporate ſhould make good private Loſſes; for by this Practice, artful Men, by depending on the Intereſt of their Friends, in the Courts or Councils of Incorporations, are thereby incouraged, when any Thing relating to any Corporation is put up by way of Tack or Leaſe, to outbid others; and if by Contract for Work to be done, to undertake it at a lower Rate than can be well afforded; being well aſſured, if they have hard Bargain, an Allowance will be made accordingly; and if the Contract prove good they reap the Benefit. By this clandeſtine Practice, they are inabled to ingroſs all ſuch Contracts to themſelves at the Expence of their injured Fellow-citizens who have no ſuch Intereſt, who are thereby deprived of a Chance of getting their Bread in an honeſt Way, ſo far as it regards Incorporations.

1621. Mur. Act. 23. Parl. Ja. VI. Act. 26. The Houſes in *Edinburgh* at this Time ſeem to have made but an indifferent Appearance; for it was now by Parliament enacted, that the Houſes in this City, inſtead of Straw, Deals, or Boards, they ſhould thenceforth be covered with Slates, Lead, Tyles, or Thack-ſtones.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 169. 21ſt. Nov. Soon after, Three Bells were made at *Camphire* in *Zeland*, for the Town's Uſe; Two whereof for *St. Giles*'s Church, and the Third for the *Netherbow* Port: The largeſt weighing Two thouſand one hundred and fifty Pounds, the ſecond, Seven hundred and ſixty eight Pounds, and the ſmalleſt, Five hundred and Twenty Pounds, all *Dutch* Weight; which together, coſt the Sum of One thouſand four hundred and forty three Pounds, fifteen Shillings, *Scatiſh* Money; beſides the old Bells or Metal ſent thither to be recaſt. 1621.

1625. Ibid. f. 300. 19th Oct. The nightly Guard of Thirty Men being laid down, the City Watch by Night was put upon the antient Footing; whereby the Citizens by turns, were to watch every Twenty fifth Night.

CHAP. V.

Contains the moſt memorable Tranſactions of the Edinburghers, *during the troubleſome Reign of King* Charles I.; *with a full Account of the King's pompous Entry into this City.*

1626. Ibid. f. 335. 21ſt April. THE King having reſolved to fit out certain Ships of War, for ſecuring the Coaſts of the Kingdom, and to erect Forts in ſuch Places as ſhould be judged moſt convenient: And for the accompliſhing of which, wrote to the Convention of Boroughs, to know what they were willing to contribute on this Occaſion. The Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to ſhew their Zeal in promoting this Deſign, agreed to advance their Aſſeſſment both ordinary and extraordinary, to be paid when his Majeſty ſhould pleaſe to demand it; and as an additional Mark of their Loyalty, offered to contribute with the States of the Kingdom, a proportional Part towards the Maintenance of Ten thouſand Men, and to aſſiſt in the erecting of Forts, in ſuch Places in their Neighbourhood as ſhould be deemed the moſt proper; of which they having acquainted the King, he ſent them the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 2. 13th June. " We perſeive by your Letter unto us, " how earniſtlie you are affected to doe us " Service, in yielding ſo willingly to thoſe " Things, which, for the publick Good, " wes thocht neceſſarie at this Tyme; and " as it is the more acceptable unto us that " you have done it freelie of yourſelfis, ſeik- " ing onlie how to pleaſe us, and not con- " forme yourſelfis to others, who were not " ſo forward in our Service. So this which " you haif done voluntarie, ſall be no Pre- " parative to make you be chargit with the " lyk heirefter; bot ſall onlie mak us the " more readye to extend our Favour towards " you. We hope, as you haif heirby pur- " chaſed our guid Opinioun, you will con- " tinew to preſerve the ſamen, and eſpe- " ciallie by the Advancement of Moneyis " at this Tyme, for Payment of Two " Shippis which ar alreadie bought; and " that the ſamen may be reddie to be dely- " verit to Sir *James Baillie*, with whom the " reſſaving thairof is intruſtit; for whatever " Supplies we ar to haif from thence at this " Tyme, we intend onlie to diſpoſe there- " of

1626. " of for the Good and Saftie of that oure " Kingdome which ſall be oure chief Cair; " and ſo bid you heartlie fairweill."

Whithall, 2d *June* 1626.

A Subſidy for Four Years being granted by Parliament, purſuant to the King's Deſire, the *Edinburghers* perſevering in their Affection to their Prince, generouſly advanced their *Quota*, which was Forty thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, at once; which was a Favour ſo acceptable to *Charles*, that he ſent the following Letter to his Privy Council in *Scotland*, as an Acknowledgment thereof.

CHARLES R.

Richt truſtie and weill belovit Counſellors, richt truſtie and weill belovit Couſenis and Counſellors, and richt truſtie and weill belovit Counſellors, we greit you weill.

Ibid. f. 9. 10. 28th July. " Underſtanding how our Burgh of *Edinburgh* haith advancit the whole Four " Years Payment of their Taxation at one " Tyme, thairby expreſſing thair Affection " to our Service, tending chieflie to the " Honour and Preſervation of that our antient Kingdom; and in regard the ſamin " haith bene done frielie of themſelffis, ſeiking onlie how to pleaſe us, and not to " conforme themſelffis unto others who ar " not ſo forward in ſo guid a Caus, we haif " takin it exceiding weill at thair Handis; " and thairfore our Pleaſure is, that you caus " inſert the ſamin Deid of thairs in your " Buikes of Counſall, that it may ſerve as a " Diſcharge for the Payment of thair Taxation due at this Tyme to us; and may remaine upon Record, as a graitfull Teſtimonie of thair voluntaire Affectioun to " our ſaid Service, quhairof we will never " be unmindfull. So we bid you feirweill."

From our Court at *Wanſtead*, the 12th of *July*, 1626.

The King, in grateful Remembrance of the Service lately done him by the *Edinburghers*, honoured them by a Preſent of a Sword and Gown, to be carried before, and worn by their Lord Provoſt, as will appear by the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

1627. Ibid. f. 41. 4th April. " We haif perſaived by the Effectes, " your Affectioun to oure Service, whereof " we will not be unmindfull when furder " Occaſioun ſall offer, whereby we may expreſs oure Reſpect unto you. We have " ſent you a Token of oure Favour, a Sword " and Gowne to be worne by your Proveiſt, " at ſuch Tymes, and in ſuch Maner as was " appointed by oure late deare Father. As " you have begun to be cairfull in oure Service, we doe not doubt bot you will from " Time to Time continew to doe the like; " and ſpeciallie in giving your beſt Furtherance, in ſo far as you can convenientlie " doe to Sir *James Baillie* of *Lochend*, Knicht, " who is to advance divers greit Soumes of " Money for oure important and urgent Ser- 1627. " vice abroad. And lykewayes that you " incourage oure remanent Borrowes to doe " the like; and to pay ſuch Pairt of the " Taxatiounes as ar to be payit by them, " with all convenient Diligence that poſſibill " can be uſed; which, recommending unto " your ſerious Caire, and which we will tak " as acceptable Service done by you unto " us; we bid you fairweill."

From our Court at *Newmarket*, the Third of *Marche*, 1627.

At this Time, the City Youths were, by the Town Council, ordered to be formed into Two Companies; thoſe of the Merchants into one, and the Crafts or Trades into another, and each Company to carry the Town's Colours, without any other Sign or Badge whatever. Id. ibid. 9th April.

The Common Council, for putting the Royal Precept aforeſaid in Execution, ordered, that the Lord Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, Treaſurer, and old Provoſt, to wear Scarlet Gowns at certain Times, according to the Pattern lately ſent by the King, and appointed a Sword-bearer to bear the ſaid Sword. Ibid. f. 44. 16th May.

The King having reſolved on a Journey to *Scotland*, ſent the following Letter to the Magiſtrates and Town Council.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

1628. Ibid. f. 99. 14th July. " Whereas we intend verye ſchortlie (God " willing) to viſit that oure antient and native Kingdome, for receiving oure Crown, " holding a Parliament in Perſone, and perfyting that great Worke, wherein we and " Commiſſioneris have much laboured for " the Guid of all oure Subjects thair. And " we being confident of your hairty Acceptance of oure Perſone and Princely Intentiounes, as you and your Predeceſſours had " wont to doe to oure Royal Progenitors: " Oure Pleaſure thairfore is, to give you Notice of oure ſaid Reſolutioun, whereby you " may the better provide for oure Entrie, " Coronatioun, and Parliament, as you and " your Predeceſſors had wont to doe; " quhairof we will take ſpeciall Notice, and " remember the ſame at any of your Occaſiounes heirefter: and ſo we bid you hairtilie fairweill."

Givin at oure Court at *Whithall*, the First Day of *July*, 1628.

King *Charles* I. after a long Reſidence in *England*, intending to viſit his native Country of *Scotland*, the *Edinburghers* on that Occaſion made great Preparations to receive their Sovereign in the moſt pompous Manner; preparatory to which *William Drummond* of *Hawthorn Den* made a Speech to congratulate his Arrival, as followeth.

Sir,

" If Nature could ſuffer Rocks to move " and abandon their natural Places, this " Town, founded on the Strength of Rocks, Drum. Mem. Stat. p. 129.

" (now

1628. " (now by the chearing Rays of your Ma-
" jeſty's Preſence, taking not only Motion,
" but Life) had, with her Caſtle, Temples,
" and Houſes moved towards you, and be-
" ſought you to acknowledge her yours;
" and her Indwellers your moſt humble and
" affectionate Subjects; and to believe how
" many Souls are within her Circuits, ſo
" many Lives are devoted to your ſacred
" Perſon and Crown.

" And here, *Sir*, ſhe offers by me to the
" Altar of her Glory, whole Hecatombs of
" moſt happy Deſires, praying all Things
" may prove proſperous unto you; that e-
" very Virtue and Heroick Grace which
" make a Prince eminent, may, with a long
" and bleſſed Government attend you, your
" Kingdoms flouriſh abroad with Bays,
" and at home with Olives; preſenting you,
" *Sir*, who are the ſtrong Key of this little
" World of *Great Britain*, with thoſe Keys
" which caſt the Gates of her Affection, and
" deſign you Power to open all the Springs
" of the Hearts of theſe her moſt loyal Ci-
" tizens.

" Yet this almoſt is not neceſſary; for as
" the Roſe at the fair Appearing of the Morn-
" ing Sun, diſplayeth and ſpreadeth her
" Purples, ſo that the Noiſe of your happy
" Return to this your native Country, their
" Hearts, (if they could have ſhined through
" their Breaſts) were with Joy and fair Hopes
" made ſpatious: Nor did they ever in all
" Parts feel a more comfortable Heat, than
" the Glory of your Preſence at this Time
" darteth upon them.

" The old forget their Age and look freſh
" and young at the Appearance of ſo gra-
" cious a Prince; the young bear a Part
" in your welcome, deſiring many Years of
" Life that they may ſerve you long; all
" have more Joys than Tongues: For, as
" the Words of other Nations far go be-
" yond and ſurpaſs the Affection of their
" Hearts, ſo, in this Nation, the Affection
" of their Hearts is all they can expreſs in
" Words. Deign then, *Sir*, from the high-
" eſt of Majeſty, to look on their Lowneſs
" and imbrace it; accept the Homage of
" their humble Minds, accept their grateful
" Zeal; and for Deeds, accept that great
" Goodwill which they have ever carried to
" the Deſarts of your Anceſtors, and ſhall e-
" ver to your own and your Royal Race,
" whilſt theſe Rocks ſhall be ever ſhadowed
" with Buildings, theſe Buildings be inha-
" bited by Men; and while Men be either
" indued with Counſel or Courage, or enjoy
" any Piece of Reaſon, Senſe, or Life."

As the King approached the Weſt Port of the City, on the Southern Side thereof, was placed a magnificent Pageant, whereon was beautifully depicted a View of *Edinburgh*; and by undrawing a Veil, appeared the Nymph *Edina* (attended by beautiful Damſels) who, after a ſhort congratulatory Speech, preſented the Keys of the City to his Majeſty; who entering the Gate, was received by the Lord Provoſt, (who, in a handſome Oration congratulated his Arrival) and the reſt of the Magiſtrates, both new and old, in their Scarlet Robes, and other Members of the Common Council in black Gowns faced with Velvet, with Two hundred and ſixty young Citizens dreſſed in white Sattin Doublets, black Velvet Breeches, and white ſilken Stockings, bearing rich Partizans, (Halberts) and other Arms. The Streets through which the Proceſſion paſſed, were hung with Tapeſtry, Carpets, *&c.* and on both Sides by the Train Bands, and crowded with a vaſt Number of Spectators. 1628. Ruſh. Collect. vol. II. p. 1.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 100. 17th July.

At this Time the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, to their no great Honour, made an Act perhaps not to be paralleled: For *John Hay*, one of their Town Clerks, being ſent to *London* to tranſact certain Affairs belonging to the City, they obliged themſelves and their Succeſſors to receive and pay his Accounts upon his own Declaration, either by Word or Writ. Now *Hay* having been no leſs than Seventeen Times at *London* on the City's Account, he, by ſuch Management, had a fine Opportunity to inrich himſelf at the Expence of the injured Citizens. 1629. Ibid. f. 135. 5th Aug.

A grievous Perſecution raging in the *Palatinate* in *Germany* againſt the Proteſtants, their Miniſters, with their Families, to the Amount of Seven hundred Perſons, were expelled their Country: They retired to the City of *Nurenberg* in great Diſtreſs; which was no ſooner known in *Scotland*, than a general Collection throughout the Kingdom was made for their Relief; on which Occaſion, the *Edinburghers*, with their uſual Benevolence collected towards their Aſſiſtance, the Sum of Four thouſand eight hundred and Fourteen Pounds, nine Shillings and four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money. 1631. Ibid. f. 194. 25th Feb. 29th July.

By an Act of Council made in the Year 1631, all Women were forbidden to wear their Plaids over their Heads or Faces, on the Penalty of Five Pounds, and Forfeiture of the Plaid. But, little Regard being had to that Act by Perſons of Diſtinction, the ſaid Council was ſo highly incenſed thereat, that, by an Act at this Time, they ſtrictly injoined all Women, of what Quality ſoever, not to wear a Plaid, under the Pain of corporal Puniſhment, and Forfeiture of the Plaid, to be taken and diſpoſed of by any Perſon as their own Property. 1633. Ibid. f. 262. 10th April.

In the *Overbow* Street was erected a ſtately triumphal Arch, whereon was finely repreſented the Country of *Caledonia*, with the Lady *Caledonia*, in an antient and rich Attire; who, in a copious Speech, congratulated his Majeſty on his ſafe Arrival in his antient Kingdom, in the following Words.

CALEDONIA'S

CALEDONIA's *Speech.*

1633. Drum. Poems, part II. p. 38.

The Heavens have heard our Vows, our juſt Deſires
Obtained are, no higher now aſpires
Our wiſhing Thought, ſince, to his native Clime,
The Flow'r of Princes, Honour of his Time,
Inchanting all our Dales, Hills, Foreſts, Streams,
As *Phœbus* doth the Summer with his Beams,
Is come; and radiant to us in his Train,
The Golden Age, and Vertues brings again;
Prince, ſo much long'd for, how thou now becalm'ſt
Minds eaſeleſs Anguiſh, ev'ry where embalm'ſt
With the ſweet Odours of thy Preſence: now,
In ſwelling Tides, Joys ev'ry where do flow.
By thine Approach, and that the World may ſee,
What unthought Wonders do attend on thee.
This Kingdom's Angel, I, who ſince that Day,
That ruthleſs Fate thy Parent reft away,
And made a Star, appear'd not any where,
To gratulate thy Coming, come am here.
Hail Princes Phœnix, Monarch of all Hearts,
Sov'reign of Love and Juſtice, who imparts
More than thou canſt receive; to thee this Crown
Is due by Birth; but more, it is thine own
By juſt Deſert; and ere an other Brow
Than thine ſhould reach the ſame, my Floods ſhould flow
With hot Vermilion Gore, and ev'ry Plain
Level the Hills with Carcaſſes of ſlain;
This Iſle become a Red-ſea: Now how ſweet
Is it to me, when Love and Laws thus meet,
To wreath thy Temples with this Diadem,
My Nurſeling's ſacred Fear and deareſt Gem;
Nor *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Pict*, by ſad Alarms
Could this acquire, and keep the Heav'ns in Arms;
From us repell all Perils, nor by Wars,
Ought here was won, or gaping Wounds or Scars.
Our Lion's Clymacterick now is paſt,
And, crown'd with Bays, he rampeth free at laſt.
Here are no *Serean* Fleeces, *Peru* Gold,
Aurora's Gems, nor Wares by *Tyrians* ſold:
Towns ſwell not here with *Babylonian* Walls,
Nor *Nero*'s Sky, reſembling Gold-ciel'd Halls,
Nor *Memphis* Spires, nor *Quinzaye*'s arched Frames,
Captiving Seas, and giving Lands their Names:
Faith, (Milk-white Faith) of old belov'd ſo well,
Yet in this Corner of the World doth dwell
With her pure Siſters, Truth, Simplicity,
Here beniſhed Honour bears them Company. 1633.
A *Mars*-adoring Brood is here their Wealth,
Sound Minds and Bodies, of as ſound a Health.
Walls here are Men, who fence their Cities more,
Than *Neptune*, when he doth in Mountains roar;
Doth guard this Iſle, or all thoſe Forts and Tow'rs,
Amphion's Harp, rais'd about *Thebes* Bow'rs.
Heav'n's Arch is oft their Roof, the pleaſant Shade
Of Oak and Plains, oft ſerve them for a Bed;
To ſuffer Want, ſoft Pleaſures to deſpiſe,
Run over panting Mountains crown'd with Ice;
Rivers ore come, the waſteſt Lakes appal;
(Being to themſelves Oars, Steerers, Ship and all.)
Is their Renown a brave all-daring Race,
Couragious, prudent, doth this Climate grace;
Yet the firm Baſe on which their Glory ſtands,
In Peace true Hearts, in Wars is valiant Hands;
Which here (great King) they offer up to thee,
Thy Worth reſpecting as thy Pedigree:
Though it be much to come of Princely Stem,
More is it, to deſerve a Diadem.
Vouchſafe, bleſt People, raviſh'd here with me,
To think my Thoughts, and ſee what I do ſee;
A Prince all gracious, affable, Divine,
Meek, wiſe, juſt, valiant, whoſe radiant ſhine
Of Vertues (like the Stars about the Pole,
Guilding the Night) enlight'neth ev'ry Soul.
Your Scepter ſways; a Prince born in this Age,
To guard the Innocents from Tyrants Rage.
To make Peace proſper, Juſtice to reflow'r,
In deſart Hamlet, as in Lordly Bow'r.
A Prince, that though of none he ſtands in Awe,
Yet firſt ſubjects himſelf to his own Law;
Who joys in Good, and ſtill as Right directs.
His Greatneſs meaſures by its good Effects.
His People's Pedeſtal, who, riſing high,
To grace his Throne, makes *Scotland*'s Name to fly
On *Halcyon*'s Wings (her Glory which reſtores)
Beyond the Ocean, to *Columbus*' Shores.
God's ſacred Picture, in this Man adore,
Honour his Valour, Zeal, his Piety more.
High value what, hold him deep, engrave
In your Hearts Heart, from whom all Good you have.

1633. For as Moon's Splendor from her Brother ſprings,
The Peoples Welfare ſtreameth from their Kings.
Since your Love's Object doth immortal prove.
O love this Prince with an eternal Love.
Pray, that thoſe Crowns his Anceſtors did wear,
His Temples long (more orient) may bear.
That Good he reach, by Sweetneſs of his Sway,
That ev'n his Shadow may the bad effray.
That Heav'n on him what he deſires beſtow,
That ſtill the Glory of his Greatneſs grow.
That your begun Felicities may laſt,
That no *Orion* do them with Storms blaſt;
That Victory his brave Exploits attend,
Eaſt, Weſt, or South, where he his Force ſhall bend;
Till his great Deeds all former Deeds ſurmount,
And quail the *Nimrod* of the *Helleſpont*.
That when his well ſpent Care all Care becalms,
He may in Peace ſleep in a Shade of Palms:
And rearing up fair Trophies, that Heav'ns may
Extend his Life to World's extremeſt Day.

At the Weſtern End of the Tolbooth, in the High-ſtreet, ſtood the ſecond triumphal Arch, whereon were painted the Portraits of the Hundred and nine Kings of *Scotland*; within the Arch, *Mercury* was repreſented conducting *Fergus*, firſt King of *Scotland*, who, in a grave Speech, gave many paternal and wholeſome Advices to *Charles* as his Royal Succeſſor.

At the Trone, on the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet, a huge Mount was raiſed, repreſenting that of *Parnaſſus*, beautifully imbelliſhed with a great Variety of Vegetables, Rocks, and other Decorations peculiar to Mountains. On the Middle whereof, betwixt the Tops, ſtood a Pyramid of great Height, with a glazerne Fountain on the Top thereof, whence iſſued a Stream of pure Water, repreſenting *Hippocrene*. In the Cavity of the Mount ſat two Bands of vocal and inſtrumental Muſick, with an Organ to complete the Concert; who, at the King's Approach, performed an excellent Piece of Muſick, called *Caledonia*, compoſed on that Occaſion in the moſt elegant Manner, by the beſt Maſters. On the Northern Side of the Mount, ſat *Apollo* and the Nine Muſes, richly apparelled: The harmonious Melody was no ſooner over, than *Apollo* addreſſed himſelf in a Panegyrick to the King; and at the cloſe thereof, preſented his Majeſty with a book of Panegyricks and Poems, compoſed by Members of the College on this Occaſion.

The Muses *Song.* 1633.

I.
At length we ſee thoſe Eyes,
Which cheer both Earth and Skies,
Now antient *Caledon*
Thy Beauties heighten richeſt Robes put on,
And let young Joys to all thy Parts ariſe.

II.
Here could thy Prince ſtill ſtay,
Each Month ſhould turn to *May*:
We need not Star nor Sun,
Save him to lengthen Days and Joys begun:
Sorrow and Night to far Climes haſte away.

III.
Now Majeſty and Love,
Combin'd are from above,
Prince never Scepter ſway'd,
Lov'd Subjects more, of Subjects more obey'd;
Which may endure whilſt Heav'ns great Orbs do move.

IV.
Joys did you always laſt,
Life's Spark you ſoon would waſte;
Grief follows ſweet Delight,
As Day is ſhadow'd by ſable Night;
Yet ſhall Remembrance keep you ſtill when paſt.

At the *Netherbow* Gate a third magnificent triumphal Arch was erected, whereon were repreſented the Celeſtial Conſtellations; the Seven Planets whereof made congratulatory Speeches, as followeth.

Endymion's *Speech.*
Rows'd from the *Latinian* Cave, where, many Years,
That Empreſs of the loweſt of the Spheres,
Who chears the Night, did keep me hid apart,
From mortal Wights, to eaſe her Love-ſick Heart;
As young as when ſhe did me firſt encloſe,
As freſh in Beauty as the Morning Roſe.
Endymion, that whilom kept my Flocks
Upon *Ionia*'s flow'ry Hills and Rocks,
And ſweet Lays warbling to my *Cynthia*'s Beams,
Out ſang the *Cygnets* of *Meander*'s Streams:
To whom (for *Guerdon*) ſhe Heaven's ſecret Bars
Made open, taught the Paths and Powers of Stars.
By this Dear Lady's ſtrict Commandement,
To celebrate the Day I here am ſent.
But, whether this is Heav'n which Stars do crown,
Or are Heav'ns flaming Splendors here come down,
To beautify this nether World with me?
Such State and Glory did ere Shepherd ſee?

My

1633. My Wits my Senſe miſtruſt, and ſtay amaz'd,
No Eye on fairer Objects ever gaz'd.
Sure this is Heav'n, for ev'ry wandering Star,
Forſaking thoſe great Orbs where whirl'd they are,
All diſmal ſad Aſpects abandoning,
Are here met, to ſalute ſome gracious King.
Nor, is it ſtrange, if they Heav'n's Height neglect,
It of undoubted Worth is the Effect.
Then this it is, thy Preſence (Royal Youth)
Hath brought them here, within an Azymuth,
To tell by me, (their Herauld) coming Things,
And what each Fate to her ſtern Diſtaff ſings:
Heaven's Volume to unclaſpe, vaſt Pages ſpread,
Myſterious Golden Cyphers clear to read.
Hear then the Augur of thy future Days,
And what the ſtarry Senate of thee ſays;
For what is firm decreed in Heaven above,
In vain on Earth ſtrive Mortals to improve.

SATURN's *Speech.*

To fair Hopes to give Reins, now it is Time,
And ſo far as high, as juſt Deſires may climb.
O *Halcyonian*, clear and happy Day,
From ſorrey Wights, let Sorrow fly away,
And vex *Antartick* Climes; *Great Britain*'s Woes
Vaniſh for Joy, now her Zenith glows.
The old *Leucadian* Syth-bearing Sire,
(Though cold) for thee, feels Flames of ſweet Deſire,
And many Luſtres at a perfect Height,
Shall keep thy Scepter's Majeſty as bright;
And ſtrong in Power and Glory every Way,
As when thy peerleſs Parent did it ſway.
Ne'er turning wrinkled in Time's endleſs Length,
But one in her firſt Beauty, youthfull Strength;
Like thy rare Mind, which ſtedfaſter the Pole,
Still fixed ſtands, however Spheres do roll,
More to inhaunce with Favours this thy Reign,
His Age of Gold he doth reſtore again.
Love, Juſtice, Honour, Innocence, renew
Mens Spirits, with white Simplicity indue.
Make all to live in Plenty's endleſs Store,
With equal Shares, none wiſhing to have more.
No more ſhall Cold the Plowman's Hopes beguile,
Skyes ſhall on Earth with lovely Glances ſmile;
Which ſhall, untill'd, each Flow'r and Herb bring forth,
And Lands to Gardens turn of equal Worth.
Life (long) ſhall not be thrall'd to mortal Dates, 1633.
Thus Heaven ordains, ſo do decree the Fates.

JOVE's *Speech.*

Delight of Heaven, ſole Honour of the Earth,
Jove (courting thine Aſcendant) at thy Birth
Proclaimed thee a King, and made it true,
That to thy Worth great Monarchies are due.
He gave thee what was good and what was great,
What did belong to Love, and what to State:
Rare Gifts, whoſe Ardors burn the Hearts of all,
Like Tinder, when Flint's Atoms on it fall!
The *Tramontane*, which thy fair Courſe directs,
Thy Counſels ſhall approve by their Effects.
Juſtice, kept low by Giants, Wrongs and Jars,
Thou ſhalt relieve, and crown with gliſtering Stars;
Whom nought, ſave Law of Force, could keep in awe,
Thou ſhalt turn Clients to the Force of Law.
Thou Arms ſhall brandiſh for thine own Defence,
Wrongs to repell, and guard weak Innocence.
Which, to the laſt Effort, thou ſhalt uphold,
As Oak the Ivy, which it doth infold.
All overcome, at laſt thy ſelf o're come,
Thou ſhalt make Paſſion yield to Reaſon's Doom,
For Smiles of Fortune ſhall not raiſe thy Mind,
Nor ſhall Diſaſters make it e're declin'd.
True Honour ſhall reſide within thy Court,
Sobriety and Truth there ſtill reſort.
Keep promis'd Faith, thou ſhalt all Treacheries
Deteſt, and fawning Paraſites deſpiſe.
Thou, others to make rich, ſhalt not make Poor
Thy ſelf, but give, that thou may'ſt ſtill give more.
Thou ſhalt no Paranymph raiſe to high Place,
For frizl'd Locks, quaint Pace, or painted Face.
On gorgeous Raiment, womanizing Toyes,
The Works of Worms, and what a Moth deſtroys.
The Maze of Fools thou ſhalt no Treaſure ſpend,
Thy Charge to Immortality ſhall tend.
Raiſe Palaces and Temples vaulted high,
Rivers o're Arch of Hoſpitality,
And Sciences the ruin'd Inns reſtore,
With Walls and Ports incircle *Neptune*'s Shore.

To

1633. To new-found Worlds, thy Fleets make hold their Courſe,
And find of *Canada* the unknown Source.
People thoſe Lands, which paſs *Arabian* Fields,
In fragrant Woods and Muſk which *Zephyre* yields.
Thou, fear'd of none, ſhalt not thy People fear,
Thy People's Love, thy Greatneſs ſhall uprear.
Still Rigour ſhall not ſhine, and many lowr,
What Love can do, thou ſhalt not do by Pow'r.
New and vaſt Taxes thou ſhalt not extort,
Load heavy thoſe that Bounty ſhould ſupport.
Thou ſhalt not ſtrike the Hinge nor Maſterbeam
Of thine Eſtate, but Errors in the ſame,
By harmleſs Juſtice, graciouſly reform,
Delighting more in Calm than roaring Storm;
Thou ſhalt govern in Peace, as did thy Sire,
Keep, ſave thine own, and Kingdoms new acquire,
Beyond *Alcides'* Pillars, and thoſe Bounds
Where *Alexander* gain'd the Eaſtern Crowns:
Till thou the greateſt be among the Greats:
Thus Heav'n ordains, ſo have decreed the Fates.

MARS's *Speech.*

Son of the Lion, thou of loathſome Bands,
Shall free the Earth, and whate'er thee withſtands.
Thy noble Paws ſhall tear: the God of *Thrace*
Shall be thy Second; and, before thy Face,
To Truth and Juſtice, whilſt thou Trophies rears,
Armies ſhall fall, diſmaid with pannick Fears:
As when *Aurora* in Sky's azure Liſts,
Make Shadows vaniſh, doth diſperſe the Miſts;
And in a Twinkling with her opal Light,
Night's Horrours checketh, putting Stars to flight;
More to inflame thee to this noble Taſk,
To thee he here reſigns his Sword and Caſk.
A Wall of flying Caſtles, armed Pines,
Shall bridge thy Sea like Heav'n, with Steel that ſhines,
To aid Earth's Tenants, by foul Yokes oppreſt,
And fill with Fears the great King of the Weſt;
To thee, already, Victory diſplays,
Her Garlands turn'd with Olive, Oak, and Bays.
Thy Triumph finiſh ſhall, all old Debates,
Thus Heaven decrees, ſo have ordain'd the Fates.

The SUN's *Speech.*

Wealth Wiſdom, Glory, Pleaſure ſtouteſt Hearts,
Religion, Laws, *Hyperion* imparts,
To thy juſt Reign; which ſhall far, far ſurpaſs 1633.
Of Emperors, Kings, the beſt that ever was.
Look how he dims the Stars, thy glorious Rays
So darken ſhall the Luſtre of theſe Days.
For, in fair Vertue's Zodiack thou ſhalt run,
And in the Heav'n of Worthies be the Sun.
No more contemn'd ſhall helpleſs Learning ly,
The Maids of *Pindus* ſhall be rais'd on high:
For Bay and Ivy which their Brows inroll'd,
Thou ſhalt them deck with Gems and ſhining Gold.
Thou open ſhall *Parnaſſus'* Cryſtal Gates:
Thus Heav'n ordains: ſo do decree the Fates.

The Speech of VENUS.

The *Acidalian* Queen, amidſt thy Bays
Shall twine her Myrtles, grant thee pleaſant Days.
She did make clear thy Houſe, and with her Light
Of churliſh Stars put back the diſmal Spight.
The *Hymenean* Bed fair Brood ſhall grace,
Which on the Earth continue ſhall their Race;
While *Flora*'s Treaſure ſhall the Meads and Ear,
While ſweet *Pomona* roſe-cheek'd Fruits ſhall bear,
While *Phœbe*'s Beams her Brother's annulates:
Thus Heav'ns ordain; ſo do decree the Fates.

MERCURY's *Speech.*

Great *Atlas'* Nephew, ſhall the Works of Peace,
(The Springs of Plenty) Tillage, Trades, increaſe,
And Arts in Time's Gulfs loſt, again reſtore
To their Perfection; nay, find many more,
More perfect Artiſts, *Cyclops*, in their Forge,
Shall mould thoſe Brazen *Typhons*, which diſgorge
From their hard Bowels, Metal, Flame, and Smoak,
Muffling the Air up in a ſable Cloak.
Geryons, Harpyes, Dragons, Sphinges, ſtrange
Wheel, wherein ſpacious Gires the Fume doth range:
The Sea ſhrinks at the Blow, ſhake doth the Ground,
The World's vaſt Chambers doth the Sound rebound.
The *Stygean* Porter leaveth off to bark,
Black *Jove* appall'd doth ſhroud him in the dark.
Many a *Typhus* in Adventures loſt,
By new-found Skill, ſhall many a Maiden coſt.

With

1633. With thy fil winged *Argoſes* and out;
Which, like the Sun, ſhall run the Earth about,
And far beyond his Paths, ſcore wavy Ways,
To *Cathais* Lands, by *Hyperborean* Seas.
He ſhall endue thee both in Peace and War,
With Wiſdom, which than Strength is better far.
Wealth, Honour, Arms, and Arts, ſhall grace thy States:
Thus Heav'n ordains; ſo do decree the Fates.

The Speech of the MOON.

How the fair Queen, with the Golden Maids,
The Sun of Night thy happy Fortune aids.
Though turband Princes for a Badge her wear,
To them the Wain, to thee would full appear.
Her Handmaid *Thetis* daily walks the Round,
About thy *Delos*, that no Force it wound.
Then when thou left'ſt it, and abroad did ſtray,
(Dear Pilgrim) ſhe did ſtraw with Flow'rs the Way.
And turning foreign Force and Counſel vain,
Thy Guard and Guide return'd thee Home again.
To the Kingdom's Years, Bliſs did divine,
Quelling *Meduſa*'s grim Snakes with her Shine.
Beneath thy Reign, Diſcord (fell Miſchief's Forge,
The Bane of People, States and Kingdom's Scourge.)
Pale Envy, with the Cocatrice's Eye,
Which, ſeeing kills, but ſeen doth forthwith die).
Malice, Deceit, Rebellion, Impudence,
Beyond the *Garamants*, ſhall pack them hence,
With ev'ry Monſter that thy Glory hates:
Thus Heav'ns decree; ſo have ordain'd the Fates.

ENDYMION's *Speech.*

That heretofore, to thy Heroick Mind,
Hopes did not anſwer as they were deſign'd.
O, do not think it ſtrange, Times were not come,
And theſe fair Stars had not pronounc'd their Doom.
The Deſtinies did on that Day attend,
When to this Northern Region thou didſt lend
Thy chearful Preſence, and charged with Renown,
Set on thy Brows the *Caledonian* Crown.
Thy Vertues now, thy juſt Deſire ſhall grace.
Stern Chance ſhall change, and to Deſert give Place.
Let this be known, to all the Fates admit,
To their grave Counſel; and to ev'ry Wit,
That courts Heav'n's Inſide; this let *Sibylls* know, 1633.
And thoſe mad *Corybants* that dance and glow:
And *Dindymus* high Tops with frantick Fire,
Let this be known to all *Apollo*'s Quire.
And, People, let it not be hid from you,
What Mountains noiſe, and Floods proclaim as true.
Wherever Fame abroad his Praiſe ſhall ring,
All ſhall obſerve and ſerve this bleſſed King.

The King's Entry, together with the Preſent made, and Banquet given on this Occaſion, coſt the Citizens the Sum of Forty one thouſand four hundred and eighty nine Pounds and ſeven Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 329.

The *Edinburghers* having for ſome Time quietly injoyed the Right of electing their Magiſtrates; but now the Court having Occaſion for their Friends to be in the Direction of the Town's Affairs; to which End the King ſent a Letter to the Common Council; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

1634. Ibid. f. 311. 24th Sept.

" Whereas our late dear Father and o-
" thers our Royall Predeceſſors were accu-
" ſtomed, upon Occaſioun of their Service,
" to give ordour for electing ſuch Perſones
" to be Magiſtrates of that our Citie, as they
" in their Judgment thocht moſt fit and abill
" for the publict Good: We likewayes,
" for the Good of our Service, tending to
" the Benefit and Advancement of that Ci-
" tie, being willing that abill and diſcreit
" Perſones be maid choyce of to beare pu-
" blict Chairge thairin; have herby thocht
" fitt to require you, that in your nixt en-
" ſewing Electioun, you preſent upon the
" Lyttes of your Provoſt, *David Aikenheid*,
" and upon the Lyttes of your Baillies, *A-*
" *lexander Speir*, *&c.*; and upon the Lytte of
" the Dean of Gild, *Johnne Sinclare*; and
" upon the Lytte of your Theſurer, *David*
" *Makcall*; and that accordinglie you make
" Electioun of the ſaid *David Aikenheid*, *&c.*
" as you tender the Good of our Service;
" which, notwithſtanding we declare ſall be
" without Prejudice of your Liberties and
" Privileges: We bid you hairtilie fair-
" weill."

From our Court at *Theobald*'s, the 16th *September*, 1634.

Though this Royal Injunction met with great Oppoſition in the Common Council, it was nevertheleſs carried, to comply at this Time; and by a Letter humbly to beg, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed not to intereſt himſelf in their Elections in Time coming, but that they might have Leave to chuſe their Magiſtrates and Council, according to their antient Rights and Immunities.

1634. The King, in Return for the Citizens Obedience to his Command, in ſo tamely giving up their Rights and Liberties, by electing, for their Magiſtrates, the Perſons nominated by him, ſent them the following Letter of Thanks.

CHARLES R.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 320. *Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.*

" Having found your readye Obedience " to oure Deſyre, concerning the Electioun " of your Magiſtrates at this Time, we " thank you hairtlie for the ſame. And " as oure Predeceſſouris did not take the " lyik Courſe, but upone verie important " Cauſes, we have not done it but upone a " verie ſpecial Conſideratioun, both in re- " gaird of what is paſt, and what we intend " heirafter.

" It is oure Pleaſure, that you readily o- " bey and aſſiſt them who have an Autho- " ritie amongſt you, in all Things that may " tend to the good Government of that Ci- " tie, and Advancement of oure Service; " that they may cheirfullie proceid to exe- " cute thair Charges; aſſuring you, that " we will not onlie protect you, but will " contribute what is further neceſſarie to " that Effect, for confirming of your preſent " Liberties, and increaſing of them heiref- " ter, as Reſoun ſall requyre. So being con- " fident of your beſt Endeavours for giving " us Satisfactioun heirin. We remitt all " Particulars to be imparted unto you from " us, by oure truſtie and weill beloved " Counſellour, *Sir Johnne Hay* Knight, " oure Clerk Regiſter. So we bid you fair- " weill."

From our Manor at *Hampton* Court, the 13th Day of *October*, 1634.

The Town Council at this Time, purſuant to an Order of the Privy Council, ordered to be taken an exact Account of all the Houſes, with the amount of their Rents within the City and Liberty of *Edinburgh*, for raiſing the Sum of Twelve thouſand Marks yearly, towards paying the Miniſters Stipends; on which Occaſion the City was divided into four Parts; in each of which, the Names both of Landlords and Tenants were carefully taken and fairly entered in a large *folio* Book kept in the Town-Clerk's Office; wherein, in proper Columns are ſet down, againſt the Names of the ſeveral Houſholders, the reſpective Rents of their Houſes, and Sums paid to this Tax yearly. The Sums Total in each Quarter, were as follows.

1635. Rec. in Clerk. Chamb.

Quarters.	*Houſes.*	*Rents.* L.	s.	d.
Northweſtern	1296	53154	0	0
Northeaſtern	1039	37989	2	8
Southeaſtern	1307	50273	12	0
Southweſtern	1429	50701	10	4
Sums total - -	5071	192118	5	0

1635. The Court, it ſeems, imagining that the Method of writing annually to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to get their Friends choſen Magiſtrates and Members of the ſaid Council, was running too great a Riſk of loſing their Aim, as well as highly diſhonourable to the King, in caſe of a Refuſal. Wherefore they reſolved by a bold Stroke to do at once what was yearly to be done, whereby they might have the Government of the City intirely in the Hands of their Friends, and conſequently the whole at their Devotion. And by having the chief Town of the Kingdom in their Intereſt, would have a good Effect to ſecure the other Cities and Towns of the Nation in their Service: For accompliſhing ſo deſirable an End, the King ſent a Letter to the Town Council; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

" Whereas we by our Experience doe 1636. " find, that the frequent Chainge of Per- Coun. Regiſt. " ſonis in publict Affairs, does bring In- vol. XIV. f. " conſtancie in Government, and whair all 386. 20th July. " Perſones indiſtinctlie run into Trade " without Ordour, that ſome neceſſarilie " muſt periſh therby; and being zealous of " your weill, wherunto we have had a great " Reſpect; we ar pleaſed to recommend " unto you a conſtant Counſall for govern- " ing that our Citie, and a Diſtinction in " Trade, and do will you to ordour the " ſame amongſt yourſelfis, in ſuch Sort as " may beſt agree with your Eſtait; of the " Succeſs quhairof, we will you to adver- " tiſe, that having approven the ſame, we " may interpone our Authoritie thairto. " By doing whereof, you ſall not onlie do " unto us acceptabill Service, bot ſall con- " tribute much to the Guid of each par- " ticular Perſone committit to your Chairge, " and for which theſe Preſentis ſall be your " Warrand. We bid you fairweill.

From our Court at Whitehall *the 17th of* May, 1636.

Divers Acts having been made by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to reſtrain the wearing of Plaids by Women; but little Regard being had thereunto, the following thundering Act was made at this Time, to prevent their being wore in Time coming.

1637. " Foraſmeikell as notwithanding of di- Coun. Regiſt. " vers and ſundrie laudabill Actes and Sta- vol. XV. f. 33. " tutis maid be the Proveiſt, Baillies and 6th Octob. " Counſall of this Burgh in former Tymes, " diſcharging that barbarous and uncivill " Habitte of Womens wearing of Plaids; " zit ſuch hes bein the Impudencie of manie " of them, that they have continewit the " foreſaid barbarous Habitte, and hes ad- " ded thairto the wearing of their Gownes " and Petticottes about their Heads and " Faces, ſo that the ſame is now becum the " ordinar Habitte of all Women within the " Cittie,

1637. " Cittie, to the general Imputation of their " Sex, Matrones not being abill to be diſ- " cerned from Strumpettis and lowſe living " Women, to thair awne Diſhonour and " Scandal of the Cittie; which the Proveiſt, " Baillies and Counſall have taken into their " ſerious Conſideration; thairfore have ſta- " rute and ordaynit, and by thir Preſentis, " ſtatutis and ordaynes, that none of what- " ſomever Degrie or Qualitie preſume, af- " ter this Day, under the Payne of Eſcheitt " of the ſaid Plaids, not onlie be ſuch as " ſhall be appoyntit for that Effect, but be " all Perſones who ſall challenge the ſame.

" And that nae Women weir their " Gownes or Petticottes about their Heads " and Faces, under the Payne of Ten " Pundis, to be payit by Women of Qua- " litie for the firſt Falt, Twenty Pundis for " the ſecond; and under ſuch farder Paynes " as ſall pleas the Counſall to inflict upon " them for the third Falt. And under the " Payne of Fourtie Shilling to be payit be " Servandis and uthers of lower Degrie for " the firſt Falt, Five Pundis for the ſecond, " and Baniſhment from the Cittie for the " third Falt; and ordaynes this preſent Sta- " tutt to be intimate throwgh this Burgh " be Sound of Drum, that none pretend " Ignorance hereof.

Remark. Surely the Makers of this iniquitous Ordinance muſt have been wicked, as well as weak Men, to appoint ſuch unreaſonable Puniſhments, nowiſe adequate to the Offence: For, had a Law been made againſt Women going naked in the Streets, the Puniſhment for the Breach of it could not have been more ſevere than the above, unleſs our wiſe Council had converted Baniſhment into Death.

Claren. Hiſt. Rebel. B. 2. King *Charles* I. being reſolved to put in Execution his darling Scheme, of having all his people of the ſame Religion, ordered a Liturgy, or Service Book, with one of Canons, to be prepared, for the Uſe of the *Scotiſh* Church, which being accordingly performed, his Majeſty, without further Ceremony, iſſued a Proclamation for the due Obſervance of them throughout *Scotland*. This being impolitickly done, without the Privity of the Secret Council, or general Approbation of the Clergy; they were regarded as foreign Impoſitions, deviſed by Archbiſhop *Laud*, and forced upon the Nation by the ſole Authority of the King; which occaſioned great Heart-burnings and mighty Commotions amongſt the People.

Id. ibid. However, the new Service Book was ordered to be read on *Eaſter* Day at *Edinburgh*; but the People, it ſeems, not being prepared for its Reception, the Time was prolonged to the Firſt of *July*. And the Twenty third being the Day appointed for its reading in *St. Giles*'s Church; in the Morning of that Day, the uſual Prayers were read by *Patrick Henderſon* the common Reader; which were no ſooner ended, than *Henderſon*, by way of Farewel, ſaid to his Auditory, Adieu good People; for I think this is the laſt Time of my reading Prayers in this Place, which occaſioned a great murmuring in the Congregation. 1637. MSS. in penes Mr. Corſs.

Now, the Time for the Forenoon Service being come, there aſſembled on this extraordinary Occaſion the Lord Chancellor, Lords of the Privy Council, Lords of Seſſion, Biſhops, Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and a vaſt Multitude of People of all Sorts. No ſooner had *James Hannay*, Dean of *Edinburgh*, appeared in his Surplice, and began to read the Service, than a Number of Women, with Clapping of Hands, Execrations, and hideous Exclamations, raiſed a great Confuſion in the Church, which Dr. *Lindſay* Biſhop of *Edinburgh* willing to appeaſe, ſtept into the Pulpit, and reminded the People of the Sanctity of the Place: But this, inſtead of calming, inraged them to ſuch a Degree, that *Janet Geddes*, a furious Woman, uſhered in the dreadful and deſtructive Civil War, by throwing a Stool at the Biſhop's Head: And had it not been for the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, who turned out the frantick Multitude, they would probably have murdered him; but ſuch was the Noiſe without, by knocking at the Doors, throwing Stones in at the Windows, and inceſſant Cries of *Pape*, *Pape*, *Antichriſt*, *pull him down*, that the ſaid Magiſtrates were obliged to go out to appeaſe their Fury. But the Populace watching his Return homewards, renewed the Aſſault, that, had he not been reſcued by a ſuperior Force, they would undoubtedly have diſpatched him. Thus began thoſe horrible Troubles, which ended in the Deſtruction of the King, Subverſion of the Church and State, and Loſs of the Rights and Liberties of the People. Ruſh. Collect. vol. II. p. 387. 388. MSS. in penes. Mr. Corſs.

The Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh* being intirely in the Court Intereſt, could not be ſuſpected of being concerned in the late dangerous Tumult; and the Bailiffs of the City, that they might clear themſelves from all Suſpicion on that Occaſion, ſent the following Letter to the *Engliſh* Primate, Archbiſhop *Laud*.

Moſt Reverend Father in God, and our very good Lord,

" We regrait, from our Hearts, that Tu- " mult which did fall out in our Churches, Ruſh. Hiſt. " that Day of in-bringing the Service Book, Coll. vol. II. " wherein theſe of his Majeſtie's Council, P. 393. " who laboured the Tryal thereof, will " give Teſtimony of our Innoceny ſince that " Time; and how ſince the riſing of his " Majeſtie's Council in this ferial Time, " we have daily concurred with our Ordi- " nary and our Miniſtry for ſettling that Ser- " vice Book, as the Right Honourable the " Earl of *Traquair* Lord Treaſurer, with " the Biſhops of *Galloway* and *Dunblane*,

" will

1637. " will bear Witneſs; we have ſpared neither " Pains nor Attendance, to bring that Pur- " poſe to a good Concluſion.

" And, although the Poverty of this Ci- " ty be great (being almoſt exhauſted with " publick and common Works) yet we have " not been wanting to offer good Means, " above our Power, to ſuch as would un- " dertake that Service; and in all Things, " wherein we have been required, we have " ever been ready, really to approve our- " ſelves obedient and loyal Subjects to his " Majeſty in all his Royal Commandments, " which we ever vowed to obſerve to our " Lives End: And being infinitely to your " Grace's Favours, we now preſume by " theſe Lines, to give your Grace that Aſ- " ſurance of Obedience on our Part in this " Purpoſe, and in all other Purpoſes, where- " in we may contribute to the Advancement " of his Majeſtie's Service, or can be ex- " pected of good Subjects, whereof (if his " Majeſty, by your Grace, ſhall be pleaſed " to reſt aſſured, whatſoever any other ſhall " ſuggeſt) we will accept it from you as a " great Accumulation of Favour; for all " which your Grace ſhall ever find us moſt " thankful Remembrancers, and moſt rea- " dy, really to expreſs our Thankfulneſs, " whenever we ſhall be made ſo happy, as " your Grace ſhall have Occaſion to uſe our " Service. Thus from our Hearts, wiſhing " you all Happineſs, we kiſs your Grace's " Hand."

Edinburgh, this 19th *Auguſt*, 1637.

Your Grace's moſt affectionate, &c.

The Miniſtry, it ſeems, by the late unhappy Tumult in *Edinburgh*, judged it to be greatly for their Maſter's Intereſt, to ſecure the Magiſtrates and Common Council of this City in his Favours: To which End the King ſent a Letter to the ſaid Council; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XV. f. 25. 26. 18th Sept.

" We wer pleaſed laitlie to recommend " unto you, a Delay in the Choyce of your " Proveſt, untill we ſhould ſignifie our fur- " ther Pleaſure unto you, wherein we have " underſtood from our Clerk of Regiſter of " your dutifull Obedience. And now in " regard of ſeveral Thinges, eſpeciallie at " this Tyme, concerning our Service, and " in particular the Peace of the Citie, we " have thocht it expedient, that one of " whoſe Sufficiency from our own Know- " ledge we have Aſſurance, may at this " Tyme have that Chairge amongſt you. " And as we have been graciouſlie pleaſed " to conſtrue favourablie of what is fallen " out amiſs of Proſecution of our Ordinan- " ces laitlie ther; ſo we are willing zit hier- " by to expreſs our Cair over you; and " thairfore we do ſpeciallie recommend unto " your Cair, that our truſtie and weill be- " lovit Sir *John Hay* Kt. our Clerk of Regi- " ſter, be put in Leitt and maid Choyce " of for your Proveſt for this Zeir cum- " ming. 1637.

" We ar confident that this our Deſyre will " be the more acceptable to you, in regaird " of his many guid Services done to us in " the faithfull and painfull Diſcharge of his " Imployments heirtofore, for the Guid of " that Citie. And as we ſall be very un- " willing to innovate any Thing concerning " the Act of Parliament maid anent the " choiſing of the Magiſtrates of Burrowes " without ſpeciall Occaſioun; ſo we do at " this Tyme diſpens therewith, ſo far as it " may be heirby concerned; which we heir- " by declare, ſall be without Prejudice of " any of your Privileges which we ſall be " ever cairfull to mantein. And we have " given him our ſpeciall Command to ac- " cept of the ſaid Chairge: So, not doubt- " ing of your Forwardnes in this or any " Thing may concern our Service thair; " we bid you fairweill."

From our Court at *Oatlands*, the 10th of *September*, 1637.

Remark. This was undoubtedly a very wrong Step at any Time, more eſpecially at this Juncture, when all Things tended to a Rupture between the King and his Subjects; for the diſpenſing with an Act of Parliament which ſecured the Liberties of the People, was ſure to beget new Enemies to his Majeſty; whereas, at this Time of ſo general a Defection, it would have been good Policy to have regained the Love of the People by good Offices and new Favours; and not by ſuch unſalutary Meaſures, to hazard the Loſing of thoſe who had hitherto continued firm in his Majeſty's Intereſt. For it is much better to prevent Miſchief by maintaining the Laws, which are the ſacred Fences of our Lives and Liberties, than to puniſh Offenders when Troubles happen.

Though the Common Council at this Time complied with the King's Injunctions, by chuſing Sir *John Hay* for their Provoſt, yet they choſe Men for their other Magiſtrates and Members of their Council, who had different Views from thoſe of the Court, as will appear by the following Supplication to the Privy Council.

Ibid. f. 28. 22d Sept.

" Foraſmeikle as the Magiſtrates being " upon *Saturday* laſt required be the Lordis " of his Majeſtie's Secreit Counſall for reſa- " ving of the New-ſervice Buik, and for con- " curring and aſſiſting of the ſaid Service, " as had been formerlie promeiſed, hes pro- " cured this Day to be advyſed thairwith; " which being now imparted to the Counſall, " and they having taken the ſame into their " ſerious Conſideration, hes thocht guid that " there ſall be ane Supplicatioun preſentit " to the Lordis of his Majeſtie's Secreit " Counſall, in Name of the Baillies and " Counſall of this Citie, ſhewing their Wil-

" lingnes,

1637. "lingnes, according to thair Powars, to "contribute in all his Majeſtie's Services, "thair beſt Indeavours, whereanent they "had given guid Proof to the ſaids Lordis, "before the 23d of *Auguſt* laſt; and hes "ſtill ſince manteyned and governit this "Citie in Peace and Quietnes.

"Bot the Reſort of the Nobilitie, Gen- "trie, and divers Miniſters the ſaid Day, "and Twentie of this Inſtant, had given "ſuch Information againſt the ſaid Buik, "that they have alienated thair Minds that "no ſuch Aſſurances can be expected now "as formerlie they had; and thairfore beg "at thair Hands, that ſince they had ne- "ver ſhewen themſelfis refractorie, nor hes "given no Concurrence with anie uthers in "this Purpoſe: and to thair Powar ſall "mantein this Citie in Peace, Quietnes, and "dew Obedience in all Things. That thair- "fore the ſaid Lordis wold be pleaſed to "urge no Thing upon them more nor the "reſt of theCountrey, nor to mak thame anie "Oprobrie to the reſt of the Kingdome; bot "that thay remayne in this Purpoſe, in the "ſame Eſtait with the reſt; and ordaines "the Magiſtrates to give in the ſaid Supplī- "catioun." 22d *September* 1637.

And to inform *Laud*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, of their preſent Circumſtances; it was likewiſe judged neceſſary, to ſend him the following Letter.

Moſt reverend in God, and our very good Lord.

Ruſh. Coll. vol. II. p. 399. "We do receive your Grace's kind Let- "ter, and from our Hearts we do render "your Grace moſt hearty Thanks; and as "we have hitherto found your ſpecial Fa- "vour in this Matter, concerning the late- "ly imprinted Service-book, whereanent "we did write to your Grace formerly, "ſhewing our dutiful and obedient Reſolu- "tion, not only in ourſelves, but in the "greateſt and beſt Part of our Inhabitants, "of whom, from Time to Time, as we had "moſt confident Aſſurance, ſo now we muſt "again become new Suitors at your Grace's "Hands, to receive from us a true Informa- "tion of the Difference of the preſent Time, "and of that when we did preſume to write "the Occaſions thereof; which is, that ſince "our laſt, there hath been ſuch an innume- "rable Confluence of People from all the "Corners of this Kingdom, both of Clergy "and Laity, and of all Degrees, by Occa- "ſion of two Council Days: And ſuch "Things ſuggeſted to our poor ignorant "People, that they have razed out what we "by great and continual Pains had imprint- "ed in their Minds, and diverted them al- "together from their former Reſolutions; "ſo that now when we were urged by our- "ſelves alone, we could not adventure; "but were forced to ſupplicate the Lords "of Council to continue us in the State they "had done the reſt of the Kingdom; ha- "ving hitherto forborne either to combine "with them, or to countenance them in "their Supplications; yet we will not for- "bear to do our Maſter's Service to our "Power, but ſhall ſtudy to imprint in their "Minds what hath been taken away. 1637.

"In the Interim, we will humbly beg "your Grace's Favour and Interceſſion with "his Majeſty, that we may be kept ſtill in "his Favour, which we do eſteem our "greateſt earthly Felicity; and what Courſe "ſhall be taken with the reſt of this King- "dom in that Matter, who have preſented "many Supplications, and with whom we "have in no Ways combined, that the ſame "and no other may be taken with us, "wherein we are confident to prevail as "much as any other within the Kingdom; "and in all Things ſhall indeavour nothing "more than that we may approve ourſelves "moſt dutiful and obedient Subjects. Thus "relying upon your Grace's Favour as our "moſt aſſured Refuge, we kiſs your Grace's "Hands, and reſt your Grace's moſt affe- "ctionate, *&c.*

The Summer Seſſion being ended, and the Vacation begun, great Numbers of People left *Edinburgh*, and repaired to their reſpective Countries, which for ſome Time put a Stop to all Commotions. But the Harveſt being over, and the Winter Seſſion to begin on the firſt of *November*, and the publick Affairs in ſo dangerous a Situation, great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, Miniſters, and Commonalty reſorted to *Edinburgh* from all Parts of the Kingdom, and in ſuch a tumultuous Manner, that the Privy Council were apprehenſive of an immediate Inſurrection; and, in order to prevent the ſame, publiſhed no leſs than three Proclamations on the 17th of *October*. In the firſt, they acquainted the People, that nothing concerning Church Affairs would be treated of in the Privy Council till the Times were better ſettled; therefore commanded all Perſons who were come to *Edinburgh* on that account, to repair to their Homes within the Space of Twenty four Hours, on Pain of being denounced Rebels, put to the Horn, and all their moveable Goods to eſcheat to the King. The ſecond was for removing the Court of Seſſion from *Edinburgh* to *Linlithgow*; and the third was for calling in and burning a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, intitled, *A Diſpute againſt the* Engliſh Popiſh *Ceremonies obtruded upon the Kirk of* Scotland, and all Perſons ſecreting the ſaid Book to incur the ſame Puniſhment as the Author ſhall be found to deſerve. Id. ibid. p. 400.

Thoſe Proclamations, eſpecially that for removing the Court of Seſſion from *Edinburgh* to *Linlithgow*, inraged the People to a very great Degree, inſomuch, that the Day after, a great Tumult was raiſed in this City, againſt the Earl of *Traquair*, Lord Treaſurer, and ſome of the Biſhops; and Id. ibid. p. 402.

1637. the Biſhop of *Galloway*, in going to the Council, was ſaluted by the Mob with a Volley of horrid Imprecations and hideous Noiſe, till he came to the Council-houſe Door, where he had the ill Luck to be incountered by a Multitude who waited his Coming; whoſe Fury being very great, would certainly have torn him in pieces, had not ſome Friends, at the Hazard of their Lives, got him into the ſaid Council-houſe, where the Lord Preſident was got before him: But the Place, though of the greateſt Dignity and Reverence, was no Sanctuary for him; for the Rabble demanding his Perſon, and threatening his Death, ſome of his Domeſticks hurried to acquaint the Lord Treaſurer with the Danger their Maſter was in.

Id. ibid. *Traquair* was no ſooner informed of the Danger his Friend was in, than he, with the Lord *Wigton* and their Followers, ſet out to relieve the diſtreſſed Biſhop; but, having got into the Council Chamber, found themſelves in as bad a Plight as *Galloway*; for, the Fury of the Mob increaſing with their Number, they inveſted the Houſe; of which the injured Lords having privately acquainted the Magiſtrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh*, then in Council aſſembled, required their immediate Aſſiſtance to reſcue them from the great Danger they were in. To this the ſaid Council returned for Anſwer, Ibid. p. 403. that it was not in their Power to relieve them; for they were in the ſame, if not a worſe Condition themſelves; for their Houſe was beſieged by the Populace, who threatned Deſtruction to all within the ſame, unleſs they forthwith ſubſcribed a Paper then preſented to them, which for the Safety of their Lives they were obliged to do: The Contents whereof were as follows. 1. That the Common Council ſhould join them in Oppoſition to the Service-book, and in petitioning the Privy Council againſt the ſame. 2. They ſhould forthwith reſtore Mr. *Ramſay* and *Rollock*, their two ſilenced Miniſters to their Places and Pulpits. And 3*dly*, That they ſhould reſtore to his Place *Patrick Henderſon*, late Reader of *St. Giles*'s Church.

Id. ibid. *Traquair* and *Wigton* perceiving by this Anſwer, that no Aſſiſtance was to be expected from that Quarter, reſolved to venture out, and try whether the Lord Treaſurer could not, by his Authority and Perſuaſion, prevail on the People to diſperſe and go home; if not, to go and adviſe with the Magiſtrates and Town Council about ſuch Meaſures as were proper to aſſwage the Multitude, and allay the preſent dangerous Sedition. And perceiving that the Magiſtrates, by ſigning the Paper aforeſaid, and the Publication thereof amongſt the Populace, had alleviated their Rage, they began to conſider what was to be done for the Biſhop of *Galloway*'s Safety, then beſieged in the Privy Council Chamber: The Reſult whereof was, that the Lords 1637. ſhould return to the ſaid Council Chamber, while the Magiſtrates indeavoured to prevail on the People to diſperſe and go home; but the Treaſurer and *Wigton* were no ſooner got into the Street on their Return, than the furious Multitude ran upon them with terrible Noiſe and Cries, "God defend all "thoſe who will defend God's Cauſe, and "God confound the Service-book, and all "Maintainers of it."

The Lords, in imminent Danger, aſſured Id. ibid. the Populace, that they would repreſent their Grievances to his Majeſty; but when they perceived that the People refuſed to obey every Command in the King's Name, and to deſpiſe their being ordered to diſperſe on Pain of the Royal Diſpleaſure, were glad to have Recourſe to Intreaties and Supplication, but all in vain; for their Fury increaſed to ſuch a Height, that the Lord Treaſurer was aſſaulted and thrown down; his Hat, Cloak, and white Staff taken from him; and, had he not been ſoon taken up by certain of his Friends, would aſſuredly have been trod to Death. In this woful State, Ibid. p. 404. *Traquair*, without Hat, Cloak, or Staff, was conducted to the Council Chamber, where the Biſhop of *Orkney*, and other Privy Counſellors were attending their Fate; to whom repaired the Magiſtrates, and acquainted them, that though they had done all they could to appeaſe the Tumult, and ſecure their Lordſhips Perſons, yet it was not in their Power to quiet the People.

The Lords, in this melancholy Situation, Id. ibid. reſolved to ſend for ſome of the Nobility and Gentry who were aſſiſting in drawing up the Petition againſt the Service-book, to intreat their Aſſiſtance in this dangerous Juncture. The Perſons ſent for readily agreed to do all in their Power to extricate the unhappy Gentlemen from the impending Danger: and, coming to the Council Chamber, undertook to conduct them ſafe to their Ibid. reſpective Habitations; which they happily performed, to the no ſmall Joy of thoſe, who, every Moment expected to fall a Sacrifice to the furious and ſavage Multitude. However, they, on this Occaſion, ſhewed ſuch diſtinguiſhing Marks of Reſpect to their Friends, that they did not in the leaſt moleſt any of thoſe who put themſelves under their Protection.

The Storm being over, the Privy Council, in the Afternoon, met in the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, and ordered a Proclamation to be publiſhed, at the Market-Croſs of *Edinburgh*, of the following Tenor.

At Holyroodhouſe, *the* 18*th of* October, 1637.

"Forſamuch as a Number of the Lords Id. ibid. "of his Majeſtie's Privy Council, as likewiſe the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, being this Day conveened in their ſeveral Judicatories, for his Majeſtie's ſpeciall Af-

"faires

1637. " faires and Service, they were moſt rudely " interrupted in the Courſe of their Proceed- " ings, by a tumultuous gathering of a pro- " miſcuous and vulgar Multitude, by whom " his Majeſtie's Authority and lawful Go- " vernment is deſpiſed; which, in the Con- " ſequence thereof, may produce dangerous " Effects, if the like be not prevented in " Time to come.

" Therefore the Lords of the ſecret " Council, according to the Duty of their " Places and Charge incumbent on them, " ordains a Macer of Council to paſs to the " Mercat Croſs of *Edinburgh*, and there, by " open Proclamation, to diſcharge all pu- " blick Gatherings and Convocations of his " Majeſtie's Subjects within the City of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and upon the Streets thereof; " as likewiſe all private Meetings tending " to Faction and Tumult; and in his Ma- " jeſtie's Name and Authority, to command " all his Majeſtie's Lieges and Inhabitants " within the ſaid City, to contain themſelves " in Peace and Quietneſs: And for that Effect " to keep their Houſes, except when their " lawful Buſineſs doth otherwiſe call them; " under all higheſt Pain and Charge that, " by Rigour of Law, can be inflicted upon " the Contraveeners of the Premiſſes in " manner above expreſſed."

Notwithſtanding of this Proclamation, ſuch was the Aſſurance of the People, that the next Privy Council-day they ſent Commiſſioners to the Council to require, that their Miniſters and Reader might be reſtored to them, and Aſſurance given for Performance of the Articles above ſpecified lately promiſed by their Magiſtrates, which the ſaid Council were forced to grant: And juſt after was preſented to the Lord Chancellor and Council, a Petition in the Names of all the Men, Women, Children and Servants within *Edinburgh*; of which, the following, is a Copy.

Ibid. p. 405. Unto your Lordſhip humbly ſhews, "We " Men, Women, and Children, and Ser- " vants, Indwellers within the Burgh of " *Edinburgh*; That whereas we being urged " with this Book of Service, and having " conſidered the ſame, we find many Things " therein ſo far different from that Form of " God's publick Worſhip, univerſally received " and profeſſed within this Kingdom; and we " Burgeſſes being at our Entry and Admiſ- " ſion deeply ſworn for the Maintenance " thereof, that now make our Hearts to " tremble, and our weak Conſciences will " not ſuffer us to imbrace and practiſe this " urged Service: We have this long time " paſt, winked at ſome former Alterations " being put in hope, that further Innova- " tions ſhould not follow; but now being " oppreſſed with our juſt Fears, to ſee our- " ſelves deprived of that Liberty of ſerving " God, which ever hath been approved by " Church and Kingdom, in place whereof, " we are now like to be conſtrained to im- " brace another, which hath neither been " agitated nor received either by General " Aſſembly or Parliament. 1637.

" In ſuch Extremity, we are moſt hum- " bly to ſupplicate your Lordſhips, to con- " ſider our preſent Eſtate, that this Buſineſs " is a Matter of ſo great Weight and Con- " ſequence, as ſhould not appear to be a " needleſs Noiſe of ſimple Women; but it " is the abſolute Deſire of our Hearts, for " the Preſervation of true Religion amongſt " us, which is dearer to us than either E- " ſtate or Life: And therefore we do crave, " That as the reſt of the Kingdom, ſo we " may have a Time to adviſe; and that " your Lordſhip may find out ſome Way, " whereby we may be delivered from the " Fear of this, and all other Innovations of " this kind, and have the Happineſs to en- " joy the true Religion, as it hath been, by " the great Mercy of God, reformed in this " Land, and authoriſed by his Majeſtie, " who may long and proſperouſly reign o- " ver us, and your Lordſhip's Anſwer," *&c.*

Matters drawing towards a Criſis between the King and his *Scotiſh* Subjects on account of the late Innovations indeavoured to be made in Religion, great Numbers of the Nobility Gentry, and Perſons of all Ranks repaired to *Edinburgh*, from the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, to oppoſe the Meaſures taken for that Purpoſe; and to that End, entered into a mutual Agreement or Contract, called the *Solemn League and Covenant*; which being one of the moſt remarkable Confederacies ever entered into by the People of this Iſland againſt their Sovereign; and as the *Edinburghers* were deeply therein concerned, and the ſame being but little known, I ſhall, for the Information of the curious Reader, ſubjoin a Copy of this memorable Covenant; which pleaſe to take as follows. 1638.

Solemn Leag. in Arch. Edin. *The Confeſſion of Faith ſubſcryvit at firſt by the King's Majeſtie and his Houſholde in the Yeir of God* 1580; *thereafter by Perſones of all Ranks in the Yeir* 1581, *by Ordinance of the Lords of ſacreit Counſall and Acts of the Generall Aſſemblie*; *ſubſcryvit againe by all Sorts of Perſones in the Yeir* 1590, *by a new Ordinance of Counſall at the Deſire of the Generall Aſſemblie, with ane generall Band for Mantenance of the true Religion and the King's Perſone*; *and now ſubſcryvit in the Yeir* 1638, *by us Noblemen, Barons, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes, Miniſters and Commouns under ſubſcryvand*; *together with our Reſolution and Promiſs for the Cauſes after ſpecifeit, to manteane the ſaid true Religion and the King's Majeſtie, according to the Confeſſion foirſaid, and Acts of Parliament*; *the Tenor whereof followeth.*

" We all and everie one of us under writ- " tin proteſt, That after a long and true Ex- " amination of our awin Conſciences in Mat-

" ters

1638.

" ters of true and falſs Religion, quherein
" now we ar throughlie reſolved in the
" Truth by the Word and Spirit of God;
" and therefor we beleve with our Hearts,
" confeſs with our Mouthes, ſubſcryve with
" our Hands, and conſtantlie affirme before
" God and the whole World, that this onlie
" is the true Chriſtian Faith and Religion,
" pleaſing God, and bringing Salvation to
" Man, quhilk now is by the Mercie of God
" revealed to the World by the preaching
" of the bleſſed Evangell, and receavit, bele-
" ved and defended by manie and ſindrie
" notable Kirks and Realmes, bot cheiflie
" by the Kirk of *Scotland*, the King's Maje-
" ſtie, and three Eſtates of this Realme, as
" God's eternall Truth, and onlie Ground
" of our Salvation, as more particularlie is
" expreſſed in the Confeſſion of our Faith
" publiſhed and publictlie confirmed by ſin-
" drie Acts of Parliament; and now of a
" long tyme hath bene openlie profeſſed by
" the King's Majeſtie and whole Bodie of
" this Realme, both in Burgh and Land.
" To the which Confeſſion and Forme of
" Religion, we willinglie agrie in our Con-
" ſciences, in all Points, as unto God's un-
" doubted Truth and Veritie, grounded on-
" lie upon his written Word; and therefor
" we abhore and deteſt all contrarie Religion
" and Doctrine; bot cheiflie all kinds of
" Papiſtrie in generall, and particular Heids,
" evin as they ar now damned and confu-
" ted by the Word of God and Kirk of
" *Scotland*. Bot in ſpecial we deteſt and re-
" fuiſs the the uſurped Authoritie of that
" *Roman* Antichriſt upon the Scriptures of
" God, upon the Kirk, the Civil Magiſtrat,
" and Conſciences of Men; all his tyran-
" ous Laws made upon indifferent Things
" againſt our Chriſtian Libertie; his erro-
" nious Doctrine againſt the Sufficiencie of
" the written Word, the Perfection of the
" Law, the Office of Chriſt and his bleſſed
" Evangell, his corrupted Doctrine concern-
" ing original Sin, our natural Inability and
" Rebellion to God's Law; our Juſtifica-
" tion by Faith onlie; our imperfit Sancti-
" fication and Obedience to the Law; the
" Nature, Number and Uſe of the Holie
" Sacraments; his five baſtard Sacraments,
" with all his Rits, Ceremonies and falſs
" Doctrine, addit to the Miniſtration of the
" true Sacraments without the Word of God;
" his cruell Judgement againſt Infants de-
" parting without the Sacraments; his abſo-
" lute Neceſſitie of Baptiſme; his blaſphe-
" mous Opinion of Tranſubſtantiation, or
" real Preſence of Chriſt's Bodie in the Ele-
" ments, and receiving of the ſame by the
" wicked or Bodies of Men; his Diſpenſa-
" tions with ſolemne Oathes, Perjuries and
" Degrees of Marriage forbidden in the
" Word; his Crueltie againſt the innocent
" devorced; his diviliſh Maſſe; his blaſphe-
" mous Prieſthood; his prophane Sacrifice
" for the Sinis of the dead and the quick;
" his Canonization of Men; calling upon
" Angels or Saints departed; worſhipping of
" imagirie Relicts and Croſes; Dedication
" of Kirks, Altars, Dayes, Vowes to Crea-
" tures; his Purgatorie, Prayers for the
" Dead, praying or ſpeaking in a ſtrange
" Language; with his Proceſſions and blaſ-
" phemous Letanie, and Multitude of Ad-
" vocats or Mediators; his manifold Or-
" ders; auricular Confeſſion; his deſperate
" and uncertane Repentance; his general
" and doubtſome Faith; his Satisfaction of
" Men for their Sinis; his Juſtification by
" Works; *opus operatum*, Works of Super-
" erogation, Merits, Pardons, Peregrina-
" tions and Statiores; his holie Water, bap-
" tizing of Bells, conjuring of Spirits, croſ-
" ſing, ſainting, anoynting, conjuring, hal-
" lowing of God's good Creatures, with
" the ſuperſtitious Opinion joined therewith;
" his worldlie Monarchie and wicked Hier-
" archie; his Three ſolemne Vowes, with
" all his Shavelings of ſindrie Sorts; his er-
" ronious and bloodie Decrees made at *Trent*,
" with all the Subſcryvers and Approvers
" of that bloodie Band, conjured againſt
" the Kirk of God.

" And finally, we deteſt all his vane Al-
" legories, Rits, Signes, and Traditions,
" brought in the Kirk without or againſt the
" Word of God, and Doctrine of his true
" reformed Kirk; to the which we joyne
" ourſelffs willinglie in Doctrine, Faith, Re-
" ligion, Diſcipline, and Uſe of the holie
" Sacraments, as livelie Members of the
" ſame in Chriſt our Head; promiſing and
" ſwearing by the great Name of the Lord
" our God, that we ſall continue in the O-
" bedience of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of
" this Kirk, and ſall defend the ſame ac-
" cording to our Vocation and Power, all
" the Dayes of our Lifes, under the Paine
" contened in the Law, and Danger both of
" Bodie and Soule in the Day of God's fear-
" ful Judgement.

" And ſeing that manie ar ſtirred up by
" Sathan, and that *Roman* Antichriſt, to
" promiſs, ſweare, ſubſcrive, and for a
" Time uſe the holie Sacraments in the Kirk
" deceatfullie againſt their awin Conſciences,
" mynding hereby, firſt, under the externall
" Clock of Religion, to corrupt and ſubvert
" ſecreitlie God's true Religion within the
" Kirk, and afterward, when Tyme may
" ſerve, to become opin Enemies and Per-
" ſecutors of the ſame, under vane Hope of
" the Pope's Diſpenſation, devyſed againſt
" the Word of God, to his great Confuſion,
" and ther double Condemnation in the Day
" of the Lord Jeſus.

" We therefor willing to tak all Suſpi-
" ſion of Hipocriſie away, and of ſuch double
" Dealing with God and his Kirk, proteſt
" and call the Searcher of all Hearts for
" Witneſs, that our Mynds and Hearts do

" fullie

1638. " fullie agree with this our Confeſſion, Pro-
" meſs, Oath and Subſcription; ſo that we
" ar not moved for any worldlie Reſpect,
" bot ar perſwaded onlie in our Conſciences,
" throw the Knowledge and Love of God's
" true Religion printed in our Hearts by
" the Holie Spirit, as we ſall anſer to him
" in the Day when the Secreits of all Hearts
" ſall be diſcloſed; and becaus we perceave,
" that the Quyetneſs and Stabilitie of our Re-
" ligion and Kirk doth depend upon the Safe-
" tie and good Behaviour of the King's Maje-
" ſtie, as upon a comfortable Inſtrument of
" God's Mercie grantit to this Countrie, for
" the manteaning of his Kirk, and Miniſtra-
" tion of Juſtice amongſt us: We proteſt
" and promeſs with our Hearts, under the
" ſame Oath, Hand-write and Paines, that
" we ſall defend his Perſon and Authoritie
" with our Gear, Bodie and Lifes, in the
" Defence of Chriſt's Evangell, Liberties of
" our Countrie, Miniſtration of Juſtice, and
" Puniſhment of Iniquitie againſt all Ene-
" mies within this Realme, or without, as
" we deſire our God to be a ſtrong and
" merciful Defender to us in the Day of our
" Death, and Coming of our Lord Jeſus
" Chriſt, to whom with the Father and
" Holie Spirit, be all Honour and Glorie
" eternall. *Amen.*

" Lykeas manie Acts of Parliament not
" onlie in generall doe abrogate, annull and
" reſcind all Lawes, Statutes, Acts, Con-
" ſtitutions, Canons Civil or Municipall,
" with all other Ordinances, and practique
" Penalties whatſoever, made in Prejudice
" of the true Religion and Profeſſors there-
" of, or of the true Kirk, Diſcipline, Ju-
" riſdiction, and Freedom thereof, or in
" Favours of Idolatrie and Superſtition, or
" of the papiſtical Kirk, as *Act* 3. *Act* 31.
" *Parl.* 1. *Act* 23. *Parl.* 11. *Act* 114. *Parl.*
" 12. of King *James* VI. That Papiſtrie and
" Superſtition may be utterlie ſuppreſſed,
" according to the Intention of the Acts of
" Parliament reportit in the 5th *Act*, *Parl.*
" 20. King *James* VI. and to that end, they
" ordain all Papiſts and Prieſts to be puniſh-
" ed by manifold Civil and Eccleſiaſticall
" Paines, as Adverſaries to God's true Re-
" ligion preached, and by Law eſtabliſhed
" within this Realme, *Act* 24. *Parl.* 11.
" King *James* VI. as comoun Enemies to
" all Chriſtian Government, *Act* 18. *Parl.*
" 16. King *James* VI. as Rebellers and
" Gainſtanders of our Soveraign Lord's Au-
" thoritie, *Act* 17. *Parl.* 3. King *James* VI.
" and as Idolaters, *Act* 114th, *Parl.* 7.
" King *James* VI. bot alſo in particular
" (by and attour the Confeſſion of Faith)
" do aboliſh and condemne the Pope's
" Authoritie and Juriſdiction out of this
" Land, and ordains the Manteaners thereof
" to be puniſhed, *Act* 2. *Parl.* 1. *Act* 51.
" *Parl.* 3. *Act* 106. *Parl.* 7. *Act* 114. *Parl.*
" 12. King *James* VI. do condemne the
" Pope's erronious Doctrine, or any other 1638.
" erronious Doctrine, repugnant to any of
" the Articles of the true and Chriſtian Re-
" ligion publictlie preached, and be Law
" eſtabliſhed in this Realme.

" And ordains the Spreadars and Makers
" of Bookes or Lybells, or Letters or Writts
" of that Nature, to be puniſhed, *Act* 46.
" *Parl.* 3. *Act* 106. *Parl.* 7. *Act* 24. *Parl.*
" 11. King *James* VI. do condemne all Bap-
" tiſme conform to the Pope's Kirk, and
" the Idolatrie of the Maſſe; and ordains
" all Seyars, wilful Hearers and Concealers of
" the Maſſe, Manteaners and Reſetters of
" the Prieſts, Jeſuites, trafiquing Papiſts to
" be puniſhed, without anie Exception or
" Reſtriction, *Act* 5. *Parl.* 1. *Act* 120.
" *Parl.* 12. *Act* 164. *Parl.* 13. *Act* 193.
" *Parl.* 14. *Act* 1. *Parl.* 19. *Act* 5. *Parl.*
" 20. King *James* VI. do condemne all er-
" ronious Bookes and Writts, conteaning er-
" ronious Doctrine againſt the Religion pre-
" ſentlie profeſſed, or containing ſuperſti-
" tious Rits and Ceremonies papiſticall,
" wherby the People ar greatlie abuſed;
" and ordains the Home-bringers of them to
" be puniſhed, *Act* 25. *Parl.* 11. King
" *James* VI. do condemne the Monuments
" and Dreggs of bygone Idolatrie, as going
" to Croſſes, obſerving the feſtivall Dayes
" of Saints, and ſuch other ſuperſtitious and
" papiſtical Rits, to the Diſhonour of God,
" Contempt of true Religion, and foſtering
" of Error amongſt the People, and ordains
" the Uſers of them to be puniſhed for the
" ſecond Falt as Idolaters, *Act* 104. *Parl.*
" 7. King *James* VI.

" Lykeas, manie Acts of Parliament ar
" conceaved, for Manteanance of God's true
" Chriſtian Religion, and the Puritie ther-
" of in Doctrine and Sacraments of the true
" Church of God, the Libertie and Free-
" dome therof in her Nationall Synodall
" Aſſemblies, Preſbytres, Seſſions, Poli-
" cie, Diſcipline and Juriſdiction therof, as
" that Puritie of Religion, and Libertie of
" the Kirk was uſed, profeſſed, exerciſed,
" preached and confeſſed, according to the
" Reformation of Religion in this Realme:
" As for Inſtance, the 99th *Act*, *Parl.* 7.
" *Act* 23. *Parl.* 11. *Act* 114. *Parl.* 12.
" *Act* 160. *Parl.* 13. of King *James* VI.
" ratefeit by the 4th *Act* of King *Charles*;
" ſo that *Act* the 6th, *Parl.* 1. and 68th
" *Act*, *Parl.* 6. of King *James* VI. in
" the Year of God 1579, declares the Mi-
" niſters of the bleſſed Evangell, whom
" God of his Mercy had raiſed up, or heir-
" efter ſould raiſe agreeing with them,
" that then lived in Doctrine and Admini-
" ſtration of the Sacraments, and the People
" that profeſs Chriſt as he was then offered
" in the Evangell, and does communicate
" with the holie Sacraments (as in the re-
" formed Kirks of this Realme they wer
" publictlie adminiſtret) according to the

1638. " Confeſſion of Faith, to be the true and " holie Kirk of Chriſt Jeſus within this Re- " alme.

" And decernes and declaires all and ſin- " drie, who ather gainſayes the Word of " the Evangell, receaved and approved as " the Heads of the Confeſſion of Faith, pro- " feſſed in Parliament in the Yeir of God " 1560, ſpecified alſo in the firſt Parlia- " ment of King *James* VI. and ratified in " this preſent Parliament, mair particularlie " does ſpecifie; or that refuſes the Admini- " ſtration of the holie Sacraments, as they " wer then miniſtred, to be no Members of " the ſaid Kirk within this Realme, and " true Religion preſentlie profeſſed, ſo long " as they keep themſelves ſo divyded from " the Societie of Chriſt's Bodie. And the " ſubſequent *Act* 69th, *Parl.* 6. King *James* " VI. declares, That there is no uther Face " of a Kirk, nor uther Face of Religion, then " was preſentlie at that tyme be the Favour of " God eſtabliſhed within this Realme, which " is therefore ſtyled God's true Religion, " Chriſt's true Religion, the true and Chri- " ſtian Religion, and a perfite Religion, " which by manifold Acts of Parliament, all " within this Realme are bound to profeſs, to " ſubſcryve the Articles thereof, the Confeſ- " ſion of Faith; to recant all Doctrines and " Errors repugnant to anie of the ſaid Ar- " ticles, *Act* 4. and 9. *Parl.* 1. *Act* 45. 46. " 47. *Parl.* 3. *Act* 71. *Parl.* 6. *Act* 106. " *Parl.* 7. *Act* 24. *Parl.* 11. *Act* 123. " *Parl.* 12. *Act* 194 and 197. *Parl.* 14. " King *James* VI. and all Magiſtrats, " Shreffis, *&c.* on the one Parte, ar or- " dained to ſearch, apprehend, and puniſh " all Contraveners: For Inſtance, *Act* 5. " *Parl.* 1. *Act* 124. *Parl.* 7. *Act* 25. *Parl.* " 11. of King *James* VI. and that notwith- " ſtanding of the King's Majeſtie's Li- " cence on the contrary, which ar diſ- " charged, and declared to be of no Force, " in ſo fair as they tend in anie wayes to the " Prejudice, and hinder the Execution of " the Acts of Parliament againſt Papiſts " and Adverſaries of true Religion, *Act* " 106. *Parl.* 7. King *James* VI. on the " uther Parte, in the 47th *Act*, *Parl.* 3. " King *James* VI. it is declared and or- " dained, ſeing the Cauſe of God's true " Religion, and his Hieneſs's Authoritie " are ſo joyned, as the Hurt of the one is " comoun to both; That none ſall be re- " pute as loyall and faithfull Subjects to " our Soverane Lord or his Authoritie, bot " be puniſhable as Rebellers and Gain- " ſtanders of the ſamyne, who ſall not give " their Confeſſion, and mak ther Profeſſion " of the ſaid true Religion; and that they, " who after Defection, ſall give ther Con- " feſſion of ther Faith now, ſall promeſs to " continew therin in Tyme coming, to " manteane our Soverane Lord's Authori- " tie; and, at the uttermoſt of their Power, " to fortifie, aſſiſt, and manteane the true 1638. " Preachers and Profeſſors of Chriſt's Re- " ligion, againſt whatſoever Enemies and " Gainſtanders of the ſamyne: And nam- " lie, againſt all ſuch of whatſoever Nation, " Eſtate or Degree they be of, that has joyned " and bound themſelfs, or hes aſſiſtit or aſ- " ſiſts to ſett forward and execute the cruell " Decrees of *Trent*, contrair to the Preach- " ers and true Profeſſors of the Word of " God, which is repeated Word by Word " in the Articles of Pacification at *Perth*, " the 23d of *February* 1572, approved by " Parliament the laſt of *April* 1573, rati- " fied in Parliament 1587. and related *Act* " 123. *Parl.* 12. King *James* VI. with this " Addition, that they ar bound to reſiſt all " treaſonable Uproars and Hoſtilities raiſit " againſt the true Religion, the King's Ma- " jeſtie, and the true Profeſſors.

" Lykeas, all Lieges are bound to man- " teane the King's Majeſtie's Royal Perſone " and Authoritie, the Authoritie of Parlia- " ments, without which, nather any Laws, " or lawfull Judicatories can be eſtabliſhed, " *Act* 130. *Act* 131. *Parl.* 8. King *James* " VI. and the Subjects Liberties, who ought " onlie to live and be governed by the King's " Lawes, and the comoun Lawes of this " Realme allanerlie, *Act* 48. *Parl.* 3. King " *James* VI. *Act* 79. *Parl.* 6. King *James* IV. " repeated in the *Act* 131. *Parl.* 8. King " *James* VI. which if they be innovated or " prejudged, the Commiſſion anent the U- " nion of the Two Kingdomes of *Scotland* " and *England* (which is the ſole *Act* of the " 17th *Parl.* of King *James* VI.) declares, " ſuch Confuſion wold inſew, as the Realme " could no more be a free Monarchie, be- " cauſe by the fundamental Lawes, anci- " ent Priviledges, Offices and Liberties of " this Kingdome, not onlie the Princelie " Authoritie of his Majeſtie's Royal De- " ſcent, has bene theſe manie Ages man- " teaned, bot alſo the People's Securitie of " ther Lands, Levings, Rights, Offices, " Liberties and Dignities preſerved; and " therefore, for the Preſervation of the ſaid " Religion, Lawes and Liberties of the " Kingdome, it is ſtatute by the 8th *Act*, " *Parl.* 1. repeatit in the 99th *Act*, *Parl.* 7. " ratifiet in the 23d *Act*, *Parl.* 11. and 114th " *Act*, *Parl.* 12. of King *James* VI. and " 4th *Act* of King *Charles* I. That all Kings " and Princes, at ther Corronation and Re- " ception of ther Princelie Authoritie, ſall " mak ther faithfull Promeſs by ther ſo- " lemne Oath, in the Preſence of the Eter- " nall God, that, induring the haill Courſe " of ther Lyfes, they ſall ſerve the ſamyne " Eternall God to the uttermoſt of their " Power, according as he hes requyred in " his moſt holie Word, conceaved in the " New and Old Teſtaments, and according " to the ſamyne Word, ſall manteane the " true Religion of Chriſt Jeſus, the preach-

" ing

1638. " ing of his holie Word, the true and right " Miniſtration of the Sacraments now receaved and preached within this Realme (according to the Confeſſion of Faith immediately preceeding) and ſall aboliſh and gainſtand all fals Religion contrair to the ſamyne; and ſall rule the People committed to ther Charge, according to the Will and Command of God, revealed in his foirſaid Word, according to the lowable Lawes and Conſtitutions receaved in this Realme, no Wayes repugnant to the ſaid Will of the Eternall God; and ſall procure to the uttermoſt of ther Power to the Kirk of God and haill Chriſtian People, true and perfite Peace in all Tyme cuming: And that they ſall be carefull to roote out of ther Empyre all Heretiques and Enemies to the true Worſhip of God, who ſall be convict by the true Kirk of God of the foirſaid Crymes; which wes alſo obſerved by his Majeſtie at his Corronation in *Edinburgh* 1633, as may be ſene in the Order of the Corronation.

" In obedience to the Commandement of God, conforme to the Practice of the Godlie in former Tymes, and according to the laudable Example of our worthie and religious Progenitors, and of manie yet leving amongiſt us; which wes warrantit alſo by Act of Counſall, commanding a generall Band to be made and ſubſcryved by his Majeſtie's Subjects of all Ranks, for two Cauſes; one wes for defending the true Religion, as it wes then reformit and expreſſed in the Confeſſion of Faith above writtin, and a former large Confeſſion, eſtabliſhed by ſindrie Acts of lawfull Generall Aſſemblies and of Parliament, unto which it haith Relation ſett downe in publict Catechiſmes; and which had bene for manie Years with a Bleſſing from Heaven, preached and profeſſed in this Kirk and Kingdome, as God's undoubted Truth; grounded upon his writtin Word. The uther Cauſe wes for manteaning the King's Majeſtie's Perſone and Eſtate; the true Worſhip of God and the King's Authoritie being ſtraitly joyned, as that they had the ſame Freinds and comoun Enemies, and did ſtand and fall together.

" And finallie, being convinced in our Myndes, and confeſſing with our Mouthes, that the preſent and ſucceeding Generations in this Land is bound to keep the foirſaid Nationall Oath and Subſcription inviolable: We the Noblemen, Barrons, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes, Miniſters, and Comouns underſubſcryving, conſidering diverſ Tymes before, and eſpeciallie at this Tyme, the Danger of the true reformed Religion, of the King's Honour, and of the publict Peace of the Kingdome, by the manifold Innovations and Evils generallie conteaned, and particularlie mentioned in our late Supplications, Complaints and Proteſtations; doe heirby profeſs, and before God, his Angells, and the World, ſolemnlie declare, that with our whole Heartes we agree and reſolve, all the Dayes of our Life, conſtantlie to adhere unto, and defend the foirſaid true Religion, forbearing the Practice of all Innovations, alreadie introduced in the Matters of the Worſhip of God, Approbation of the Corruptions of the publict Government of the Kirk or civill Places and Power of Kirkmen, till they be tryed and allowed in free Aſſemblies and in Parliaments. To labour by all lawfull Meanes to recover the Puritie and Libertie of the Goſpell, as it wes profeſſed and eſtabliſhed before the foirſaid Innovation. 1638.

" And becauſe, after due Examination, we plainlie perceave and undoubtedlie believe, that the Innovations and Evills conteaned in our Supplications and Complaints and Proteſtations, have no Warrant of the Word of God, ar contrarie to to the Articles of the foirſaids Confeſſions, to the Intention and Meaning of the bleſſed Reformers of Religion in this Land, to the above writtin Acts of Parliament, and doe ſenſiblie tend to the re-eſtabliſhing of the Popiſh Religion and Tyrrannie, and to the Subverſion and Ruine of the true reformed Religion, and of our Liberties, Lawes, and Eſtates.

" We alſo declare, that the foirſaid Confeſſions ar to be interpreted, and ought to be underſtood of the foirſaid Novations and Evills, no leſs than if evrie one of them had bene expreſſed in the foirſaids Confeſſions; and that we ar obliged to deteſt and abhore them amongiſt other particular Heads of Papiſtrie abjured therin; and therefore, from the Knowledge and Conſcience of our Dutie to God, to our King and Countrie, without any worldlie Reſpect or Inducement, ſo far as humane Infirmitie will ſuffer; wiſhing a farther Meaſure of the Grace of God for that Effect; We promeſs and ſwear, by the great Name of the Lord our God, to continew in the Profeſſion and Obedience of the foirſaid Religion; that we ſall defend the ſame, and reſiſt all contrairie Errors and Corruptions according to our Vocation, and to the uttermoſt of that Power that God haith put in our Hands, all the Dayes of our Lyfes.

" And in lyk manner, with the ſame Heart we declare before God and Men, that we have no Intention or Deſyre to attempt any Thing that may turn to the Diſhonour of God, or to the Diminution of the King's Greatneſs and Authoritie: bot on the contrair, we promeſs and ſweare, that we ſall, to the uttermoſt of our Power, with our Meanes and Lyfes,

" ſtand

1638. " ſtand to the Defence of our dread Sove-
" rane the King's Majeſtie, his Perſon and
" Authoritie, in the Preſervation and De-
" fence of the foirſaid true Religion, Liber-
" ties and Lawes of the Kingdome; as alſo
" to the mutual Defence and Aſſiſtance e-
" very one of us of an other, in this ſame
" Cauſs of manteaning true Religion and his
" Majeſtie's foirſaid Authoritie with our beſt
" Counſall, our Bodies, Meanes, and whole
" Power againſt all Sorts of Perſons whatſo-
" ever; ſo that whatſoever ſall be done to the
" leaſt of us for that Cauſs, ſall be takin as
" done to us all in generall, and to evrie
" one of us in particular; and that we ſall
" nather directlie nor indirectlie ſuffer our-
" ſelfs to be decoyit or withdrawin by what-
" ſoevir Suggeſtion, Allurment, or Terror
" from this bleſſed and loyall Conjunction;
" nor ſall caſt in any Lett or Impediement
" that may hinder or ſtay any ſuch Reſolu-
" tion as by comoun Conſent ſall be found
" to conduce for ſo gude Ends; bot on the
" contrair ſall, by all lawfull Meanes, la-
" bour to further and promove the ſa-
" myne.

" And if any ſuch dangerous and diviſive
" Motion be made to us by Word or Write,
" we, and evrie one of us, ſall ather ſuppreſs
" it, or, if need be, ſall incontinent make
" the ſame knowin, that it may be tymouſlie
" obviated: Nather doe we fear the foul A-
" ſpertions of Rebellion, Combination, or
" what elſe our Adverſaries, from ther Craft
" and Malice wold put upon us; ſeing what
" we do is ſo weele warranted, and ariſeth
" from an unfeigned Deſire to manteane the
" true Worſhip of God, the Majeſtie of our
" King, and the Peace of the Kingdome,
" for the comoun Happineſs of our ſelfs and
" Poſteritie. And becauſe we cannot luik
" for a Bleſſing from God upon our Proceed-
" ings, except with our Profeſſion and Sub-
" ſcription we joyne ſuch a Lyfe and Con-
" verſation as beſeemeth Chriſtians who have
" renewed their Covenant with God. We
" therefore faithfullie promeſs for our ſelfs,
" our Followers, and all others under us,
" both in publict in our particular Families,
" and perſonal Carriage, to endeavour to
" keep our ſelfs within the Bounds of Chri-
" ſtian Libertie, and to be good Examples
" to others of all Godlineſs, Soberneſs and
" Righteouſneſs, and of evrie Dewtie we
" owe to God and Man.

" And that this our Union and Conjun-
" ction may be obſerved without Violation,
" we call the living God, the Searcher of
" our Heartes to Witneſs, who knoweth
" this to be our ſincere Deſire and unfeign-
" ed Reſolution, as we ſall anſer to Jeſus
" Chriſt in the grete Day, and under the
" Pain of God's everlaſting Wrath, and of
" Infamy, and of Loſs of all Honour and
" Reſpect in this World; moſt humblie be-
" ſeeching the Lord to ſtrengthen us by his
" holie Spirit for this End, and to bleſs our
" Deſires and Proceedings with a happie
" Succeſſe; that Religion and Righteouſ-
" neſs may flowriſh in the Land, to the Glo-
" ry of God, the Honour of our King, and
" Peace and Comfort of us all." 1638.

In Witneſs whereof we have ſubſcryved with our Hands all the Premiſſes, written by *James Davie* Schoolmaſter in *Edinburgh*.

P. S. " The Articles of this Covenant,
" which wes at the firſt Subſcription referred
" to the Determination of the Generall Aſ-
" ſemblie being determined, and therby the
" five Articles of *Perth*, the Government of
" the Kirk by Biſhops, the civill Places and
" Power of Kirkmen, upon the Reaſons and
" Grounds conteaned in the Acts of the Ge-
" nerall Aſſemblie, declared to be unlawfull
" within this Kirk; We ſubſcryve accord-
" ing to the Determination foirſaid."

Remark. As the firſt Solemn League and Covenant as already hinted, coſt the unhappy Queen *Mary* her Life, ſo did the ſecond above ſpecified coſt that unfortunate Prince King *Charles* I. his Life. This Covenant was no ſooner drawn up, than it was ſworn to and ſigned by a Number of the Nobility, Gentry, Citizens, Miniſters, and Perſons of all Ranks; and ſo eager were the People to join therein, as if their eternal Happineſs had thereon depended; and ſome were ſo zealous, that to their Subſcriptions they added, *till Death*; and by other ſhort Sentences intimated, that no terreſtrial Advantage whatſoever, ſhould be able to alienate their Minds from the Proſecution of their Deſigns mentioned in the ſaid Covenant; which is written on a very large Skin of Parchment, of the Length of four Feet, and Depth of three Feet eight Inches; and is ſo crowded with Names on both Sides, that there is not the ſmalleſt Space left for more. Nay, it appears, that when there was but little Room to ſign on, the Subſcriptions were ſhortned by only inſerting the initial Letters of the Covenanters Names; which the Margin and other Parts are ſo full of, and the Subſcriptions ſo very cloſe, that it were a difficult Taſk to number them: However, by a curſory View, I take them to be about five thouſand in Number; and, had there been more Space to ſign in Form, I am of Opinion, they would have amounted to many Thouſands more.

N. B. As Copies of this Covenant were ſent to all the Chief Cities and Towns of the Kingdom to be ſigned, the above was that ſubſcribed in *Edinburgh*.

All Things tending to a Rupture between the King and his *Scotiſh* Subjects, the Common Council of *Edinburgh* granted the following Commiſſions to certain of their Members, to treat with the Nobility, *&c.* concerning the Management of their Affair at this critical Juncture.

" We

1638. Regiſt. XV. f. 57. 13th June.

" We the Baillies (Sir *John Hay*, the " Provoſt, being in the Court Intereſt, did " not attend) Counſall and Communitie of " the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, be thir Preſentis, " mak and conſtitute *James Cochrane*, *Johune* " *Smith*, and *Thomas Paterſon*, conjunctlie " and ſeverallie, our Commiſſioners, to at- " tend at *Edinburgh*, or whatſomevir Plaice " or Plaices ſall be fund expedient for the " Tyme, for reſaving ſuch farder Anſwer or " Anſweris that ſall cum from his Majeſtie, " the Lords of Privy Counſall, or any uthe- " ris his Majeſtie's Commiſſioners concern- " ing our former Supplicatiounes and Com- " plaints againſt the ſaid Service-buik of " Cannonies, hie Commiſſioun, and uther " Innovatiounes and Greivances, particular- " lie expreſſed and generallie conteynit in " our ſaid former Supplicatiounes, and the " Prelates or Parties, as Authors and Con- " tryvers thereof.

" And to give in new Remonſtraces and " preſent new Grievances and Petitiounes to " his Majeſtie, conforme to the lait Cove- " nant ſworne and ſubſcryvit be us: And to " treat, conſult, and reſolve upon ſic Over- " tures and Expedients as may conduce for " furthering the Contents of the ſaid Suppli- " catiounes and Covenants, be all lawfull " Means with the Commiſſioners of the No- " bility, Barounes, Miniſters, and rema- " nent Burrowes, in all Courſes fund by " common Conſent to conduce for ſic good " Ends, promitting faithfullie, that what " our ſaids Commiſſioners conjunctlie and " ſeverallie, ſall richteouſlie doe anent the " Premiſes, to hold firm and ſtabill, obleiſ- " ſing us to abyde at, fulfill and underly the " ſame but Appellatioun, Reclamatioun, or " again calling whatſomevir."

The *Edinburghers*, by the above Proceedings, having, as it were, drawn their Swords againſt their Sovereign, ordered their Citizens to be inſtructed in military Diſcipline, and made all Sorts of Preparations neceſſary for their Defence. And to ſhew their Averſion to the Meaſures lately entered into by the Government, ordered Partition-walls to be rebuilt in *St. Giles*'s Church, in place of thoſe lately pull'd down by Command of the King.

This bold Step of the Citizens induced the Miniſtry to leave no Means unattempted to reclaim them, to which End, *James*, Marquiſs of *Hamilton*, being by the King appointed his Commiſſioner, for holding a Parliament and General Aſſembly in *Scotland*, to compoſe all Differences betwixt him and his *Scotiſh* Subjects; and being arrived in *Edinburgh* for thoſe Purpoſes, on the 2d of *May*, ſent a Letter to the Town Council of the following Tenor.

1639. Ibid. f. 91. 3d May.

Loving Friends,

" Such is and haithe bein his Majeſtie's " tender, fatherlie Caire of this his native " Kingdome, that he haithe bein graciouſlie " pleaſed to indeavoure by manie faire and " calm Wayes to reclayme his diſobedient " Subjects within the ſame: but hitherto all " in vaine; it having producit no better Ef- " fects in divers of them, but the daily in- " creaſing of Inſolencies; and to ſuch ane " Heicht it is growne, that nothing can be " juſtlie expected from his Majeſtie, bot to " uſe his Regall Power by Force: Zit ſtill " ſuch is his Guidneſs and Clemencie, as " that will be the laſt Way he will take, and " then to his greit Greiff. 1639.

" Whairfore he hes bein pleaſed to ſend " me his Commiſſioner to theſe Pairtes a- " gain with full Power and Authoritie to " accommodat theſe Affaires (if it be poſ- " ſibell) in ane peaceabell Way, and to treat " and uſe his guid and dewtiful Subjects " with all Favour and Kyndnes, whereof I " thocht fit to give you Notice, you being " the cheiff and principall Citie of the King- " dome; zit, I may ſay with Sorrow, that " none hes ſhewn themſelfis more refractorie " and diſobedient to his Commands, then " you: But zit ther is Tyme for Repent- " ance; ſuch is his Majeſtie's Clemencie!

" Theſe ar theirfore to deſyre you, that " not onlie your ſelffis, bot that you lyke- " wayes prepair the Hairts of the Commons, " that both you and they may be readie to " reſſeive his Majeſtie's gracious Pleaſure; " which ſall be ſignified unto you (with that " humble and thankfull Obedience) as be- " cometh loyall dewtifull and good Sub- " jects; ſo that, by your good Example, " the reſt of this Kingdome may doe the " lyke; which will be the Meanes for you " to redeime his Majeſtie's Favour which " you have juſtlie loſt, and ſave the ſhed- " ding of much innocent Blood; which both " his Majeſtie and all juſt Men call Heaven " and Earth to Witnes you ar the prin- " cipall Cauſe theirof, as haiffing chieflie " countenanced the Beginners of theſe " Troubles, and which one Day muſt lye " heavilie upon your Conſciences, and call " for juſt Vengance from God and the King, " with the Curſes of manie Innocents, which " by your Meanes will be deſtroyed: Bot I " hope, now at the laſt, you will ſee your " awin Errors, and accept this Meanes of " Reconciliatioun which is now offered unto " you; wherin no Man ſhall joy more than " your verie loving Friend, *J. Hamilton*.

The Common Council having taken this Letter into Conſideration, with the Opinion of their Friends, the Nobility, Gentry, *&c.* thereon returned to the Marquis the following Anſwer.

Pleaſe your Graice,

" As we his Majeſtie's humble and loy- " all Subjects, doe with all Thankfulnes ac- " knowledge, that his Majeſtie's Caire of " his native Kingdome hes bein more ten- " der, and his Majeſtie's Proceidings than " our inraged Enemies (who have bein by Id. ibid.

1639. " all Meanes ſeiking his Majeſtie's Diſho-
" nour and our utter Ruine) could have
" wiſhed. So ar we hairtilie ſorrie, that the
" Suggeſtiounes and Miſinformatiouns of
" our Enemies ſould have prevailed ſo far
" with his Majeſtie, as that our ſelffis, or
" anie uther of his Majeſtie's guid Subjects
" ſould be compted ſo refractorie and diſo-
" bedient as to have deſervit that his Maje-
" ſtie ſould make uſe of anie Power or For-
" ces againſt us, who have bein ſeiking no-
" thing but the Libertie of our Religioun,
" againſt Novations; and that all Queſti-
" ounes might be determined by a Nation-
" al Aſſemblie and Parliament; both which
" were graciouſlie indicted by his Majeſtie,
" and have bein doing nothing but uſing
" Preparatioun for our lawfull and neceſſair
" Defence againſt the threatned Invaſion and
" Hoſtilitie.

" We ar glad that your Graice is come
" hither, as his Majeſtie's High Commiſſi-
" oner, to accommodate Affaires in a peace-
" able Waye, which is the Deſyre of our
" Hairts; and ſeames to us not onlie poſſi-
" bill bot eaſie. Bot we ar heavilie greived
" that your Graice ſuld come againſt your
" native Cuntrie in ſuch a hoſtile Way, as
" may rather provoke than pacifie; and
" does pretend that the Kingdome will doe
" more for Fear of Violence, then for trew
" Loyaltie and Conſcience; of that Dewtie
" which we owe to our dread Soveraynge
" under God; nothing can be required of
" us for our ſelffis, who have the Honour
" to be the cheiff Cittie of this his Majeſtie's
" Kingdome, or for the common Weill, ſo
" far as our Creditt and Power can reach,
" or for giving guid Example to uthers, in
" receaving his Majeſtie's gracious Plea-
" ſure and juſt Commandements with all
" humble and thankfull Obedience; which
" ſall be to the full and moſt cheirfullie
" performit by us.

" But when we haive done the Dewtie of
" good and loyall Subjects (which is next to
" our Dewtie to God Almightie)which haith
" bein our cheifeſt Caire, and whereof we
" haive given all Proofs and examplarie E-
" vidences of it. If it ſhall come to paſs,
" (which the Lord of his Mercie prevent)
" that innocent Blood ſhall be ſhed, then
" let the Curſe come on them, and the Bur-
" den preſs the Conſciences of thoſe who
" haive either bein the principall Cauſers,
" or the Beginners, or the Fomenters of the
" preſent Troubles; for as we haive in this
" Cauſe a guid Conſcience before God, and
" never meant Evil to any Man, far leſs
" to our King; which is our greitt Confi-
" dence and Comfort. So we ar aſſurit to
" be approven of by all juſt and good Men,
" who ar not ignorant of our Proceedings,
" and of the neceſſarie Cauſes of our intend-
" ed Defence.

" Your Grace knows weill what fals Ca-
" lumnies hes bein ſpread againſt us, and we 1639.
" call to God of Heaven and Earth to Wit-
" nes, how the Wayes of trew Information
" (all of which haive bein eſſayed by the No-
" bilitie, Barounes, Burgeſſes, Miniſters,
" and Commons heir, by whoſe ſpeciall Ad-
" vyſe we haive ſent this Anſwer, unto your
" Graice; and who warranted us to make
" knowen thair Mynd with our awin) haith
" bein ſtopped this long Tyme paſt, hum-
" blie and earniſtlie intreating in thair Name
" and our awin, that your Grace would be
" pleaſed to convoy to his Majeſtie's Ears
" the trew Eſtait of Matters as they ſtand,
" and the guid Meaning of the honeſt and
" loyall Hairts of us his Majeſtie's Subjects;
" which will no doubt prove a readier Mein
" of Reconciliatioun, than all the Terrors
" under Heaven; which will obleiſs us to
" prove to the uttermoſt of our Power, your
" Grace's trew and humble Servands; and
" ordaines the Proveſt and Baillies to ſub-
" ſcrive the ſaid Letter, wheranent thir
" Preſents ſhall be unto them a Warrand.
" And be thir Preſents elects and nominates
" *William Gray*, laitt Baillie, and *Thomas Pa-*
" *terſon* Deacon of the Tailzours, Commiſ-
" ſioners for them, for paſſing to the ſaid
" Marquiſs, and delyvering of the ſaid Let-
" ters to his Grace, and ordaines them to
" report their Dilligence heiranent with all
" convenient Dilligence."

The Differences between the King and his *Scotiſh* Subjects continuing to increaſe, his Majeſty ſent the following Letter to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

" Whereas we have thoght fit to ſend Ibid. f. 116.
" ſome Men and Amunitioun to our Caſtell 11th Feb.
" of *Edinburgh*; we do heirby will and com-
" mand you, upon your Aledgeance to us,
" and upon Payne of incurring the Puniſh-
" ment of Hie Treaſoun, not only to ſuf-
" fer the ſaid Men and Amunitioun to be
" forthwith landed, and ſaiflie convoyed in-
" to our ſaid Caſtell, by ſuch Nombers and
" Parcels, and at ſuch Tymes as the Beir-
" ers heirof ſall direct, but likewayes to be
" aiding and aſſiſting in our Service to Cap-
" tain *Cheiſlie*, and Captain *Shipman*, and
" ſuch others with whom we have commit-
" ed the Chairge of tranſporting and delyve-
" ring the ſame.

" And to this Purpoſe, we ſtraitlie chairge
" and command you, to cauſe Bottes to be
" immediatly ſent from *Leith* to oure Ship,
" to reſſaive and bring on Schoire the Men
" and Amunitioun; and when the ſaid Men
" and Amunitioun ſall be landit, to caus
" an ſtrang Gaird to convoy theme ſaiflie,
" and to ſie theme putt in oure ſaid Caſtell;
" and to ſuppreſs and reſiſt any Inſolencies
" or Oppoſitiounes that ſall be maid to this
" oure Service; the Diſturbers whereof we
" do heirby require you to puniſche exam-
" plarlie

1639. " plarlie as in caice of Hie Treaſoun; and " we doe heirby furder will and command " you to give ſpedie Accompt of your Di- " ligence and Proceidings heirin. And that " you faill not in any of the Premiſſes, as " you will anſwer in the contrarie at your " uttermoſt Perill."

Givin at oure Court of *Whythall*, the Twentie twa Day of *Januarii*, 1639.

The Common Council having taken into Conſideration the above Royal Miſſive; to ſhew their Obedience to his Majeſtie's Command, iſſued the following Order.

" Forſameikle as the Proveſt, Baillies and " Counſall, being commandit be his Ma- " jeſtie, to reſſaive certain Men and Amuni- " tioun on Land, which his Majeſtie hes di- " rected hither to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; " and to convoy the ſamyen to the Caſtle " with a ſtrong Guard. And the Counſall, " for Teſtimonie of thair Obedience, being " willing to admitt of the ſaids Men and " Amunitioun, thairfore ordains Proclama- " tioun to paſs throch this Burgh, be Sound " of the Drum; commanding all the Inhabi- " tants of this Burgh, in oure Soverayne " Lord's Name, and in Name and behalf " of the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of " this Burgh, to be in Readines in their beſt " Armour, eache Commander in his owne " Collours to attend the Magiſtrates the " Morne, the Twelfth of this inſtant, at " Aucht of the Cloake in the Morning " as they ſall be commandit, under the " Payne of Twentie Pundis unforgivin."

Ibid. f. 120. 4th March. In this Time of great Danger, the Common Council judged it neceſſary to provide for the Safety of the City by ordering Three hundred Men to be raiſed to guard the Town both by Day and Night, beſides the ordinary Watch; and provided Money for their regular Payment.

The Town Council having, by Letter, acquainted the King of their ready and dutiful Obedience to his Command, his Majeſtie acknowledged his Approbation thereof by the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

Ibid. f. 123. 20th March. " We underſtand by your Letter to us " of the 18th of *February*, that according " to oure Commandement, you cauſed the " Men and Amunitioun laitlie ſent to our " Caſtell of *Edinburgh* to be convoyed thi- " ther; which being for your awin Saiftie, " and to preſerve you from the Diſorders " of ſuch as ar evill affected to our Governa- " ment and your Peace; it concerned you " to further with all Readdines: Nevirthe- " leſs we lyke verie weill the Conformitie " you have ſchewed to oure Pleaſure, and " we take it as ane Argument of your good " Intentioun to comply with your Dewties " in other our Services; which, if we ſall " find reallie performit, you may be confi- " dent that no Enemyes of yours whatſom- " evir (if anie ſuch war with us) ſall have no " Power to ſatle an other Opinioun in us " than that which becomes a juſt and gra- " cious Prince to retein of good and loyall " Subjects. 1639.

" For theſe Nationall Statuttis you men- " tioun, and the common Law of Nature, " which forbid the receiving of any uther " then Natives into the Strenthis of a free " Kingdome, they ar nothing to this Pur- " poſe; ſeing, that by the Unioun of the " two Crownes of both theſe Kingdomes in " the Perſoun of oure late deir Father of " bleſſed Memorie, the *Poſt nati* of *Scotland* " wer declared, and ar ſtill accompted Na- " tives of this Realme of *England*; and ar " as capabill of anie Priviledges and Immu- " nities heir, as anie Subjects whatſomevir " borne in *England*; and manie of them " doe injoy them accordinglie. So by the " ſame Reaſoun, oure Subjects of *Eng-* " *land*, borne ſince the Unioun, ar of richt " to be accompted Natives of oure Realme " of *Scotland*, and to injoy all Priviledges " of free-borne Subjects; whereby your " Objection appears to be wholly without " Foundatioun. This being evident, you " ſie how littill Caus you have of Fears and " Jealouſies, that anie, by procuring hard " and greivous Commandements, do plott " or procure your Ruine, ſeing we intend " nothing bot your Saiftie and Preſervati- " oun."

Givin under oure Signett, at oure Court of *Quhythall* the ſixth Day of *Marche*, in the 15th Zeir of oure Reigne.

Divers Parts of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* being in a ruinous Condition, the Men and Ammunition lately ſent for its Security, could be but of little Service till repaired; wherefore the King in the following Letter injoins the Citizens to be aiding and aſſiſting in putting the ſame in a good State of Defence.

CHARLES R. Id. ibid.

Truſtie and weill belovit, we greit you weill.

" We have laitlie by oure Letter maid " knowin to you, how weill we ar ſatisfied " with your Obedience to oure Commande- " ment, by the Diligence you did uſe, and " the Aſſiſtance you gave to the ſaif and " quiet paſſing of the Men and Munition " which we ſent long ſince for your Securi- " tie, to our Caſtell of *Edinburgh*; and " though we have Reaſoun upoun good " Ground to expect from you though un- " requyred, the lyke Conformitie in anie " Thing may concerne oure Service and " your Good. There being now ane other " Occaſioun preſented by the Fall of ſome " of the Works of the Caſtell thair, wherin " you may by your lyke Reddines confirme " us in that oure gracious Opinioun of you. " We doe heirby call and requyre you, furth- " with to furniſh and ſupplie the Lord *E-* " *trick*, our Governor thair, with Men and

" Matterials

1639. " Matterials, and all Things neceſſarie for " the ſpeidie Reparatioun of theſe Workes; " and to be aiding and aſſiſting to him in " this Service to the uttermoſt of your " Power, Habilitie, and your awin Saiftie " and Honour; of which we ſhall alwayes " have a princelie Cair."

Givin at oure Court of *Whithall* the tenth Day of *Marche*, 1639.

Remark. This compelling the *Edinburghers* to repair the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* at their own Expence, at this dangerous Juncture, when all was in a Flame, and every Thing tending to a Rupture with the King, is very amazing, and not eaſily to be accounted for, unleſs the Miniſtry by this Step intended to precipitate the People into a Rebellion againſt their Sovereign. For the Citizens, inſtead of repairing the ſaid Caſtle, in obedience to the King's Command, the Town Council ordered Five hundred Men to be raiſed to beſiege it, and voted the Sum of Fifty thouſand Pounds for their Maintenance; for the Re-payment whereof, Security was given them by the Committee of Eſtates: And that the ſaid Caſtle was blocked up is evident by the Committee's ordering ſix hundred Men imployed in that Service to continue the Blockade; for which ſignal Services the *Edinburghers* received Letters of Thanks from the Committee, with the Covenanters Army in their Camp, at or near *Duns*, in the County of *Mers* near the *Engliſh* Border.

Ibid. f. 126. 128. 4. & 17th April.

1641. Ibid. f. 192. 319. 21ſt June. 23d Oct. The King having ſignified to the Town Council of *Edinburgh* his Intention of coming to *Scotland* to the Parliament, to be held in this City on the Fifteenth of the approaching Month of *July*; they appointed a Committee to prepare all things neceſſary for his honourable Reception: And as a Teſtimony of their Duty and Affection on this Occaſion, humbly beſought his Majeſty to honour their City with his Preſence at an Intertainment; which being agreed to, the ſumptuous Banquet coſt the City the Sum of Twelve thouſand and ſixteen Pounds, three Shillings and four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money.

1643. Ibid. f. 192. 14th April. By an Act of the Common Council at this Time, the Shops newly erected in the Parliament Cloſe were ordered to be let only to Goldſmiths, Book-binders, Montre (Watch) Makers, and Mathematical Inſtrument Makers.

King *Charles* having obtained great Advantages over the Parliamentary Army of *England*; his Affairs at this Time were in a very flouriſhing Condition; which induced the *Engliſh* Parliament to apply to their *Scotiſh* Friends for Aſſiſtance; who being imbarked in the ſame Cauſe, their Intereſts were inſeparable: Wherefore the States of *Scotland* without Delay, agreed to grant them a powerful Aid. Now it being of the laſt Conſequence to the King to defeat this Reſolution, no Means were left unattempted to render it abortive; and knowing it would greatly redound to his Majeſty's Advantage, to bring over the *Edinburghers* to his Intereſt; the following Letter was ſent to them for that Purpoſe. 1643.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill beloved Counſellor, and truſtie and weill beloved, we greit you weill.

Ibid. f. 298. 26th May. " Since nothing on Earth can be more " dear unto us, than the Preſervation of the " Affection of oure People, and amongs " them none more than thoſe of our native " Kingdome; which, as the long and unin- " terrupted Government of us and oure Pre- " deceſſours over them, doeth give us juſt " Reaſoun in a more near and eſpeciall " Manner to challenge from them: So may " they expect a particular Tenderneſs from " us in every Thing which may contribute " to their Happineſs.

" But knowing what Induſtrie hath bein " uſed (by ſcattering ſeditious Pamphlets, " and imploying private Agentis and In- " ſtrumentis, to give bad Impreſſions of " us and all our Proceidings, under a Pre- " tence of Danger to Religioun and Go- " vernment) to corrupt ther Fidelitie and " Affectiouns, and to ingage them in ane " unjuſt Quarrell againſt us their King. " We cannot therfor but indeavoir to re- " move theſe Jealouſies and ſecure ther " Fearis from all Poſſibilities of any Hazard " to aither of theſe from us. We have " therefor thoght fitt to requyre you to call " togidder your fellow Burgeſſes, and to " put them in mynd of the many Favours " oure Town of *Edinburgh* hath received " from us; which we ſhall be alwayes will- " ing to continew and increas towards them " as Occaſioun ſhall offer; and in oure " Name ſhow them oure Willingnes to give " all the Aſſurances they can deſyre or we " poſſiblie grant (if more can be given than " alreadie is) of preſerving inviolable all " theſe Graces and Favours which we have " of laitt grantit to that our Kingdome.

" And that we doe faithfullie promiſe " never to go in the contrair of any Thing " ther eſtabliſhed, either in the Eccleſiaſti- " call or civill Government; but that we " will inviolablie keip the ſame according " to the Lawis of that oure Kingdome. " And we do wiſh God ſo to bleſs our Pro- " ceidings and Poſteritie, as we doe really " make good and performe this Promiſe. " We hope this will give ſo full Satisfacti- " oun to all who ſhall hear of this oure ſo- " lemn Proteſtatioun, that no ſuch Perſones " as ſtudie Diviſioun, or goes about to " weakin the Confidence betwixt us and " oure People, and juſtlie deſerve the Name " and Puniſhment of Incendiaries, ſhall be " ſheltered from the Hand of Juſtice, and " all ſuch others as ſhall indeavour Peace " and Unitie and Obedience to us and oure

" Lawis,

1643. "Lawis, may expect that Protectioun and "Increas of Favours from us which ther "Fidelity deserves. So expecting your Cair "heirof, we bid you hairtilie fairweill."

From oure Court at *Oxford*, the 21st *April* 1643.

Remark. The King, in this Letter, having in the most gracious and solemn Manner, promised not only to maintain his *Scotish* Subjects in all their Rights, both Ecclesiastical and Civil; and if any thing else could be granted by him, he was ready and willing to give it them. But they having already obtained all they asked for, had no further Demands on their own Account: Wherefore they became Solicitors for their *English* Brethren; to whom his Majesty was likewise willing to have granted such Terms for an Accommodation as were sufficient to have satisfied all Men who had the least Regard to Honour, Justice, and Welfare of their Country: But these Virtues being but little regarded, it plainly appears, it was not for the Rights and Liberties of the People they were fighting, as they speciously pretended, but to satiate the boundless Ambition of a few artful wicked Men their Leaders; who, through Seas of Blood of their infatuated and injured Countrymen, made way to glut their Thirst of Power; of which they were ignominiously stripped, and as it were kicked out of Authority by *Oliver Cromwell*, the pretended Patriot of that Time, who stuck at nothing to aggrandize himself at the Expence of the Laws, Lives, Fortunes, Rights and Privileges of both King and People; and who governed in a more absolute and tyrannical Manner than any King of *England* ever did.

The *Edinburghers*, it seems, unwilling to trust the King notwithstanding of the most gracious Offers above specified, chose rather to continue firm to their Ingagements with the Committee of Estates; and, to guard against the bad Consequences the King's Success might be attended with, pursuant to a Resolution of the said Committee, ordered a Regiment of Foot, to consist of Twelve hundred Men, to be forthwith raised; and, having appointed Officers to command the same, promised to pay them, provided they were not paid by the States of the Kingdom. And, for the greater Dispatch in raising the said Regiment, ordered by Proclamation all the Men within *Edinburgh*, fit to bear Arms, between the Ages of Sixty and Sixteen, to assemble in the *Grayfriers* Church-yard, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning on the *Monday* following, in their best Military Accoutrements.

Ibid. f. 313. 314. 28th 29th Sept.

1645. Coun. Regist. vol. XVI. f. 38. 19th March. *Edinburgh*, since the Defeat of the Parliamentary Army by the Marquis of *Montrose*, being in great Danger, the Town Council, to obviate their Designs against the City, caused Proclamation to be made by beat of Drum, that none of the Inhabitants presume to leave the Town, without Leave of the Magistrates, on the Penalty of One thousand Pounds, Loss of their Freedom, and Forfeiture of all their Effects within *Edinburgh*, to be applied in Defence of the City; and all the Burgesses then absent, to return within the Space of forty eight Hours, under the Penalty aforesaid. 1645.

And, for the greater Security of the Town, in this Time of imminent Danger, all Housholders, within the Space of four Hours, were to give in to the Magistrates the Names and Quality of their several Lodgers, on the Pain of One thousand Pounds, and the Loss of their Freedom for ever. And for the better preventing Mischief by Night, a strong Party of the Train'd-bands were ordered to guard the City from Eight of the Clock in the Evening till Six in the Morning; the Town Wall to be repaired, and a new Port or Gate to be made at the Foot of *Leith* Wynd, and another at the *Pleasants*. Id. Ibid. Ibid. f. 39. 25th March.

The Plague continuing to increase, the Common Council agreed with *Joannes Paulitius* M. D. to visit the infected; for which he was to receive the Sum of Eighty Pounds *Scotish* Money *per* Month. Ibid. f. 43. 10th April.

The Plague at this Time raging in *Edinburgh*, divers Prisoners for Debt in the Tolbooth, were discharged by the Common Council on that melancholy Occasion, by Consent of their Creditors. This being the last Pestilence we read of in this City; may the like never happen again for the Preservation of the Citizens. Ibid. f. 57. 13th Aug.

The Town Council enacted, That the Proprietors of Houses within *Edinburgh* shall, at the approaching Term, remove all Unfreemen from their respective Houses, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of the several Rents due by the said Unfreemen for the Use of the Council; and that none of the Owners of the said Houses, in Time coming, presume to let a House to any Person not free of the City, under the like Penalty.

Remark. If there be not a Mistake in penning the above Act, surely it was a very impolitick Step of the Council's; for, by turning out so great a Number of unfree Gentlemen Housekeepers as must then have been in *Edinburgh*, the Rents must have been greatly reduced, to the no small Loss of the Landlords: Had this Law only extended to Unfreemen Traders, nothing could have been alledged against it.

For aught I can learn, *Edinburgh* never was in a more miserable and melancholy Situation than at present; for by the unparalleled Ravages committed by the Plague, it was spoiled of its Inhabitants to such a Degree, that there were scarce sixty Men left capable of assisting in Defence of the Town in case of an Attack; which the Citizens had never more Occasion to fear than at this Time. Ibid. f. 63. 30th Sept.

1645. Time. For the Army of the Covenanters being routed at *Kilſyth* by that of the King's, under the Marquiſs of *Montroſe* he ſent the Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh* a Letter; whereof the following is a Copy:

Loving Freindis,

Id. ibid. " Notwithſtanding of your former Miſ-
" carriages, and Continuance in this pre-
" ſent Rebellion, quhilk might move us to
" uſe all the Rigor and Severitie you have
" heirby juſtlie deſerved. Theſe ar to will
" and requyre you, in his Majeſtie's Name
" and Authoritie, and as you will teſtifie
" your Loyaltie to his Majeſtie, and ten-
" der your Safetie, that you will immediat-
" lie, efter Sight heirof, enlarge and put to
" Libertie all ſuch of our People as ar Pri-
" ſoners with you, and in particular the Earl
" of *Crawfuird*, and Lord *Ogilvie*, with
" all others within the Tolbuith and di-
" rect them to the Army; which if you doe,
" you ſall be aſſured not onlie to have your
" bygane Enormities paſt and forgott, bot
" to have all the Favour and Protectioun
" from us you can aither expect or deſerve
" heirefter. Bot if you refuiſs or neglect,
" you ſall obliedge us to uſe all the juſt Re-
" centment agains you and your Toun by
" Fire and Sword, that can be uſed agains
" Rebells and principall Fomenters of ſo
" treaſonable and unnaturall Rebellioun.
" Thus expecting your reddie Performance
" and reall Obedience hereunto, we raſt
" your loveing Freind." *Sic ſubſcribitur,*
Montroſe.

From the Camp at *Bothwell*, 19th *Auguſt*, 1645.

Id. ibid. This Letter occaſioning great Confuſion in *Edinburgh*, the Common Council aſſembled in order to deliberate thereon: And having conſidered the diſmal Situation of their Affairs, by the Defeat of their Army at *Kilſyth*, the miſerable and fenceleſs State their City and Caſtle were reduced to by Peſtilence and Famine, the Inability of their Friends to aſſiſt them, the great Riches in the Towns of *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, which could not be removed becauſe of the Plague, the National Magazine of Military Stores, and the Records of the Kingdom, together with the great Number of State and other Priſoners in the Town's Priſons, who, becoming deſperate for Want of Money and Proviſions, (little or none of the laſt being brought to the City by reaſon of the Peſtilence) threatned to kill their Keepers, to favour their Eſcape, and prevent their being ſtarved. Theſe Things being duely conſidered, the Citizens thought fit to comply with *Montroſe*'s Demands.

1646. King *Charles* being arrived with the *Scotiſh* Army at *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*, Propoſitions were ſent to him by the Parliament of *England* for accommodating all Differences between him and his *Engliſh* Subjects; on which Occaſion, Commiſſioners were ſent by the States of *Scotland* to perſuade his Majeſty to comply with the ſame. And the *Edinburghers*, being likewiſe willing to contribute all in their Power towards the deſirable Work of Peace, ſent the following Petition to the King. 1646.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie, the humble Petition of the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſell of Edinburgh, *the Repreſentative Bodie thereof conveened in Counſell.*

Ibid. f. 119. 15th July. " Wheras by your Majeſtie's gracious
" Proclamatioun maid heir, declairing your
" pious and Royall Reſolutiouns for ſettling
" Religioun and Peace in theſe afflicted
" Kingdomes: The Petitioners bleſſeth God,
" wha hes put theſe Thoghtis in your Ma-
" jeſtie's Royall Heart, and does ſtill pray
" Almightie God to confirme them; and
" in his Wiſdome and Power to aſſiſt your
" Majeſtie in the diligent and tymeous Pro-
" ſecutioun of the ſame. As for this Cittie,
" the humble Petitioneris acknowledge it
" their Dewtie to teſtifie to your Majeſtie,
" and all the World, that according to their
" many Proteſtatiounis and ſolemne Cove-
" nants, they doe ſtill, as they evir did, in-
" tertein the Conſcience of all Royall and
" native Dewtie to your Majeſtie, from
" which they ſall nevir depart. And ther-
" for, from the lyk Senſe of Dewtie, the
" Petitioners doe moſt humblie ſupplicate
" your Majeſtie in this Joyncture of Tyme,
" at which they conceave both Parliamentis
" ar to give in to your Majeſtie Propoſiti-
" ouns for ane happie Peace.

" That it would pleaſe your Royal Wiſ-
" dome to take this Opportunity to make
" the beſt Uſe of their wholſome Counſells
" for ſettling trew Religioun and Peace in
" all your Kingdomes; and for ſtrength-
" ning the Unioun of the twa Natiouns with
" your Majeſtie and betwixt themſelffis;
" wherby we ar confident Glorie ſall re-
" douud to God, Honour and Happines
" to your Majeſty and Royall Poſteritie,
" and Comfort to all your Majeſtie's good
" Subjectis; for which we ſall be earniſt in
" Prayer to Almightie God, as in all boun-
" den Dewtie becomes your Majeſtie's moſt
" humble, moſt faithfull, and obedient Sub-
" jects."

In this Year, a Draught or View of *Edinburgh* being made by *James Gordon*, Miniſter of *Rothemay*, by Order of the Common Council, they ordered the Sum of Five hundred Marks to be paid him for the Pains and Trouble he had been at in making the ſame. 1647. Ibid. f. 172. 2d April.

CHAP. VI.

Comprehends the Tranſactions of the Edinburghers *towards the Cloſe of King* Charles I.'s *Reign, with the famous Caſe between the Common Council and General Aſſembly;*

1648. *Assembly; with a Relation of the City's Affairs during the Reign of King* Charles II.

Ibid. f. 282. 1st June. THE Acts of Common Council hitherto made against wearing of Plaids, having had but little Effect, it was at this Time by the said Council further enacted, That all Women, of what Condition sover, presuming to wear Plaids about their Heads, in the Streets, Churches, or Market-places, to forfeit their said Plaids, and to be otherwise punished at the Discretion of the Magistrates; and injoined the Town's Officers and Members of the City Guard to seize the Plaids of all Offenders to their own Use. And if any of the said Officers proved remiss or negligent on that Occasion, to be put in Dures, and deprived of their Offices.

Ibid. f. 36. 8th Sept. Affairs in *England* appearing with a gloomy Aspect, portended approaching Troubles; which being taken into Consideration by the Ministry, the Lord Chancellor *Loudoun*, on this Occasion, ordered the Provost of *Edinburgh* to call a Common Council; which being met, he repaired thither, and acquainted them with the great Danger that Religion, King, and Country were in; and how that a Number of the Nobility, Gentry, and Persons of Distinction, out of their great Zeal, had held divers Meetings for Defence of the Nation; therefore expected that the *Edinburghers* now would not be less backward than formerly in giving their Assistance in this Time of imminent Danger; and if they would raise a Regiment of Five or six hundred Men, and provide for their Maintenance for the Space of ten or fifteen Days, they should have the Nomination of Officers; and that the Time being pressing, they ought with the utmost Diligence and Dispatch to accomplish the same.

This Speech being by the Town Council taken into Consideration, they returned for Answer, That they would use their best Indeavours to fit out a Regiment of Men with Dispatch, and to provide for them during the Time above mentioned. This Answer being very acceptable to the Chancellor, he returned them Thanks for their ready and dutiful Compliance.

The Town Council not fulfilling their Promise of Dispatch, in raising the aforesaid Regiment, the Chancellor was highly irritated at their Indolence and Remissness; as will appear by the following dreadful Message.

Id. ibid. "I did not expect certainlie, but that ac-
"cording to your Promeis you would have
"chosin your Commanderis, and in par-
"ticular have provided Maintenance for
"your Officeris and Sodgeris before the dis-
"solving of your Meitting wherin their you
"have failled. Thairfoir, these are to re-
"quyre you to draw all your Companies
"presentlie to the *Abbey* Close, and draw
"out of them Sex hundreth Sodgeris of
"your best and ablest Men to march weill
"armed and provydit with Ammunitioun
"to the Randevous at *Leith* agine Nine a
"Cloak in the Morning this Day, under
"Paine of Death, the Los of your wholl
"Money, Goods and Liberties. And that
"able and faithfull Commanderis be sent
"furth with your Sodgeris."

Given at *Edinburgh* 9th *September*, 1648.

Signed, (*Loudoun*) Cancel.

1648. This frightful Message being taken into Consideration by the said Council, they unanimously resolved to comply with the Chancellor's Order, by raising a Regiment to consist of Six hundred Men; which being performed within the Space of three Days, each Man was to have Eight Pence *per* Day, and a Month's Pay in Advance; and appointed Baggage Horses for their Service: And on the 13th of *September*, the said Regiment marched to join the Army at *Falkirk*, whence the said Chancellor sent a Letter to the Common Council; whereof the following is a Copy.

My Lord Provest and Baillies,

Ibid. f. 39. 14. Sept. "Our Armie being in great Necessitie
"for Want of Intertainment, we doe thair-
"foir desyre your Lordship to have a speci-
"al Cair to hasten hither all the Provisiouns
"of Bread and Cheis, or uther Victualls ne-
"cessarie for the Use of the Armie. And
"also to be assisting to Sir *James Stewart*,
"*Johne Denholme*, and *Robert Lockhairt*,
"who are commandit to goe actuallie a-
"bout the Performance thairof; all which
"you are requyred to doe, as you will an-
"swer the contrair at your outmost Perill.
"And for your Obedience heirin, these sall be
"your sufficient Warrand; and according
"as you behave your selves heirin, so sall
"you be esteemed."

1649. A National Agreement being entred into against the *English* Sectaries in Favour of the Royal Cause, the *Edinburghers* went heartily into the same; and an Army being to be raised, their *quota* amounted to no less than Twelve hundred Men. But the City being still thin of Inhabitants, occasioned by the late dreadful Ravages committed by the Plague, the Town Council agreed to give Forty thousand Pounds *Scotish* Money in lieu thereof. But the Army which was commanded by the Duke of *Hamilton*, being defeated at *Worcester* by *Oliver Cromwell* some Time after, the Committee of States sent the following Letter to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

Ibid. f. 227. 12th May.

Coun. Regist. vol. VII. f. 61. 10th Oct. "These are to requyre the Lord Provest
"of *Edinburgh*, to have ane speciall Cair for
"making guid the Engadgment of this
"Committee to the Kingdome of *England*;
"and, for ane guid Example to the rest of
"the Kingdome, to sie that the Act of this
"Committee given the fourt of *October*, and
"sent

1649. " ſent be ſome of thair Number to the " Toun Counſell, be punctuallie obeyed and " obſerved, by thair not ſuffering any who " hes bein acceſſorie to the lait Engadg- " ment, to ſitt in the Toun Counſell, or " any other Court belonging to them as " Memberis or Clerkis; and that they com- " municat this unto the Toun Counſell, and " returne to this Committee ane ſpeedie Ac- " compt of thair exact Diligence and Obedi- " ence heirunto, as they will be anſwerable; " and uppoun the Certificatioun befoir ex- " preſt to them." Signed

Loudoun Cancel.

Although the Forty thouſand Pounds above mentioned, ſaid to be paid by the *Edinburghers* in lieu of the Twelve hundred Men they were to have ſent to the Army aforeſaid, was Money borrowed by the Common Council; yet the Town Council at this Time not only diſclaimed the ſaid Ingagement on which account the Money was raiſed, but abſolutely refuſed to pay the Town's Creditors who lent the ſame; and reſolved to defend themſelves againſt all Actions or Suits that ſhould be brought againſt them on that account. And to try whether Conſcience had any Concern in this Affair, applied to the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly as proper Caſuiſts in this Caſe, by the following Petition.

To the Right Reverend the Comiſſioun of the Generall Aſſemblie, the Deſire of the Lord Proveſt, Baillies and Counſell of Edinburgh,

Humblie ſheweth,

Ibid. f. 215. 21ſt Dec. " That wheras thair ar ſome Perſones that " ſeik Payment of ſome Pairt of the Four- " tie thowſand Pund, borrowed be the Ma- " giſtrattis and Counſell for the tyme, for " the lait unlawfull Engadgment, and ar " ſueing Executioun of thair Bandis agains " us, who did petitioun agains the bor- " roweing of that Money, and wha ſince " have diſclaim'd and repealled all Actis " maid to that Purpoſe, and have vowed " and promeſed befoir God, to doe nae- " thing that may make wus or this Toun " acceſſorie thairunto.

" It is therfoir our humble Deſyre to be " reſolved by your Worſhips, whither in " Conſcience we ſould pay any Pairt of the " ſaids Soumes, or if rather we ſould not " legallie defend ourſelffis and this Burgh " from Payment therof; and that you may " be pleaſed to aſſiſt us befoir the Lordis of " Seſſioun, and any other Judge competent " for our Liberatioun.

To this Petition, the Commiſſion, to their perpetual Reproach, returned the following Anſwer.

Ibid. 27th Dec. " Concerning the Caice proponed unto " the Comiſſioun of the General Aſſemblie " by the Proveſt, Baillies and Counſell of " *Edinburgh*, whither the ſaids Proveſt, " Baillies and Counſell ſould in Conſcience " pay anie Pairt of the Fourtie thouſand " Pound borrowed be the Magiſtrattis and " Counſell of *Edinburgh* for the tyme, for " the lait unlawfull Engadgment; it is " the Judgment of the Comiſſioun, that " the Proveſt, Baillies and Counſell of *E-* " *dinburgh*, who propones this Caſe, ſould " not in Conſcience pay any Pairt of the " foirſaid Soume, nor interpoſe thair Au- " thoritie for paying of the ſame: But in " regard of the Sinfulneſs and Unlawful- " neſs of the ſaid Engadgment; and in re- " gaird of thair Petitioun againſt the bor- " rowing of that Money; and in reſpect of " thair diſclameing and repealling all Actis " maid to that Purpoſe, and of thair Vowes " and Promiſes befoir God, to doe nothing " that may make them or the Toun of *E-* " *dinburgh* acceſſorie therto: They are " bound in Conſcience not to be acceſſorie " to the Payment therof, unles they would " involve themſelffis in the Guilt of Ac- " ceſſioun unto, and Complyance with the " lait unlawfull Engagdment; and make " open Profeſſioun befoir the World, that " they have not been real in thair Peti- " tiouns, and that they have but mocked " God in thair former Vowes and Promiſes; " which yet is not to be underſtood, as if " we therby meanit to obſtruct any juſt and " legall Perſute, that the Creditors may " have agains any particular Perſones who " were inſtrumentall and active in borrow- " ing the ſame." Signed *J. Ker.*

Edinburgh 27th *December*, 1649.

Remark. This ſurely is the moſt iniquitous and deteſtable Anſwer that ever was deviſed, eſpecially by an Aſſembly of Men who aſſumed the Title of *Chriſtian Divines*, which is plain they had little Right to; for, by ſpurning at the Almighty, who is Juſtice itſelf, deſtroying the Laws, which are the ſacred Fences of our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, and by baniſhing Juſtice, introduce Libertiniſm, and all Sorts of Wickedneſs, which is the Bane of Virtue, and Enemy to every Thing which is valuable and dear to Men. Theſe are the Men who, by their wicked Practices, have given room to ſuſpect, that under the Cloak of Religion, they plunged their Country into a bloody and deſtructive War, wherein an infinite Number of their innocent and injured fellow Subjects were ſacrificed, our Country laid waſte, and their own Hierarchy at lait ſubverted!

1650. *Oliver Cromwell*, with the *Engliſh* Army, being incamped near to *Pentland-Hills*, about three Miles beſouth *Edinburgh*, and the *Scotiſh* Army then lying in the Meadow, on the Eaſtern Side of *Corſtorphin*, to obſerve their Motions; whence they were removed and drawn up on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid Village, as will appear by the following Letter ſent by the Lord Chancellor to the Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

My

1650. Loud. Let. in Arch. Edin.

My Lord Proveſt,

" The beſt Service you can do your Bre-
" thren, is to ſend out Bread and Chees,
" or other Meat to give them for this Night
" and the Morrow Morning, for they will
" ſeek no more untill the Lord deliver us
" and them, or declare his Pleaſure in the
" contrary. Send out the Baxters with
" their own Bread, and Hors together; ac-
" commodat them all that you can, for tru-
" ly they deſerv it, and God is hitherto with
" them to our Comfort. Send your Pro-
" viſions in by the other Side of *Curſtorphin*;
" we ar drawn up from beweſt *Curſtorphin*
" Meadow to the Weſt along the Bray Syd.
" Let Mr. *Jhon Drummond* cum along with
" it, to diſtribut and order it rightlie. You
" are deſired to ſtand to your Arms; ply the
" Lord and his Throne with ſtrong Prayers
" and Supplication for us and for his Caus:
" It is eaſie with him, if he will, to deliver
" us; and there is noe Help for us but in
" his Name."

We commend you to God, and reſts your aſſured Friends.

Signed, *Loudoun.*

Directed, *For the Lord Proveſt, and Baillyies of* Edinburgh, in haſt.

News being arrived of the Defeat of our Army at *Dunbar*, on the 4th of *September*, by *Oliver Cromwell*; the Lord Chancellor, on this melancholy Occaſion, ſent the following Letter to the Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

My Lord,

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVII. f. 291. 292. 24th Dec.

" The Committee of Eſtates taking into
" Conſideration, what may be your Condi-
" tion on the Enemies Approache to the
" Toun of *Edinburgh*, hath appoyntit me to
" acquaint you, that it is their Deſire, in
" caice you find not theſe People which ar
" left in *Edinburgh*, both willing and able
" to defend it, (as we ſuppoſe they ar not)
" that ſo ſoone as the Enemie makes a neir
" Approache to the Toun, that you cannot
" ſtay without Hazard of being under their
" Power, you retire yourſelf hither, where
" the Committee conceaves you may be
" uſefullie imployed in advancing the pu-
" blict Service, from which you cannot bot
" expect to be diſenabled, if you ſould re-
" maine in any Place that ſall come under
" the Enemies Power; ſo expecting your
" Obedience heirin, we reſt your affection-
" ate Friends." *Sic ſubſcribitur,*

Loudoun, Cancell.

Stirling, 5th *September*, 1650.

1650.

1651. Ibid. f. 288. 289. 290. 5th Dec.

In this diſmal Situation of Affairs, there were neither Magiſtrates or Common Council in *Edinburgh*, from the ſecond of *September*, *anno* 1650, to the fifth of *December*, 1651; at which Time, Lyts or Liſts of new Deacons being agreed on, and preſented to the Council, on the tenth of the ſaid Month of *December*, as were alſo thoſe of the Merchants and Trades Counſellors; but the Election of the Magiſtrates was deferred till the fifteenth of the ſame Month; and the Common Council having met on the Seventeenth, put off the Election till the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners in *Scotland*, who were to ſettle all Things relating to the Government of the Kingdom and City of *Edinburgh*. In the mean time, Major General *Lambert* publiſhed the following Order for aſſeſſing the Towns of *Edinburgh* and *Leith*.

1651.

" Upon the Payment of Twa hundreth Ibid. f. 291.
" Punds *Sterling* by the Inhabitants and He- 17th Dec.
" retors of the Burgh of *Edinburgh* and
" Town of *Leith*, at or befoir the twentie
" firſt of this inſtant *December*, to Mr. *Ro-*
" *bert Sympſone*, Collector of the Shyre of
" *Edinburgh*; the ſaid Inhabitants and He-
" retors of the Burgh and Town aforeſaid,
" ſall be reſpited and diſcharged from pay-
" ing the Proportion of Aſſeſſment laid up-
" on them by the lait Warrand of Aſſeſſ-
" ment, untill farder Order from me; and
" Mr. *Sympſone* Collector is accordinglie to
" take notice hereof.

Given under my Hand and Seal the 16*th of* December, 1651.

Signed, *Lambert.*

In obedience to the above Order, a Com- Id. ibid.
mittee was appointed by the Town Council for raiſing the ſaid Sum, which in *Scotiſh* Money amounting to the Sum of Two thouſand four hundred Pounds, it was proportioned on the ſeveral Diſtricts as follows, *viz. Edinburgh*, 1732*l. South Leith*, 334*l. North Leith*, 100*l.* 4*s. Canongate*, 217*l.* 2*s.* and the *Pleaſants*, 16*l.* 14*s.*

The above being only an Aſſeſſment for Ibid. f. 292.
one Month, it was continued by *Lambert*; 24th Dec.
and the following Regulation made by the Committee for raiſing the ſame, to be a ſtanding Rule in all Times coming, *viz.* for every Hundred Pounds, *Edinburgh* is to pay the Sum of 72*l.* 3*s.* 4*d. South Leith*, 13*l.* 18*s.* 4*d. North Leith*, 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d. Canongate*, 9*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* and the *Pleaſants*, 13*l.* 11*s.*

1652.

The *Engliſh* Commiſſioners for ſettling Ibid. f. 295.
the *Scotiſh* Affairs being arrived at the Town 20th Jan.
of *Dalkeith*, a Committee of the Citizens, conſiſting of Three Merchants and Three Tradeſmen, were appointed to attend and invite them to *Edinburgh*, and to ſolicit them for a Magiſtracy as formerly. The Deputation being returned, they acquainted the Council, that the Commiſſioners deſired to ſee the original Grants, whereby the *Edinburghers* were impowered to chuſe their Magiſtrates, for their better Regulation in this Affair; which being taken into Conſideration, the Council on the 27th of *January* ordered, that their Charter of the Year 1636, the Decreet-arbitral or Sett of the Town of the Year 1585, and the Ratification

1652. tion thereof ſhould be ſent to the ſaid Commiſſioners.

Ibid. f. 296. 30th Jan. The Deputies aforeſaid having delivered the above mentioned Writings to the Commiſſioners at *Dalkeith*; and being returned with their Anſwer, deſired to know, whether the Council would then have it laid before them, or defer it till the next Meeting, when the Provoſt, and all the Members of Council might be preſent, which was agreed to. Purſuant to this Agreement, the Town Council being aſſembled on the 11th of *February*, *John Bynnie*, one of the ſaid Deputies, delivered to them a Paper; of which the following is a Copy.

Decimo Februarii, 1652.

Id. ibid. "At a Meeting of the Neighbours in the "Parliament-houſe, conforme to the Or- "der underwritten, the haill Neighbours "being warned be the Officers of Dire- "ctioun and Order of *Robert Sympſone*, "commiſſionat to that Effect, there con- "veined of the Members of the lait Coun- "ſell the Perſons aftermentionat (the reſt "being abſent) as follows: *John Bynnie* "Baillie, *Archibald Tod*, *James Ruchaid*, "*David Wilkie*, *Andro Bryſſone*, *Andro Ram-* "*ſey*, Merchants, and *James Lawſone* Tai- "lyer, together with the Deakens of Craftis, Ibid. f. 297. 11th Feb. "*Gilbert Sommerwell*, of the Tailyers;" and of other Citizens, Sixty three Merchants and Seventy Craftſmen named, beſides many others not named; "before whom ap- "peared the above named *Robert Sympſone*, "and delivered to *John Bynnie* (Speaker to "the Meeting) Two Papers; one, a Let- "ter from the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners to the "ſaid *Robert Sympſone*; the other a Meſ- "ſage to the Citizens of *Edinburgh*; the "Contents of the former was as followeth."

Sir,

Id. ibid. "Repoſing ſpeciall Truſt in you, we "have thought fitt to ſend thoſe incloſed "Warrants to you, being Two; and doe "herby authoriſe and appoynt you with all "poſſible Speid to convein the Heretors, "Rentalleris, Burgeſſes and Nighbours of "the Shyres and Burghs (of which you are "Collector) at ſome fit Place, and thair to "delyver the incloſed to them reſpectively; "and further, to give us an Accompt of "what is done hierupon, not doubting of "your utmoſt Diligence in a Matter of ſo "great Importance. We reſt your loving "Friends."

O. St. John, *H. Same*, *J. Lambert*, *Ri. Deane*, *J. Fenwick*, *Ri. Salwey*, *George Monck*, *Robert Titchborne*.

Dalkeith, 20th *January*, 1651.

And the Tenor of the Meſſage, or Order to the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, was as follows:

By the Commiſſioners of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England, *for ordering and managing Affaires in* Scotland.

Id. ibid. "The Parliament of the Commonwealth "of *England* having declaired their Inten- "tiouns concerning the Settlement of *Scot-* "*land*, and appoynted us the Commiſſion- "ers to publiſhe and make knowen the ſame "to the People of this Natioun: And to "uſe our Indevoir, whereby the ſaid Settle- "ment may with moſt Satisfactioun and "Speid be effected, and the whole Iſland "throw the Goodneſs of God broght to ane "hapie and laſting Peace. 1652.

"We do therefoir, by virtue of the "Power on that Behalf given us, authoriſe "and requyre you to meitt in ſome conve- "nient Place within your Burgh, and there "to nominat and elect Two Perſones of "Integritie and good Affectioun to the "Weelfair and Peace of this Iſland; which "ſaid Perſones ſo elected, with full Power on "your Behalf, for tranſacting the Premiſſes, "are to be with us at *Dalkeith* upon the 12th "Day of *February* nixt, being *Thurſday*."

Given under our Hands at Dalkeith *this Twentie Day of* January, 1651.

To the Burgeſſes and Nighbours of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*.

Signed, *Ol. St. John*, *J. Lambert*, *H. Same*, *Ri. Deane*, *Robert Tichborne*, *J. Fenwick*, *Ri. Salwey*, *George Monck*.

N. B. The ſeemingly miſtaken Dates of the two next above Letters, is owing to the Difference of the *Engliſh* Stile at that Time.

Ibid. f. 298. 11th Feb. The above Letter and Order being read, *John Bynine*, the Preſes or Speaker deſired the Aſſembly to proceed to the Election of two Commiſſioners purſuant to the ſaid Order or Warrant. The Rolls being brought in for calling over the Names of the Citizens then aſſembled, it was by ſome alledged, that this Method of proceeding would be very tedious as well as occaſion great Confuſion; wherefore the Majority were for taking the Opinion of the People then aſſembled, whether the Town's Deputies to be ſent to *Dalkeith* ſhould be choſen by them, or the Election referred to the Members of the late Council; which being put to the Vote (and the ſaid Members precluded from giving their Suffrages) it was carried by a great Majority (there being only eleven Diſſentients) for the ſaid Members to chuſe the ſaid Deputies. This Point being ſettled, the Speaker declared to *Robert Sympſone*, that the Citizens were willing to give due Obedience to the above Order, by aſſembling and attempting to elect two Commiſſioners; yet, as the Convention did almoſt unanimouſly refer the Choice to the Members of the late Council, conform to antient Cuſtom, they took Inſtruments thereon, and appointed the Council to meet the next Day for that Purpoſe.

Id. ibid. The Council being met, purſuant to the Act of Convention, they choſe for the Town's Deputies, *John Denhame*, Merchant, and

1652. and *James Fairbairne*, Goldſmith, and impowered them, under the City Seal, to repair to, and attend the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners at *Dalkeith*; but *Denhame* refuſing to accept, Inſtruments were taken thereon; which, together with his Commiſſion, were ſent by *Fairbairne* to the ſaid *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, to ſhew the Council's Obedience to their Order aforeſaid.

Ibid. f. 299. 14th Feb. *Fairbairne* being returned from *Dalkeith*, acquainted the Council with his Tranſactions at that Place; which being to the Satisfaction of the Citizens, they ordered him back for an Order to elect a Deputy in lieu of *Denhame*; which being obtained, he delivered it to the Council, who were thereby again impowered to chuſe two Perſons of Integrity, well affected to the Welfare and Peace of the Iſland, to meet them at *Dalkeith*, as formerly injoined.

Ibid. f. 300. 18th Feb. The Council, in obedience to the new Order, choſe *William Thomſone*, and the ſaid *James Fairbairne* for their Deputies, with a Power for them as aforeſaid, to treat with the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners on Affairs relating to *Edinburgh*; and ordered the Town Council occaſionally to meet, to aſſiſt the ſaid Deputies with their Advice, without limiting the Number which ſhall meet, or confining them to a *Quorum*.

Ibid. f. 301. 4th March. On the fourth of *March*, two Writings from the Deputies at *Dalkeith* were delivered to the Council, the one on Paper, dated the 27th of *February*, was intitled *The Town's Protection*; the other on Parchment, of the Date, *March* the ſecond, was called *The Charter for electing of Magiſtrates*; which being read, the Queſtion was put, Whether the Council ſhould chuſe the Magiſtrates, (without the Conſent of the collective Body of the Citizens) according to antient Cuſtom, and the true Senſe and Meaning of the aforeſaid Charter. But the Charter and Protection not being recorded in the Council Regiſter, cannot oblige the Reader with Copies thereof.

Ibid. f. 302. 5th March. However, though by what has been ſaid, the Council appears to have been veſted with the Power of Election; yet ſome trifling Objections being ſtarted by certain Perſons, by a Propoſition and Proteſtation, they were rejected; as was alſo a Motion for the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners to appoint Magiſtrates for the enſuing Year: Whereupon the Aſſembly proceeded to the Election of Perſons to ſupply the Places of ſuch Members of the Council as were either abſent or Diſſentients, conforme to the Powers above mentioned; and on the fifth of *March*, agreed to the Choice of Deacons and Counſellors made on the tenth of the preceeding Month of *December*, according to the ſeveral Acts of Election on that Day. And on the ninth Day of the ſaid Month of *March*, elected the Magiſtrates for the remaining Part of the Year, who having accepted their reſpective Offices, took the Oath required on that Occaſion, in Preſence of *Henry Whaley*, Judge Avocate, deputed by the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe. 1652.

Ibid. f. 359. 15th Dec. *Martin Leith*, one of the Town's Creditors, in the Forty thouſand Pounds borrowed by the Common Council for the Ingagement above mentioned; applied to the Parliament for Aſſiſtance to recover the Money due to him from the City of *Edinburgh* on that Account; which was readily granted, by obliging the Prieſt-ridden Town Council to pay the ſaid Debt, contrary to the wicked and deteſtable Judgment of the iniquitous Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly aforeſaid.

On the Arrival of the melancholy News at *Edinburgh*, of *Oliver Cromwell*'s having defeated the *Scotiſh* Army at *Dunbar*, in the Year 1650, the City was thrown into the greateſt Miſery and Diſtreſs, by being deſerted by its Magiſtrates, principal Citizens, Miniſters, and greateſt Part of its Inhabitants; which, putting an End to all Government, all was in the greateſt Diſtraction and Confuſion. In this lamentable Condition, the prudent Part of the remaining Citizens, to prevent the Ruin of the Town by the Populace, judged it neceſſary to have at leaſt a Shew of Government; wherefore they prevailed on the People to aſſemble, and chuſe from amongſt themſelves a Committee to manage the Affairs of the City, and to treat of ſuch Matters with *Cromwell* and his Troops then quartered in the Town, as were neceſſary in their then unhappy Circumſtances; to which End, they choſe thirty of the moſt experienced and judicious Perſons of their Number, who managed the publick Concerns with ſuch Moderation, Prudence, and Sagacity, for the Space of fifteen Months, that at the Reſtoration of the Common Council, they not only received Thanks for the ſame, but to their Honour, their Tranſactions during that Time, were confirmed by the ſaid Council. 1653. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVIII. f. 14. 6th April.

Ibid. f. 22. 61. 67. 2d. May. 9th Nov. 21ſt Dec. The *Edinburghers* having got new Maſters, they addreſſed *Oliver Cromwell* for his Favour; which it ſeems he granted, by the Common Council's writing him a Letter of Thanks for his Kindneſs; but neither the Addreſs or Letter being recorded, am in the dark in reſpect to the Contents of both. However, I am of opinion, that the Favour granted by *Cromwell* to the Citizens at this Time, was a Duty of a Plack on the Pint of Beer and Ale. And *Cromwell* having ſoon after reſtored to the *Edinburghers* the Town of *Leith*, they gave him a Bond of Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, to take care of his military Magazine over their Weighhouſe in that Place.

The Common Council of *Edinburgh* having met on the 23d of *September*, to chuſe Magiſtrates for the Year inſuing, the Provoſt produced a Letter from Colonel *Lilburne*,

1653. Ibid. f. 52. 23d Sept. *burne*, Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Scotland*, directed as followeth.

For the Right Honourable, the Provoſt, and Baillies of Edinburgh.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" The Councill of State having com-
" manded me to give you Notice, that they
" think it fit, that the Civil Officers in the
" Shyres and Corporations of this Natioun
" that are now in Office, ſould be continued
" untill there ſall be farder Order from the
" Councill for making of new Elections. I
" deſire you to take Notice thereof accord-
" inglie."

From your Lordſhip's Friend and Servand, *Rect. Lilburne.*

Dalkeith, 17th of *September*, 1653.

Ibid. f. 53. 28th Sept. The Convention of Boroughs having met at *Couper of Fife* without acquainting the Commander in Chief of the *Engliſh* Troops in *Scotland* with their ſitting, they were compelled to diſperſe. And the Town Council of *Edinburgh* having obtained the Conſent of the ſaid Commander, for a Convention of certain of the ſaid Boroughs to be held in this City on the 25th of the approaching Month of *October*, they ordered their Town Clerk to iſſue Letters or Warrants to the Towns of *Dundee*, *Aberdeen*, *Stirling*, *Linlithgow*, *St. Andrew's*, *Glaſgow*, *Haddington*, *Dyſart*, *Kirkaldie*, *Montroſe*, *Couper*, *Anſtruther*, *Eaſter* and *Weſter*, *Dumfries*, *Burnt-iſland*, *Kinghorne*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Dunbar*, *Aberbrothock*, *Peebles*, *Crail*, *Queenſferry*, *Dunfermling*, *Pittinweem*, and *Lauder*, to ſend their Commiſſioners to meet at the Time and Place prefixed, to treat of Affairs concerning the Royal Boroughs.

1654. Ibid. f. 110. 18th Aug. The Common Council having, on the 18th of *Auguſt*, choſen *Samuel Deſborrow* and *George Downing* to repreſent *Edinburgh*, in the Parliament to be held at *Weſtminſter* in *England* on the third of *September*, ordered the Sum of four hundred Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid them for that Service.

Oliver Cromwell, after the Defeat of the *Scotiſh* Army at *Dunbar*, having poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town of *Leith*, ſent for a Number of Families from *England* to come and ſettle therein: But finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by the *Edinburghers*, as Superiors of the Place, addreſſed themſelves to their Patron, *Cromwell*, then Protector, by their good Friend General *Monk*; for whoſe Relief he wrote divers Letters to *Cromwell*, ſetting forth the Grievances and great Hardſhips they laboured under, and the great Service done by them in *Scotland*, to the Commonwealth; and, ſhould they by their Sufferings be obliged to return to *England*, the Army would be conſiderable Sufferers thereby. For the preventing of which, the Protector referred their Complaints to *Monk*, and two of the Judges in *Scotland* to determine all Matters in Diſpute between the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, and the Inhabitants of *Leith*. But the Judges not having Time to attend the ſame during the Time of Seſſion, the Deciſion thereof was referred to the Council of State in *Scotland*; for whoſe Information the ſaid *Engliſh* Inhabitants of *Leith* repreſented their Caſe to the ſaid Council of State as ſet forth in the following Petition, intitled, 1654.

The humble Petition of the Engliſh *Merchants, Traidſmen, and uthers, Inhabitants of the Town of* Leith, *to the Richt Honourable the Counſell of State.*

Sheweth,

" That your Honours Petitioners feiring In penes
" the Oppreſſiouns that the Toune of *Edin-* Riddel.
" *burgh* would uſe over us if they ſhould (as
" they call it) be reſtored to their former
" Liberties: We did eſtabliſh Mr. *Gilbert*
" *Mabbot*, Agent for us, who did ſeveral
" Times preſent our Conditione to my Lord
" General (*Monk*), the late Parliament and
" Counſell of State, who from tyme to
" tyme did ſhow us many ſignal Favours,
" and was moſt willing to give us all In-
" couragement for our ſtaying hier; ſoe
" that Mr. *Thomſone*, their Agent, could ob-
" teine nothing of his Deſyres concerning
" thair Power over us, till now of latte that
" he gave in ſum Propoſells to your Ho-
" nours, deſyreing that the Trade in *Leith*
" micht be exerceiſed by thoſe of both Na-
" tions with equall Freedome, with Liber-
" tie to us to reſyde at *Leith* or *Edinburgh*
" as we ſall think fitt, and to make us free
" Citizens of *Edinburgh*, and ſo be all as
" one Corporatione; which Propoſells your
" Honours war pleaſed to tranſmitt to the
" Honourable Colonel *Fenweck*, and Com-
" miſſioners in *Leith*, for compoſing the Dif-
" ference, or accommodating the Buſineſs,
" with Conſent of Parties: Whereby we ob-
" ſerve your Honours Cair of us; for which
" we render, as in all Dewtie bound, heartie
" Thanks; praying God to preſerve and di-
" rect your Honours in all your Proceed-
" ings.

" In obedience thairto, we did appear be-
" foir the Honourable Governor and Com-
" miſſioners, and did deſyre the Mageſtratts
" of *Edinburgh* to declair befoir the Gover-
" nor, *&c.* if they meant to performe what
" was propoſed by thair Agent: and deſyred
" to knowe thair Meaning and Senſe of
" theſe Propoſitions, who declaired they
" would make us frie in *Edinburgh*, provy-
" ding we would come and live thair un-
" der thair Pour, and Government; bot
" would no Wayes ſuffer or permit us to
" leave or traid in *Leith*, in our Houſes
" and Shopis thair, which ſome of us hes
" bought, and uthers hyred and hes Laces
" thereof, being amongſt our Freinds, and
" the Place which now we cannot remove
" from, unleſs we would remove from this
" Country,

1654. " Country, which would be a Mean to ruein
" many of us.

" We, upon Invitatione by his Excel-
" lence, my Lord General and others, the
" pryme Men of that Tyme, did leave our
" Houſſes and Fortunies in *England* to com
" heir, haveing then large Promiſſes of
" Freedome and Preſervation, which we ar
" confident your Honours will not deney to
" us, ſeing we have and ar in a Capacitie to
" doe good Service heir for the Comone-
" wealth, and hes above forty Ships belong-
" ing to us, moſt pairt in the Service of the
" Comone-wealth, furniſhing all the Ga-
" riſſones in the Northern Pairts, with all
" Sorts of Neceſſaries and Proviſſiones; and
" ar readie to raiſe conſiderable Forces, ei-
" ther Horſe or Foot, for aſſiſting the Ga-
" riſſone of *Leith*, if Need requyre; bot if
" removed thairfrom, will not only prejudice
" us, bot much wrong the *Engliſh* Intereſt in
" thir Pairts, as of late we have ſeen and
" hard, by the Bragges of thoſe in *Edinburgh*
" and the Countrie about.

" Thairfore, in all Humilitie, we humblie
" intreat your Honours would be pleaſed to
" take our Condition into Conſideration, and
" deſyre Mr. *Thomſone*, the Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*'s Agent, to explain his Meaning of
" theſe Propoſells, and to ordeine the Town
" of *Edinburgh* to ſigne what ſhall be agreed
" upon by him for our peaceable leving
" and traiding heir, ſeeing they make an-
" other Senſe of theſe Propoſells then we
" think your Honours or thair owne Agent
" doe."

1656. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIX. f. 117. 29th April. The *Edinburghers* being greatly alarmed at theſe Proceedings, were fearful of being ſtript of their Superiority, and all their other Rights concerning *Leith*; and being informed that the *Engliſh* were about to fortify the Town of *Leith*, were apprehenſive they ſhould now be intirely diveſted of the ſaid Town; wherefore, after a long and expenſive Proceſs at Law having been carried on betwixt the Towns of *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, concerning the Demands of the latter, of being allowed a free Trade, the Common Council of the former appointed a Committee to inquire thoroughly into the ſame, thereby to know the Advantage or Diſadvantage that might accrue to the City on that account: And the ſaid Committee having duly conſidered the whole Affair, made their Report as follows.

Ibid. f. 118. 1ſt May. " The Committie haveing long and ſeri-
" ouſlie debated, and conſidered the heavie
" Prejudice aryſeing to this Burgh, if a frie
" Trade ſall be continued in *Leith*, or any
" further Liberties granted to the Inhabi-
" tants thairof by his Highnes, or his Coun-
" ſell heir: And being informed that there
" is ane Reſolution to fortifie *Leith* preſent-
" lie, with ſtrong Wallis of Stone and Lyme
" round about; which the Committie con-
" ceaves may prove dangerous to the Intereſt 1656.
" of this Burgh."

" Thairfoir, and for preventing of theſe
" Prejudices, their Opinion is, that the
" Lord Proveſt, or ſome otheris, may be
" impowered to deall with the Lord General
" *Monk*, or others in Authoritie, and to try
" if they may be induced rather to build
" there an convenient Cittiedaill; and if
" need be, is to make to his Lordſhip, in
" Name of the good Town, ane Offer of
" ane conſiderable Soume of Money toward
" the ſaid Work, upon Condition, that the
" Priviledges and Liberties of this Burgh,
" in relatioun to *Leith*, with all uther their
" auntient Rights and Liberties may of
" new be confirmed by his Highnes (*Crom-*
" *well*) to ſtand as in former tymes befoir
" any Guarriſone wes put in *Leith*."

The above Report being taken into Con- Id. ibid.
ſideration by the Council, they nominated certain Commiſſioners to treat with General *Monk* for a Ratification of the Town's Rights and Liberties, in relation to the Town of *Leith*; together with a Confirmation of the antient Rights and Immunities belonging to *Edinburgh*; and if *Monk* ſhould accept of a Sum of Money towards erecting a Citadel in *Leith*, they ſhould indeavour to get the ſame as low as poſſible, and to report their Proceedings to the Council before a Concluſion; and appointed a Committee to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid Commiſſioners during the Treaty.

Purſuant to the above Reſolutions and Or- Ibid. f. 119.
ders, the Commiſſioners attended *Monk* at 5th May.
Dalkeith, and repreſented to him the melancholy Situation of the Town's Affairs, in regard to the grievous Burdens it was loaded with; and talked with him concerning the Conditions the City's antient Rights and Privileges might be ratified on, and diſcourſed on other Particulars committed to their Charge. Now *Monk* profeſſing great Friendſhip for the *Edinburghers*, told the Commiſſioners, that he had received an expreſs Order from the Protector to fortify the Town of *Leith*, or to erect a Citadel either at *South* or *North Leith*, as he ſhould deem moſt convenient. But being of opinion, that the fortifying of *Leith* might prove prejudicial to the Commerce and Privileges of *Edinburgh*, thought it more adviſable for the Citizens to contribute towards the building a Citadel; and in that reſpect, out of regard to the City, only required the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling* towards the ſaid Erection.

This Demand of *Monk*'s being taken in- Id. ibid.
to Conſideration by the Common Council, aſſiſted by two hundred and thirty nine of the moſt eminent Citizens, ſummoned to give their Opinion on this extraordinary Occaſion: They, together with the Council, were unanimouſly of opinion, that it were better to give the Sum demanded by the

1656. General, than riſk the bad Conſequences a Refuſal might be attended with; provided that Aſſurance be given, that their Rights and Privileges to the Town of *Leith* be confirmed in as ample a Manner as they injoyed them before a Garriſon was placed in the ſaid Town of *Leith*: Together with a Ratification of the antient Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of *Edinburgh*.

Ibid. f. 120. 6th May. Agreeable to the Reſolution of this numerous Aſſembly, the Town Council appointed the Lord Provoſt their ſole Commiſſioner, to treat with and conclude an Agreement with the ſaid General *Monk*; who previous thereto, ordered the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and the Inhabitants of *Leith* to ſend their reſpective Commiſſioners to the Council, to be held on the thirteenth of *May*, for deciding the Controverſy betwixt the ſaid Towns; and to bring along with them their Writings concerning the Matter in Diſpute. This Affair being determined in favour of the *Edinburghers*, the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling* was paid to *Monk* at three ſeveral Times, according to Contract.

Ibid. f. 140. 8th Aug. *Edinburgh* at this Time appears to have been under great Oppreſſion and Diſtreſs by grievous Taxations and Debts, inſomuch, that without ſome Favour from the Government, it muſt inevitably have been ruined; for the obtaining of which, the Citizens choſe *Roger*, Lord *Broeghill*, Preſident of *Cromwell's* Council in *Scotland*, and *Andrew Ramſay* their Provoſt, (Men greatly in Favour with the Government) to repreſent them in the Parliament to be held at *Weſtminſter* on the 17th of *September*.

Ibid. f. 141. Now, though this Election was contrary to the Rights and Liberties of the Crafts or Trades of *Edinburgh*, who in all Commiſſions to Parliament, Conventions of States, and other publick Meetings both by Law and Cuſtom, ever had one of their Number choſen as one of the City's Repreſentatives; yet, on this melancholy Occaſion, the Deacons of the ſeveral Incorporations agreed to diſpenſe with their Right of Election, on the Council's declaring, that their preſent Diſpenſation is voluntary, and of their own accord, in hopes of obtaining thereby ſome ſignal Favour to the City, by chuſing a Perſon of ſuch Eminence and Diſtinction as the Preſident of the Protector's Council.

Cromwell and his Parliament having cauſed a Proclamation and Petition to be drawn up, General *Monk* ſent the following Letter to Bailie *Sydſerff*, one of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to cauſe publiſh the ſame.

Sir,

1657. Ibid. f. 258. 14th July. "His Highneſs's Council here being de-
"ſyrous that the Proclamation by his High-
"neſs and the Parliament, together with a
"Petition and Advice therein mentioned;
"which have been already ſent you, ſhould
"be proclaimed with all the Solemnity that 1657.
"is requiſite in a Buſineſs of that Nature;
"and the ſame being to be performed to
"Morrow, in the Forenoon, about Ten of
"the Clock, the ſaid Council deſyre you, to
"acquaint ſuch of the Nobility of this Na-
"tion as are now in *Edinburgh*, of the
"Tyme ſo appointed for this Solemnity;
"and that the Council deſyre them reſpe-
"ctively to attend the ſame; and for that
"End to be with the Council and Judges
"of the Nation at the Time aforeſaid, in
"the Yard of the Parliament Houſe; at
"which Place the ſaid Council expects your
"ſelf, and the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* to
"be there likewiſe on this Occaſion."

Signed in the Name and by the Order of the ſaid Council,

George Monk.

Edinburgh, the 14th of *July*, 1657.

1658. That *Edinburgh* at this Time was greatly diſtreſſed, is evident, by the great Load of Debts wherewith it was burdened: for a Charge of Horning was brought againſt the Magiſtrates and Council by *John Banes*, Receiver General of the Revenues in *Scotland*, for the Sum of Forty five thouſand five hundred and eighty ſix Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money, on Bond, payable to the Lords of Council and Seſſion, and now to the ſaid *Banes*, by their Bond of Corroboration; together with the Sum of Five thouſand four hundred and ſeventy Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence, of the ſame Money, for two Years Intereſt due thereon.

Ibid. f. 269. 13th Jan.

Ibid. f. 270. Now the Town Council, to the utmoſt of their Power, indeavoured to ſatisfy their Creditors, more eſpecially the ſaid *Banes*, by offering to pay him the two Years Intereſt aforeſaid, within the Space of four Months; and the Intereſt which ſhall thereafter become due yearly at *Martinmaſs*, till the Principal be paid off and diſcharged. Purſuant to this Reſolution, the Council of State and the Barons of *Cromwell's* Exchequer in *Scotland*, ordered Acquittance of the Payment of the ſaid Intereſt, and to ſuperſede the Payment of the Principal during their Pleaſure.

Ibid. f. 310. 4th June. *Edinburgh* being indebted in no leſs a Sum than that of fifty four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty one Pounds, *Sterling* Money; the Common Council petitioned *Cromwell*, to continue to them the Grant of a Plack, or Four-pence *Scotiſh*, on the Pint of Beer and Ale ſold within their Juriſdiction, to inable them to diſcharge the heavy Load whereby they were ſo grievouſly oppreſſed; the Council not doubting, it ſeems, that *Cromwell* would grant their Requeſt, they continued the ſaid Duty by an Act of their own; and in doing of which, they ſeem to have been incouraged by General *Monk*, who wrote the following Let-

ter

1658. ter to *Thurloe*, *Cromwell*'s Secretary, in behalf of the City.

Thurl. Coll. Stat. Pap. vol. VII. p. 5.

" The Provoſt of *Edinburgh* being, upon " the earniſt Requeſt of that Cittie, to at- " tend his Highneſs, for repreſenting the ſad " Eſtate that Town is like to be reduced " unto by their publick Debts; which " though they have been helped by his " Highneſs's former Grant, (ſo as to keep " up their Credit, and to hold off the Extre- " mity, which Creditors would otherwiſe " have put them to) by paying the Intereſt " and Principals, to the full Sum of what " they received, by vertue of the aforeſaid " Grant; yet, upon the Examination of their " Accounts, I am credibly informed, the " City is yet indebted above Fifty thouſand " Pounds *Sterling*.

" And conſidering the Readineſs of the " Magiſtrates to give Obedience to all Com- " mands, and according to their Power, " nay, even beyond their poor Ability to " give Aſſiſtance, by lending Money, and " otherwiſe to keep forward the publick " Service. And that which the Proveſt is " to deſire in their behalf, being no Wayes " tending to the Diminution of the publick " Revenues, but to be taken off the Inhabi- " tants of the ſaid Cittie; which I perceive " they are generally not only willing to, but " deſirous of; and conſidering the Conſe- " quences of ſuffering ſuch an antient Cittie, " and the chief of this Nation to be without " Magiſtrates and Government, which, if " ſome Way be not taken for ſatisfying " their publick Debts, will inevitably fol- " low.

" That, according to the Laws of this " Nation, the Magiſtrates are lyable to the " Debts of this Cittie, though contracted " long before their Times; whereby Men " of Quality and Prudence will be ſcared " from undertaking the Magiſtracy. Upon " theſe and the like Conſiderations, I am " moved to intreat your Help and Aſſiſtance " to the Proveſt for ſome Relief; wherein " I am perſuaded you will do a very good " Work, and very acceptable both to Mini- " ſtrie and People here."

I am, Sir, your moſt affectionate and humble Servant,

George Monk.

Dalkeith, 17th *March* 1657-8.

1659. General *Monk*, Commander in Chief of the Army in *Scotland*, having formed a Deſign to reſtore King *Charles* II. to the Throne of his Anceſtors; and for the accompliſhing thereof, reſolved to march his Forces to *London*, under Pretence of ſupporting the Parliament; and being willing to leave all in Peace and Quietneſs behind him, by his Letter of the 27th of *October*, deſired a Commiſſioner from each County and Borough in *Scotland*, to meet him at *Edinburgh* on the 15th of *November* following, that he might impart to them certain Affairs concerning the publick Welfare.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XX. f. 92. 9th Dec.

1659.

The Commiſſioners aforeſaid, having met at the Time and Place prefixed, purſuant to the General's Deſire; *Monk*, by his Letter of the ſaid fifteenth Day of *November*, deſired them to communicate to their reſpective Counties and Boroughs certain Particulars contained in the ſaid Letter, and to report to him the ſeveral Anſwers. And for avoiding unneceſſary Expences, the ſaid Anſwers might be ſent to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and by them forwarded to *Berwick*, on or before the 22d of the approaching Month of *December*.

Monk having received Anſwers from di- Id. ibid. vers of the Boroughs; that from the Common Council of this City, ſets forth,

" Their thankful Acknowledgments of his " Lordſhip's continued Affection towards " this whole Natioun, during the Time of " his Lordſhip's Government thereof; ſo in " a particular Way towards this diſtreſſed " Cittie; which, without his Lordſhip's " helping Hand, had unavoidablie ſunk un- " der its unſupportable Burthens befoir this " Time. And aſſuring his Lordſhip that " the Counſell ſall endeavoir to be anſwer- " able to that Expectatioun for preſerving " the Peace of the Cittie to their Power, " according to their Statiouns, and ſall con- " tinue to the outmoſt to countenance and " incourage the godlie and faithfull Mi- " niſtrie and ſuch as ſerve God amongſt " them.

" And that the Counſell cannot in Dewtie " declyne to declare upoun all Occaſiouns, " their Affectioun to the Being and Frie- " dome of Parliaments, and to aſſure his " Lordſhip, that none wiſheth them more " to have their due Privileges and Autho- " ritie then they doe; and that they be guyd- " ed by the Lord in the right Exerciſe " thereof; praying, that the Majeſtie of God, " who ever rules all the Actiouns of Men, " may ſo diſpoſe of the preſent Differences, " threatening hard Things to thir Natiouns, " as to have a happie Cloſe, and bleſſed " ſettling with Trueth and Peace, to his " owen Glorie, the Good of his People, and " to his Lordſhip's Honour, inward Peace, " and everlaſting Happineſs; whilk is the " heartie Deſyre of all the good People of " this Cittie: In whoſe Names the ſamen " were ſigned be the Provoſt, Baillies, and " Counſell."

To the above Letter, *Monk* returned an Anſwer, directed to the Lord Provoſt and Bailies, of which the following is a Copy.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I have received your Letter, and the Ibid. f. 94. " Letters from ſeverall other Burghs, and doe 17th Dec. " find my ſelfe obleidged to returne you " real and heartie Thanks for your Affe- " ctioun to the Commonwealth, and the " Army heir, and to that good Intereſt for

" which

1659. " which we are now contending, and in " particular to my ſelfe: And, to aſſure you, " that we ſhall alwayis retain a gratefull " Senſe of it, and ſhall be ready upon all " Occaſions to protect and incourage your " Citie, and all the other Burghs; I deſire " to communicatt this to ſuch other Burghs " as have ſubſcryved the Letters, and re- " maine your Lordſhip's verie humble Ser- " vant,"

George Monk.

Berwick, 14*th Dec.* 1659.

P. S. " *Mr. Thomſone* knowes the Names " of thoſe Burghs that have ſent to us; " and I deſyre you to ſend a Copy of " this Letter under your Clerk's Hand " to them."

All Things conſpiring towards the King's Reſtoration, the Common Council of *Edinburgh* ſent his Majeſty the following Letter.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

1660. Ibid. f. 143. 144. 11th May. " We your Majeſtie's humble and loyall " Subjects, the Counſell of your auncient " Cittie of *Edinburgh*, having been ſo long " depryved of your Majeſtie's Royal Pre- " ſence in your awen Dominions, and hinder- " ed throw the Iniquitie of the Tymes from " any Opportunitie to tender our humble " and faithfull Service to your Majeſtie, ar " now exceedinglie refreſhed and incouraged " to bleſs God, who hath ſo eminentlie ap- " peared in reſpect to your Majeſtie's Affli- " ctions, and the Bondage of the ſaids Do- " minions, as to inclyne both your Houſes " of Parliament in *England*, ſo unanimouſ- " lie and chearfullie to ſettle the Civil Go- " vernment in the auncient Chanell in your " Majeſtie's Royall Perſon.

" The Tymes have been ſo trying, eſpe- " ciallie in this Kingdome, that we truſt " your Majeſtie will not take it in ill Part, " that ther could not before this Tyme any " Addreſs be ſent from us; and thogh we " cannot, at this Diſtance, as we ought and " wold give any farder Teſtimonie of our " humble Affectioun and Dewtie; yet we " have taken the humble Boldnes with the " firſt Opportunitie, to expreſs our heartie " and unanimous Concurrance with thoſe " who have activelie and prudentlie layed " furth themſelffes to ſettle your Majeſtie " upon the Throne of your Kingdome, and " to declare, that this Chairge of the Right- " hand of the Moſt High, is unto us Mat- " ter of Thankſgiving unto him, who hes " remembered us in our low Eſtate, for his " Mercie endureth for ever.

" Your Majeſtie (we doubt not) is abun- " dantlie ſatisfied with the Fidelitie of the Bo- " die of the Subjects of this Kingdome. And " we can aſſure your Majeſtie, that in this " Cittie your Afflictions have been ſad and " greivous, and your Memorie during your " long Abſence pretious to us and our Fel- " low-citizens, as is openlie manifeſted by " our and their Joy upon this Revolution; 1660. " when we have now the Opportunitie to " expreſs what we ſo long have been com- " pelled to conceill: And as we doe heirin " rejoice on the Behalf of your Majeſtie, " and your other Dominions, as it doeth not " a little revive our Hearts, that we may " now expect from our lawfull King a Re- " dreſs of theſe Grievances under which " we have ſo long fainted: The Land hath " been impoveriſhed, ſubdued and keiped " in Bondage, by that Partie who hath in- " vaded us upon the account of adhering to " your Majeſtie; the true Religion eſtabliſh- " ed among us, hath been expoſed to Ha- " zard, by the Deluges of Error and Divi- " ſioun, for which a Door was keipit open, " by that Power which held us at under.

" But it is now the confident Expectation " of all your Majeſtie's Subjects, that your " Royall Preſence ſall diſpell all thoſe " Clouds, that the Kingdome ſall be reſto- " red to its Libertie, and Religioun eſta- " bliſhed by the Law, and with your Majeſtie's " Royall Aſſent countenanced and protect- " ed; whereunto (notwithſtanding all the " Attempts of Seducers and other Snares) " we, and the haill Bodie of this Natioun, " have adhered, and do reſolve to adhere, " according to our Engagement, that ſoe " we may ſtill ſitt under our Wyne and our " Figg-tree; bleſs the Lord for the raiſing " up ſuch a Plant of Renown, as your Ma- " jeſtie, to repair our Breaches.

" That your Majeſtie may be more and " more confirmed in this princelie Reſolu- " tion, and that he who has begun this " good Work may perfytt it, and bring " your Majeſtie in Peace to your awen Do- " minions, as it is the heartie Prayer of all " your loyall Subjects, ſo particularlie of " this Cittie, and of, Sir, your Majeſtie's " moſt humble and faithfull Subjects and " Servants, ſubſcryved be Sir *James Stewart* " Lord Provoſt, in our Name, and at our " Command, *&c.*"

Edinburgh, 11*th May* 1660.

Sir *William Thomſone* the Town-Clerk, the Bearer of the above Letter, having preſented the ſame to the King, wrote the Lord Provoſt as followeth. Ibid. f. 150. 25th May.

Right Honourable,

" By my laſt, I gave notice of my in- " tended Journey hither, and accordinglie " I arrived heir on *Tueſday* laſt. Sir *Alex-* " *ander Gibſone* arrived about the ſame " Hour be way of *Fluſhing*. I made my " Application to his Majeſtie on *Wedneſday*, " and had a moſt gracious Acceptance. I " acquainted his Majeſtie of the conſtant " and good Affection of the Burrowes, " which he was pleaſed, graciouſlie pleaſed to " acknowledge, and in their Names (finding " the Intention of the honourable Parlia- " ment and Cittie of *London*) made bold to " offer

1660. " offer a poor Myte of One thouſand Pound
" *Sterling*, as a ſmall Token of your Love
" and Reſpect, with an Apologie of my
" ſudden coming heir; which he did gra-
" ciouſlie accept from my Hands, as though
" it been a far greater Buſineſs.

" I have indeavoured (and I hope with
" Succeſs) to be acquainted with thoſe in
" Truſt heir, and hope your Affaires ſall re-
" ceive no Dammage till you be heard at
" leaſt, though it be impoſſible to expect
" that, till he be re-eſtabliſhed in his Go-
" vernment, that he will meddle with par-
" ticular Affaires.

My Lord, I am ſure, I never was taken
" for a Flatterer; but if I had not come
" hither, all the Writt, Print, and verball
" Informatioun in the World, had not made
" me believe what now I have ſeen and
" heard: He is indeed the Mirrour of Prin-
" ces, for Pietie, Knowledge and Mercie;
" he is heir admired by all Sorts, is equal-
" lie loved and feared. Five of the States
" Generall in Perſone made Applicatioun to
" him in Name of the whole, and had Au-
" dience on *Wedneſday* laſt. The Ambaſſa-
" dours of the Province of *Holland*, did
" the lyke Yeſterday; and, on *Monday*, he
" is to go to the *Hague*, where innumerable
" People will be attending him.

" I know not what to doe, whether to
" ſtay a little heir or go for *England*, but in-
" tend to receive his Command, as to ai-
" ther. I muſt draw Monies by the next
" Poſt, for I have taken all heir on Truſt
" from my ould Friend Sir *William David-*
" *ſone*. I hope the Burrowes will in one
" Vote approve of what is done. Let my
" Bills, I pray, receive thankfull Acceptance
" and Payment; and let me have your Lord-
" ſhip's further Orders what to doe. I am
" in great Haiſt; meane time, let my hum-
" ble Service be recommended to the whole
" honourable Commiſſioners of Burrowes,
" and everie individuall Perſone within your
" owen Counſell, and ſuch without, as you
" find expedient." I am, my Lord, *&c.*

Breda, 20*th May* 1660.

Ibid. f. 156. 15th June. So great was the Joy in *Edinburgh* when News was brought of the King's Arrival in *England*, that the Loyal Town Council cauſed a ſumptuous Banquet to be made at the Market-croſs on that account.

The King was ſo well pleaſed with the Deportment of the *Edinburghers* on his Reſtoration to the Crown, that he conferred on them divers Favours, as will appear by the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well.

K. Let. in Arch. Edin. " The Affection we have to our good
" Toune of *Edinburgh*, and the Expreſſions
" we have received of their Dutie and Fi-
" delitie in our Service by *William Thomſone*
" your Agent and Clerk, hath inclined us
" to grant a Ratification and new Gift of
" the voluntarie Impoſition on Aile, Beer 1660.
" and Wyn. We have alſo thought fit to
" let you know, that we intend in dew
" Tyme to grant a more particular Con-
" firmation of your former Charters, Rights
" and Privileges; and what other can in
" Juſtice be propoſed for the Improvement
" of the ſame: So, not doubting of the
" Continuance of your Zeal in our Service,
" we bid you fairwell."

Given at our Court at *Whythall*, the 26th Day of *September*, 1660, and of our Regne, the 12th Yier.

By his Majeſtie's Command.

Lauderdale.

Soon after, the Common Council granted Ibid. f. 185. Liberty to *William Woodcock* to ſet up a 28th Sept. Coach to go between *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, the whole Fare to be One Shilling *Sterling*, and ſingly, for each Perſon, Four Pence. This was the firſt Stage-Coach that ever went betwixt theſe Towns.

Edinburgh being indebted in no leſs a Sum Ibid. f. 213. 28th Dec. than that of Seven hundred and ninety two thouſand, nine hundred and twenty one Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money; the Citizens, to inable them to diſcharge the ſaid grievous Burden, obtained of the King a Grant of the following Duties, for the Term of eleven Years, *viz.* Four Pence on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within *Edinburgh*, *Leith*, *Canongate*, *Portſburgh*, and their Dependencies; Two Shillings on the Pint of all French Wines, and Four Shillings on every Pint of Sack, *Rheniſh* Wine, and ſtrong Waters, all *Scotiſh* Money.

This Grant being by many of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, Gentlemen, and Brewers of the County of *Edinburgh* and divers of the Citizens regarded as a great Grievance, they applied to the Committee of the States of the Kingdom for Redreſs. The Common Council, under the greateſt Uneaſineſs and Apprehenſions of loſing this advantageous Grant, if not timely accommodated, which muſt have terminated in the Ruin of their City; for preventing of which, propoſed a Conference for an amicable Agreement; which being accepted, Commiſſioners were appointed on both Sides; by whom it was agreed, that in lieu of Four Pence in the Pint on Ale and Beer, they ſhall only take Two Pence; the Duty on Wine to be continued, excluſive of Eight Pence *per* Pint by a former Grant; and for every Boll of Malt brewed within the City and Places aforeſaid, Two Marks *Scotiſh*; but in this Caſe, no Duty to be taken on Ale and Beer; and for every twenty Gallons of Ale and Beer, *Scotiſh* Meaſure, brought from the Country into *Edinburgh*, and Places abovenamed, to pay Two Marks inſtead of Two Pence in the Pint above mentioned. Ibid. f. 214.

At this Time, the Brewery in the *Candle-* 1661. *maker Row*, called the *Society*, with all the Ibid. f. 240. Kills, Brewhouſes, Maltmaking and brew- 20th March.

1661. ing Utenſils were let to *Thomas Robertſone*, for the Term of eleven Years, for which he was to pay for each of the three firſt Years, the Sum of Twelve hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money; and for every Year after, the Sum of Fifteen hundred Marks, of the ſame Money: The ſeveral Buildings and Utenſils to be kept in good Repair, and at the Expiration of the Tack or Leaſe, to be returned in good Order to the Proprietors.

Ibid. f. 276. 17th July. It appears by a Grant of this Time, from the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to *William Johnſtoun*, Baron Bailiff of *Broughton*, that the Goods and Chattels of Women condemned for Witchcraft, eſcheated to the ſaid Bailiff; wherefore, it is not to be wondered at, that innocent Perſons ſhould be convicted of a Crime they could not be guilty of, when their Effects fall to their Judge or Judges!

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXI. f. 54. 20th Nov. The Dean of Gild of *Edinburgh*, as Moderator of the extraordinary Convention of Boroughs held at this Time in this City, reported to the Common Council, that there was due from the ſaid Boroughs, to the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Sum of Three thouſand four hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, the Arrears of a Penſion given by them to the ſaid Earl. And ſeeing there was a Neceſſity for paying the ſame, the Council ordered Money to be borrowed on the Town's account to diſcharge it.

Remark. We have numerous Inſtances of the Rapacity and wicked Extortions of avaritious Miniſters: But, for a Perſon to be ſo wicked, and of ſuch a mean, and mercenary Spirit, to let himſelf out, as it were, for a yearly Penſion to commit Iniquity, is a Crime of ſo deep a Dye, that I have no where heard or read of the like.

1662. Ibid. f. 77. 8th Jan. The Lord Provoſt having, in the Name of the Common Council, wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Albemarle*, (the late General *Monk* their good Friend), he received an Anſwer of the 31ſt *December*, ſetting forth, "That "he had received a Letter from the Lord "Provoſt, in Name of the Counſell, deſy-"ring, that the hundred and fiftie Pund, in "Arear of the Aſſeſſment for the Soldierie, "might be rebated and diſcharged in re-"ſpect to the poor People, who in Arear "of their Proportiouns are not able to pay, "and many of them had abandoned their "Habitatiouns; and that he had condeſcend-"ed to their Deſyre, and had written to "Major General *Morgan*, to forbeare the "preſſing of the ſame. Lykeas, his Lord-"ſhip produced a few Lynes, written be the "Major General, ſubjoined to the Duke his "Letter, promiſing according to Order, "that he would accordinglie forbeare. And "his Lordſhip alſo declared, that the Ma-"jor General had promiſed, ſo ſoon as "Commiſſarie *Baynes* ſould come heir, he "would give us a full Diſcharge."

For the above Favour, the Common Council ordered a Letter of Thanks to be ſent the Duke, but, it not being copied in the City Regiſter, I cannot inſert the ſame. 1662.

1663. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXII. f. 58. 62. The Earl of *Lauderdale* having procured for himſelf of King *Charles* II. a Grant of the Citadel of *Leith*, with the towering Privileges of a free Burgh of Barony and Regality, the Office of Bailliary, a weekly Market, and a yearly Fair; with other Immunities, and the ſpecious Name of *Charles-Town*, ſeemingly calculated to impoſe on the *Edinburghers*: For the ſaid Earl ſoon after propoſed to diſpoſe of this new vamped Gift, of an imaginary Value, to the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, who, finding themſelves under a Neceſſity to treat with him concerning the ſame, appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe; who indeavoured to obtain this Toy on reaſonable Terms; but it not being to be had under the exorbitant Price of Six thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, they were forced to comply, to prevent their falling under the Diſpleaſure of this mighty Prime Miniſter, in whoſe Power it was to diſtreſs them at Pleaſure; eſpecially at this Juncture, when they were to apply to him for certain Grants, to inable them to diſcharge the oppreſſive Load of Debts wherewith the Town was burdened.

1664. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXII. 1ſt Jan. At this Time the *Edinburghers* intertained the Earl of *Middleton*, Commiſſioner to the Parliament, in a very elegant and ſumptuous Manner, at the Expence of Eight thouſand and forty four Pound, four Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money.

Perſecution on account of Religion reigning in *Scotland* to a great Degree, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* were by the Privy Council compelled to give a Bond, with a Penalty of to prevent the erecting of Conventicles, and to ſuffer no private Meeting on Religious Affairs within their Juriſdiction.

The Government judging it neceſſary to provide for the Accommodation of the Court of Juſticiary, the King ſent a Letter to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* on that Occaſion; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Truſty and well beloved, we greet you well.

K. Let. in Arch. Edin. "Having conſidered how neceſſary it is "for the Good of our Service, that all "Cauſes Criminal, wherein the Lives, Li-"berties, Perſons, and Fortunes of our Sub-"jects may be concerned, be heard and de-"termined in an orderly and ſolemn Man-"ner. We have therefore thought fit to "grant a new Commiſſion of Juſticiary to "our Juſtice Generall, Juſtice Clerk, and "five of the Senators of the Colledge of Ju-"ſtice, who are to ſitt weekly, or oftner, du-"ring the Time of the ſitting of the Seſſion. "And it being of Importance to the Ho-"nour and Splendor of that Court, that

"our

1664. " out Judges and all other Perſons concern-
" ed therein, be provided with fitt and con-
" venient Roomes and Benches for their
" Meetings and Adminiſtration of Juſtice to
" our People.

" Theſe are therefore to require you, to
" provide ſufficient Accomodation, and fitt
" Roomes, Benches, and Places for Judges,
" thoſe of the Aſſize, and for the Purſuers,
" Defenders, Officers of Court, and all o-
" thers attending the ſame. And that this
" you doe with all Diligence at the Sight
" and by the Advice of the Commiſſioners
" of our Treaſury, who are alſo to give in
" a ready Account of your Care therein;
" and ſo we bid you farewell."

Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the 13th Day of *January* 1671, and of our Reign the 22d Year."

By his Majeſtie's Command,
Lauderdale.

Remark. That the Inhabitants of one Town, ſhould be compelled to be at the Expence of providing Rooms and other Neceſſaries, wherein to tranſact the Affairs of the Kingdom, is highly unreaſonable as well as diſhonourable to the Government to impoſe on one Place what ought to be done at the Expence of the Nation: But the *Edinburghers* now as formerly, muſt bear the Burden, and be the Pack-horſe of the State, though ever ſo inconſiſtent with Juſtice, and the Welfare of the Town.

1671. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXVII. f. 14th 15th March 22d. At this Time the Common Council executed a Bond of Five thouſand Pounds, to be given to the Duke of *Lauderdale*, the King's Commiſſioner to the Parliament, to obtain for them a perpetual Grant of the Duties upon Wine, Spirits, and Mum; till which Time the ſaid Bond was to remain in the Hands of the Town Clerk. The ſaid Grant being obtained under the Great Seal, and delivered by Sir *William Sharp*, he received the ſaid Bond in Exchange for the Uſe of the ſaid Duke.

1675. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXVIII. f. 106. 15th Oct. The King having in an arbitrary Manner, frequently interpoſed in the City Elections by putting them off, continuing the Magiſtrates, and diſcharging Perſons from the Common Council, he was at laſt prevailed on to reſtore to the Citizens the Right of electing their Magiſtrates; for which the Common Council returned hearty Thanks by the following Letter.

Moſt ſacred Sovereigne,

Id. ibid. " We doe preſume with moſt thankful
" Hearts, humblie to acknowledge your
" Majeſtie's princelie Favour and Clemen-
" cie, in taking off the Reſtraint lyeing up-
" on the Electione of the Magiſtrates of this
" your ancient Citie of *Edinburgh*; which is
" an eminent Teſtimonie of the tranſcend-
" ant Goodneſs of ſo merciful a Prince.
" This Act of your Majeſtie's great Good-
" neſs is ſo acceptable, and hes refreſhed the
" whole Bodie of this Incorporation, that 1675.
" we doe humblie beg Leave for our ſelves,
" and in their Names, to returne to your
" Majeſtie our moſt humble and heartie
" Thanks for the ſame, and our moſt dew-
" tifull Acknowledgments for this your ſo
" tranſcendant Bountie.

" And though we have not Words ſuffi-
" cient to expreſs the ſame; yet we do pre-
" ſume in their Name, and for our ſelves,
" as your Magiſtrates thereof, humblie to
" make offer of our Lives and Fortunes,
" and all that is dear to us, to beſtow them
" thankfullie in your Majeſtie's Service, and
" in all Things wherein your Royall Go-
" vernment and Intereſt may at any Time
" be concerned. And we are verie hope-
" full that the future Deportment of this
" your Majeſtie's Citie will be ſuch as may
" at all Times give true Evidence of their
" dewtifull Loyaltie and Faithfulneſs to your
" Majeſtie, and of the deep Senſe of this
" your Royall Favour.

" In obedience and conforme to your
" Majeſtie's Commands, the laſt Election
" has been dewlie carried on, according to
" the Rewles of our Sett, (ſo much juſtlie
" owened by your Majeſtie) and we being
" thereby called to your Majeſtie's Service,
" as your Magiſtrates in this Place; we do
" humblie profeſs, as it is our Dewtie, ſo it
" is our greateſt Ambition, and ſhall be our
" conſtant Caire therein to demean ourſelves
" obedient, dewtifull and faithfull Servants
" to your Majeſtie; and this we reſolve
" not onlie jointlie as your Magiſtrates and
" Common Council of this your good Town,
" but ſeverallie in our particular Stationes;
" and to this Effect, with ſincere Hearts, at
" all Tymes, we reſolve to make ſuch Acts,
" and to take ſuch effectual Courſes, and
" apply all our utmoſt Endeavoures for
" preventing and ſuppreſſing all ſeditious
" Conventicles, and all other Diſorders.

" And that your Majeſtie's Lawes may
" be put in dew Execution, ſo far as is
" incumbent on us, and preſtable by us
" in all theſe Affairs. We ſhall be cairfull
" alſo to preſerve this your Majeſtie's Citie
" peaceablie and orderlie under your Maje-
" ſtie's Royall Government; and in everie
" Point of our Adminiſtration to advance
" and proſecute your Majeſtie's Service:
" And in all this by our Alledgeance atteſted
" to evidence how ſincere we are, moſt ſa-
" cred Sovereigne, your Majeſtie's moſt
" humble and moſt obedient Subjects and
" Servants."

The King took this Letter in ſo good Part, that he honoured the Common Council with the following Anſwer.

CHARLES R.

Truſty and weill beloved, we greit you weill.

" We have received your Letter acknow- Ibid. f. 113. 2d Nov.
" ledging

1675. " ledging our princelie Favour and Clemen-
" cie, in taking off the Reſtraint that was
" laid upon the Election of the Magiſtrates
" of our ancient Citie of *Edinburgh*; and as
" weill for your ſelves, as for the whole
" Body of that Incorporation, making Offer
" of your Lives and Fortunes, and all that
" is dear unto you, to beſtow them chear-
" fullie in our Service, and in all Things
" wherein our Royall Government and In-
" tereſt may be at any Time concerned. As
" alſo, giving an Account of the laſt Ele-
" ction's having been dewlie carried on, ac-
" cording to the Rewles of your Sett (which
" was, and upon all Occaſions ſhall be own-
" ed by us) and of your Reſolution, to de-
" mean your ſelves obedient, and dewtifull
" Servants to us, not onlie jointlie as Magi-
" ſtrates and Common Council of that our
" good Town, but alſo ſeverallie in your
" particular Stationes; and at all Tymes to
" proſecute our Service in all Matters both
" Eccleſiaſticall and Civill.

" In Anſwer to which, we doe aſſure
" you, that as we are very weill ſatisfyed
" with theſe ample Expreſſions of your
" Dewtie and Loyaltie, ſo we will counte-
" nance and protect you in the faithfull Diſ-
" charge of your ſeverall Offices, and will
" mainteine and preſerve the Rights and
" Priviledges of that our ancient and Loy-
" all Citie, according to your Sett. Where-
" of we doe hereby authorize you to give
" our Royall Aſſurance to the whole Body
" of the Incorporation: And that ſhall not
" be wanting on our Pairt, that which will
" promote their Weill and Happineſs; and
" ſo we bid you *adieu*."

Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the 26th Day of *October*, 1675 Years.

1676. Ibid. f. 208. 15th Dec. The Common Council having taken into Conſideration, the many great and ſignal Services done to the City by Sir *James Dalrymple*, Preſident of the Court of Seſſion; in Return for which, they not only ordered his Houſe Rent to be paid by the Town during Life, but likewiſe that of all his Succeſſors in that Office; which continued a Burden upon the Town till the Year 1741, when the truly honourable and worthy *Duncan Forbes* of *Culloden*, Preſident of the ſaid Court of Seſſion, conſidering the great Debt the City was loaded with, generouſly gave up the ſame; wherein it is to be hoped he will be followed by all his Succeſſors, both in regard to Juſtice and Welfare of the Town.

Remark. This undoubtedly was a very impolitick Step, as well as an Impoſition on the Citizens for the good Offices of one Man, to intail a perpetual Burden on the Town, by granting the ſame Favour to ſucceeding Preſidents, from whom it was uncertain whether they ever ſhould receive any Favour; whereas, had they had a Mind to have ſecured the Preſident's Succeſſors in their Intereſt, it would have been much better Policy generouſly to have returned the Favour when received. Beſide, by making this Gift as it were hereditary, it would be dangerous to repeal the Act of Settlement, though no Favours were conferred; leſt by ſo doing, they might incur the officiating Preſident's Diſpleaſure, which might prove diſadvantageous to them. 1676.

1677. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXVIII. f. 252. 8th June. Extravagant Prices having been exacted at Penny Weddings, the Common Council, to redreſs this Enormity, ordered, that, in time coming, no Perſon preſume on theſe Occaſions, to take more for a Man's Dinner than Twenty four Shillings, and from Women, eighteen Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXIX. f. 7. 12th Sept. Many Diſaſters by Fire having been occaſioned in *Edinburgh* by wooden Buildings, covered with Thatch; for preventing the like thereafter, it was by the Town Council enacted, that no Perſon preſume to build a Houſe with Wood, or cover a new Building with Thatch; but in time coming, all Houſes to be built with Stones and covered with Slates or Tiles, under the Penalty of Five hundred Marks, and the Houſe to be demoliſhed.

The Common Council intending to licence Coffee-houſes newly ſet up in *Edinburgh*, injoined all Perſons within the City and Liberties thereof, not to preſume to keep a Coffee-houſe after the firſt Day of the inſuing Month of *January* without Leave from them.

1679. Ibid. f. 130. 14th March. Perſecution on the account of Religion continuing to rage, occaſioned new Troubles to ariſe in the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom; wherefore the Government injoined the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* to take an Account of the Number of the Inhabitants within the City and Suburbs both Men and Women, from the Age of ſixteen to that of ſixty, to be delivered to the Privy Council. And the ſaid Magiſtrates were likewiſe ordered to take Accounts of the Names, Quality, and Profeſſions of all Lodgers or Inmates within the Diſtricts aforeſaid, together with thoſe of ſuch Perſons as ſhould thereafter arrive, to be delivered nightly to the Bailiffs of the reſpective Quarters, and by them, before ten of the Clock, to the Captain of the Guard, and by him to the Major General, or the Officer next in Command, under the Penalty of One hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money. And the Magiſtrates were alſo ſtrictly commanded, to turn out of the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, the Wives and Families of all the outed Preſbyterian Miniſters, under the Penalty of One hundred Pounds *Sterling* for each of the ſaid Families that ſhall remain in the Town after the twenty fifth of the approaching Month of *March*; which was only ſeven Days from the Date of the Order, for thoſe unhappy Families, in the utmoſt Miſery and Diſtreſs, to prepare for their

1679. their woful Departure! This dreadful Calamity and doleful Sufferings of thoſe very unhappy People, is not to be wondered at, conſidering the Miniſtry ſtuck at nothing to diſtreſs and ruin the wild and ſimple Enthuſiaſts of thoſe Times, who rather deſerved Compaſſion than Perſecution.

Ibid. f. 150. 151. 4. 6. 9th June. In this Time of Danger, the *Edinburghers* began to prepare for the Security of their City, by muſtering the Inhabitants, repairing the Town Walls, providing Artillery; and ordering their Regiment of Trained-bands to join the King's Army, under Command of the Duke of *Monmouth*, to march and attack the Male-contents.

Ibid. f. 154. 2d July. At this Time, the *Edinburghers* having intertained the Duke of *Balcleugh* and *Monmouth*, Commander in Chief of the Army, in an elegant and ſumptuous Manner, preſented him with the Freedom of their City in a Golden Box, with another of the ſame Metal for holding the Seal, which was appended to the Inſtrument by a Golden Chain.

1680. Ibid. f. 175. 224. 17th Oct. 21ſt April. The Lord Chancellor having acquainted the Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, that the Duke of *Albany* and *York*, the King's Brother, was ſoon to be in *Scotland*; the Common Council, to receive him in the moſt pompous Manner, ordered the Captains of their Trained-bands, to ſelect ſixty Men out of each of the ſixteen Companies of Citizens, to attend his Royal Highneſs, who were to be apparelled and accoutred in the beſt Manner, under the Penalty of One thouſand Marks for each of the ſaid Captains, and Five hundred Marks for each of the Perſons choſen in caſe of Non-attendance, to be exacted without Favour. And for the greater Splendor at the Duke's publick Entry, the ſixteen Companies of Trained-bands were ordered to march on that Occaſion. And the Intertainment given to the Duke amounted to the Sum of Fourteen thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine Pounds, fifteen Shillings, and ten Pence, *Scotiſh* Money. And the Duke, to honour the Citizens on this Occaſion, accepted of the Freedom of their City; at which Time no leſs than One hundred and twenty three of his Attendants and Domeſticks were admitted Freemen of *Edinburgh*.

Ibid. f. 275. 26th Nov. The *Edinburghers* having applied to the Duke of *Lauderdale* to obtain for them a certain Duty to inable them to diſcharge their publick Debts; purſuant to which, the ſaid Duke procured for them from the King a Grant of Two Marks, *Scotiſh*, on every Boll of Bear, (a Sort of Barley) conſumed in Ale and Beer within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, for the Term of twenty one Years. In Conſideration whereof the Citizens gave him the Sum of Six thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; which, together with the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds, of the ſame Money, given him in the Year 1671, as above mentioned, he received from the *Edinburghers*, within the Space of nine Years, no leſs a Sum than that of Eleven thouſand Pounds *Sterling!* 1680.

Remark. By this Method of Management, the People become a Prey to rapacious Miniſters and mercenary Agents; an Inſtance of the former is manifeſt in *Lauderdale*, and of the latter in *Rocheid*, one of the Town Clerks of *Edinburgh*, who having formerly received from the Town Council a Gratuity of no leſs a Sum than that of One thouſand Pounds *Sterling*;——complained it was not enough! By theſe and the like Practices are wicked Men inriched, while the injured Citizens grone under the heavy Load of a grievous Debt. For, by the Eleven thouſand Pounds given to *Lauderdale*, and about the Sum of three thouſand Pounds to other Miniſters ſoon after, the Expence of *Rocheid*'s Journey to, and long Stay at *London*, with a Reward of Four hundred and fifty Pounds *Sterling* given him for tranſacting the above Affair with *Lauderdale*; together with the Expence of the aforeſaid Grant's paſſing the Seals, *&c.*; which amounted to Fourteen thouſand two hundred and eighty three Pounds *Scotiſh*.

Now as the Expence of the ſaid Grant coſt ſo great a Sum, I think it is not to be doubted, but that of the perpetual Duty on Wine above mentioned, excluſive of *Lauderdale*'s Gratuity, muſt have coſt at leaſt One thouſand Pounds *Sterling*: Add to this the Sum of Two thouſand four hundred and ſixteen Pounds *Sterling*, the Amount of the Reward given the aforeſaid *Rocheid* and his Expences in a Journey to *London* in the Year 1687, for tranſacting an Affair belonging to the Town; the latter of which amounted to above Fourteen hundred Pounds of the ſaid Sum! and if, to the above Sums we ſhould add, by only reckoning one third of the Expence (paid to *Rocheid* for his laſt Journey to *London*), for each of the nineteen Journeys to *London* by *John Hay*, one of the Town Clerks, in the Reigns of *James* VI. and *Charles* I. together with the Sum of Three thouſand three hundred and thirty ſeven Pounds, *Sterling* Money, expended by, and given to Sir *John Thomſon*, one of the Town Clerks, for tranſacting the City's Affairs at *London*: Add to this the Sum of Three thouſand eight hundred and twenty Pounds *Sterling*, for obtaining a Grant upon Ale and Beer in the Year 1693, and for two Prolongations of the ſaid Act ſince, for the Term of Thirty eight Years; it will then appear, without reckoning other conſiderable Sums, that the Money expended by the *Edinburghers* in purchaſing Grants to inable them to diſcharge their publick Debts, amounts to above the Sum of Forty thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; to which, if we add the Money of late, ſaid not to have been ſo well applied as it ought, it will then be found to amount to about Fifty two

1680. thouſand and ſeventy Pounds *Sterling*, which is more than the Town's Debts are at preſent ſaid to amount to; whereby there is, as it were, a perpetual Debt intailed upon the City, which, by good Management, might either have been prevented, or long ere now paid off.

Remark. Although the publiſhing of the above Accounts may be cenſured by ſome; yet, as it is the Duty of every faithful Hiſtorian, to give a full and impartial Account of the Tranſactions of thoſe he writes, I flatter my ſelf, that Reflections on this Occaſion will not be many; more eſpecially when my Readers conſider that I can have no mercenary View in the Publication thereof; and that it would have been an unpardonable Crime in me to recede from the true Laws of Hiſtory, and imbrace their greateſt Enemy, Partiality, by concealing Men's Vices, and publiſhing their Virtues only.

To avoid Cenſure on this Occaſion, I have choſen faithfully to relate both the good and bad Actions of the *Edinburghers* as they occurred, without Favour or Affection, always regarding Truth and Impartiality as the true Standard of every Writer; which no Conſideration whatever ought to bias him in: For, were an Author only to write the good Actions of Men, there would be no Room for Reformation; whereas, by giving Accounts both of their good and bad Works, good Men will be incouraged to promote virtuous Deeds, whilſt the wicked will be deterred from committing Evil, to the Welfare of the Publick, and Diſcouragement of Vice and Immorality; and the Citizens hereafter be reſcued from becoming a Prey to rapacious Miniſters and mercenary Agents. And every Hiſtorian, who ſhall in time coming, indeavour to conceal the bad Actions of Men, ought to be deemed a Partaker of their Crimes, and as ſuch be ſpurned at by all Men of Honour, and rendered obnoxious to the Cenſure of Poſterity.

Wherefore I think it will not be amiſs on this Occaſion to caution all Perſons concerned in the Direction of Affairs, belonging either to a Town, or other Body corporate, that whenever they ſhall be favoured with a Grant from the Crown, to inable them to diſcharge publick Incumbrances, that the Money ariſing thereby be ſolely applied in paying off the common Debts, and that particular Care be taken, that no new publick Work be begun, or old repaired, unleſs the laſt cannot be deferred without Prejudice to the Community; and then no more to be done than is abſolutely neceſſary, till all Incumbrances be diſcharged. Then, whatever ſhall be found neceſſary, for the Benefit of the Incorporation, may be chearfully gone about, at the Expence of the old and new Revenues of the Community.

But above all, great Care ought to be had, not to take any Money on Intereſt, for that is the Bane of all, by inceſſantly loading the Society with new Debts, which ſhould never be incurred without an abſolute Neceſſity; and in ſuch Caſes they ought, with all Expedition and good Management, to be diſcharged. And for the better and more ſpeedy Payment of the publick Debts, it is the Duty of thoſe in the Direction of the Town's Affairs, to retrench all needleſs Expences, whether Intertainments, Preſents, or unneceſſary Favours conferred, which in ſome Cities amount yearly to a very great Sum; which may well be ſpared to the Advantage of the Citizens, and Honour of thoſe concerned in the Government of the Place. 1680.

Having repreſented the unjuſtifiable Practices of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh* in Times paſt, it is reaſonable to caution their Succeſſors againſt the like Dealings hereafter. For the Parliament, in their late Seſſion, having added thirty eight Years to a former Grant of the Duty of Two Pence, *Scotiſh*, on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, which, together with the Remainder of the former Grant, amounts to about forty eight Years, which is a Gift ſcarce to be paralelled; for if we reckon the annual Produce thereof only at Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, the whole, during the aforeſaid long Term of Years, will amount to about Two hundred and forty thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, whereby the Citizens with good Management, will not only be inabled to diſcharge their preſent Debts (which now are ſaid to be about Fifty two thouſand Pounds *Sterling* as aforeſaid) in leſs than twenty Years; but they will be in a Condition by laying out the Superpluſage ariſing by the ſaid Grant, for the Space of twenty eight Years after, to increaſe the Town's Revenues by Purchaſes to ſuch a Height, which will, (I had almoſt ſaid) put it out of the Power of petty male Practices to occaſion a Re-application to Parliament for a further Aid; which if ever it ſhould happen to be the Caſe, their Management ought to be inquired into by inſpecting the City's Books; and if any Imbezlement or Miſapplication be diſcovered, the Money ought to be refunded by thoſe principally concerned, and not ſuffered by bad Practices to intail a perpetual Debt on the Town, at the Expence of the diſtreſſed Citizens and their Neighbours.

To diſcharge this great Incumbrance wherewith the Citizens are ſo heavily oppreſſed, it was of late propoſed to inſpect the Town Treaſurer's Accounts, to ſee what Savings might be made in the City's Expences (which I have Reaſon to believe would be very conſiderable); but as this Method was not approved of, Things muſt remain as they are, till ſome publick ſpirited Men ariſe to accompliſh the ſame.

The

1683. Coun. Regiſt. Vol. XXX. f. 223. 21ſt Sept.

The Duke of *York* having by Letters to the Lords Chancellor and Treaſurer ſignified, that it was the King's Pleaſure, that the Sum of Eighteen thouſand Marks, Part of the Money given by the late *Thomas Moodie*, in the Year 1649, for building a Church in the *Graſs Market*, ſhould be imployed towards the erecting or building a Houſe for the Biſhop of *Edinburgh* to reſide in; but this Gift being appropriated to pious Uſes, the Council imagined it would be a great Diſcouragement to well diſpoſed Perſons to give Money towards the like Uſes, if the Sums given were perverted and imployed to other Ends without the Conſent of the Perſons in Truſt, or that of the Heirs or Repreſentatives of the Donor; which being repreſented to the Biſhop, it had ſo good an Effect, that he declared he would not inſiſt thereon, or make any farther uſe of the Duke's Letter for that Purpoſe.

This generous Deportment of the Biſhop's, was ſo kindly taken by the Town Council, that they not only returned him Thanks for this Act of Benevolence, but made him an Offer of Six hundred Marks yearly in Name of Houſe Rent, to be annually paid him during his Incumbency in the Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh*. In Anſwer to this Reſolution, the Biſhop ſent a Letter to the Lord Provoſt to be communicated to the Council; of which the following is a Copy.

My Lord,

Ibid. f. 229. 26th Sept. "By an Act of the Town Counſell, I "find the Rent of ane Hows yearly granted "to me by way of ane Offer; I cannot bot "kindly thank your Lordſhip and all the "Counſell for that kynd Offer. Bot not "being willing to be burthenſome to the "Cittie in one ſingle Farthing, I beg Leave "to conſider till *Fryday* nixt, whither it be "fitt for me to accept or not. In the mean "whyle, I moſt remember your Lordſhip, "that I was called to be a Miniſter in this "Cittie, in *October* 1662, and ſerved in "the Trone Church a full Year before any "Collegue was ſettled with me, which "was to me a heavie Burthen; and there-"fore in Juſtice I ought to be payed for that "Service; what is juſtly dew to me, I may "freely receive. But I am very unwilling "to accept of any thing otherwayes; and "what is trewly dew to me, I think your "Lordſhip andCounſell will chearfully give; "and the rather that I nor myne never had "a Groat of Gratuity from the Cittie, thoe "I know others have gotten both to them-"ſelves and ther Children, which I envy "not. This I preſume to ſignify to your "Lordſhip, and am to the whole Counſell "and to yourſelf, your Lordſhip's moſt "faithfull Servant,

Jo. Edinburgen.

This Letter being taken into Conſideration by the Council, they ordered the Sum of Two thouſand Marks to be paid to the ſaid Biſhop for his extraordinary Service, when Parſon of the Trone Church Pariſh; on which, and other Accounts, the Biſhop ſent the following Letter to the Lord Provoſt. 1683.

My Lord,

Ibid. f. 248. 31ſt Oct. "By an Act of Counſell, ane Houſe "Rent was offered yearly to me, during "my Incumbencie in this See of *Edinburgh*, "and therefore muſt look on it as ane Act "of Kyndnes and Reſpect; yet I muſt beg "Pardon to refuſe the Offer, in Regaird I "have never bein, and never intend to be "burthenſome to this Cittie; and his Ma-"jeſty is gratiouſly pleaſed to think of ſet-"tling and provyding of a Loadging to the "Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, by ane Fond which "will put this Cittie to no Charges. I live "amongeſt you, and ſpend the Rent the "King gives me, bot never had, and by "God's Grace ſhall never have Sixpence "of the Town's Money; I hate all Brybers "and Bryberie!

"Indeed for my Service as one of your "Town's Miniſters (having ſerved more "than a Year alone, without ane ſecond "Miniſter) I thought ſome Compenſation "was in Juſtice dew to me; and according-"lie, upon my Repreſentation of that Ser-"vice, the lait Provoſt, your Lordſhip's "ſelf, and the other Counſellors were plea-"ſed to grant me the Sum dew to a ſecond "Miniſter, *viz.* Two thouſand Marks; "which if your Lordſhip and the pre-"ſent Magiſtrates think too much, I free-"ly ſubmitt to yourſelves; though ſtill "I think it my juſt Right: And you have "bein in uſe to do Juſtice to all your Mini-"ſters in ſuch Caiſes; as particularly to "Mr. *Macquein* and Mr. *Trotter*. I have "known Gratuities to ſeverall of your Mi-"niſters and to their Children; in which "the good Town did verie well. Bot as "I nor myne never had, nor ever ſhall "have any Gratuity, ſo I hope your Lord-"ſhip and honourable Counſell will not "grudge to allow me what is juſt and dew "for my Service, as you would doe to any "Perſon who had ſerved in the Miniſtrie a-"mongeſt you in my Circumſtances.

"My Lord, becauſe the Act of Counſell "is on Record, which made Offer of a "Houſe Rent to me; I humbly deſyre this "Letter of myne, refuiſing to accept there-"of, or to lay that Burthing on the good "Town upon my Account, may be alſo put "upon Record in your Counſell Books. I "beg Pardon for this Trouble occaſioned "by that Offer; and am to your Lordſhip "and all the honourable Counſell, my Lord, "a moſt faithfull Servant."

Jo. Edinburgen.

The King never could have had a better Opportu-

1683. Opportunity to deſtroy the Liberties of the *Edinburghers* than at preſent; for the ſervile Common Council, inſtead of vindicating their Rights and Privileges, baſely gave them up, by ſhewing themſelves Enemies to Freedom, and ſtrong Supporters of a deſpotical Power, as will appear by their following Letters to the King, and Duke of *York*.

Moſt ſacred Soveraigne,

Ibid. f. 243. 19th Oct. " The Obedience we owe to your Ma-
" jeſtie's Comands, in what way ſoever ex-
" preſt to us, and the deep Senſe we have of
" your Majeſtie's ſpecial Care of the good
" Government of this your ancient Cittie,
" made us chearfully comply with your
" Majeſtie's Pleaſure, ſignified to us by the
" Earl of *Middletoun* your Secretary, of the
" 15th of *September* laſt paſt, recommend-
" ing *George Drummond* to be elected Pro-
" voſt of this Cittie: In perſewance where-
" of, we have, to the general Satisfaction of
" the whole Cittie, made choyſe of the ſaid
" *George Drummond* for our Provoſt, and
" have bein verie cairfull to elect ſuch Per-
" ſons for Baillies and other Magiſtrates, as
" your Majeſtie and the Government may
" juſtlie confide in; and are diſintereſted in
" thoſe Malverſations and Imbezilments of
" the Cittie's Revenues, which is ſo juſtlie
" complained of, and who will be verie
" much concerned for the Good of the Cit-
" tie, and juſt Manadgement of the com-
" mon Intereſt and Affairs of the ſame.

" And as we are reſolved ſeriouſlie to
" concure in the Proſecution of the Comptes
" and Reckoning before your Majeſtie's
" Theaſury and Exchequer, for bringing
" thoſe who have been Miſmanadgers and
" Imbezlers of the common Good of this
" Cittie (and particularly that Pairt therof
" which we enjoy by your Majeſtie's Favour
" and Bountie) to ane juſt Accompt for the
" ſame, as being Matter wherein the future
" Tranquillitie and Happineſs of this our
" good Town is much concerned: And as
" we are deeply ſenſible of your Majeſtie's
" Caire of this your ancient Cittie, ſo we
" ſhall endeavour to walk worthie therof
" in dew Obedience to, and cairfull Execu-
" tion of your Majeſtie's Lawes, againſt all
" the Diſturbers of the Peace of your
" Government; and ſhall be readie upon
" everie Occaſion, wherin your Royal Ma-
" jeſtie's Intereſt, or the Intereſt of your
" lawfull Succeſſors may be concerned, with
" our Lives and Fortunes, to demean our-
" ſelves, moſt ſacred Soveraigne, your Ma-
" jeſtie's moſt humble, moſt faithfull, and
" moſt obedient Subjects and Servants."

And the Common Council of *Edinburgh* to ingratiate themſelves further into Favour with the Duke of *York*, ſent him the following Letter:

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

Ibid. f. 244. 19th Oct. " The Earl of *Middletoun* having by
" Letter to the Lord High Chancellor, ſi- 1683.
" gnified his Majeſty's Royall Pleaſure, to
" intimate to the Magiſtrates of this Cittie,
" that upon moſt important Conſiderations,
" his Majeſtie was pleaſed to recommend
" *George Drummond* to be elected Provoſt
" for the enſuing Year, to the great Satiſ-
" faction of the whole Cittie.

" We give your Royall Highneſs our
" moſt humble and heartie Thanks for your
" princelie Care of this our ancient Cittie,
" in interpoſing with his Majeſtie on our
" Behalf. We ſhall endeavour what we can
" to anſwer your Royall Highnes's Expe-
" ctatione, and uſe the utmoſt of our Power
" for ſuppreſſing of Conventicles, and that
" no vagrant or ſeditious Preachers (who
" are a Peſt in a Kingdome) be harbored
" within the Cittie or Suburbs, or in any
" other Place within its Juriſdiction; but
" that all ſhall be regularly and orderly done
" according to Law, otherwayes the Law
" ſhall be put in Execution againſt them
" with all Rigor. As alſo, we ſhall con-
" curre to the utmoſt of our Power with
" the Lord High Thefaurer, and Theſaurer
" Depute, to carry on that Action of Compt
" and Reckoning, depending before the
" Lords of his Majeſty's Exchequer, that
" it may be diſcovered how the common
" Good of this Cittie has been imployed
" theſe ſeveral Years paſt.

" And ſhall take caire, that during our
" Adminiſtration, what has been beſtowed
" upon this Cittie by his Majeſtie's Bountie
" and his Royall Predeceſſors, ſhall be em-
" ployed to the Good and Welfare of the
" Place, which was the End for which it
" was deſtinate. And we do aſſure your
" Royall Highnes, that in all other Things
" whatſomever, wherein his ſacred Majeſty
" or your Royall Highnes's Service may be
" concerned, we ſhall endeavour to behave
" ourſelves as becomes. May it pleaſe your
" Royall Highnes, your Royall Highnes's
" moſt humble, moſt faithfull, and moſt
" obedient Servants."

The above Letters being ſent to the Earl " of *Middletoun* at *London*, to be delivered " by him, he return'd the following An- " ſwer to the Lord Provoſt.

My Lord,

Ibid. f. 248. 2d Nov. " I received yours, with the Two in-
" cloſed to his Majeſty and his Royall
" Highnes, which I delivered that Evening.
" His Majeſty was well pleaſed with their
" Expreſſions of Thankfulnes and Dewty;
" and as he expects, that the Abuſes that
" have crept into the Government of the
" good Town, ſhould be for the future re-
" ctified, and the paſt Malverſations fully
" expoſed, ſo you may be confident, that he
" will have a ſpecial Regard to the juſt
" Rights and Privileges thereof. For my
" own pairt, I aſſure you, I ſhall be readie
" to ſolicit the Intereſt of all the honeſt Ci-

" tizens,

1683. "tizens, and yours in particular, with all "the Affection that becomes a true Bur- "geſs, and, my Lord, your moſt faithfull "and humble Servant,"

MIDDLETOUN.

CHAP. VII.

A Continuation of the Tranſactions of the Citizens, in the ſhort Reign of King James VII. *and that of King* William; *with an Abſtract of the City Rental, and a Specification of the ſeveral Sums, whereby* Edinburgh *became ſo deeply indebted.*

1684. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXI. f. 41. 18th July. EDINBURGH having for many Years been at a great Expence in Coach-hire; nay more, 'tis ſaid, than would have kept Two Coaches and Four Horſes; wherefore the Council ordered Two Coaches to be bought at *London* for the Uſe of the Magiſtrates, with Four Horſes.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXI. f. 91. 29th Oct. The Bowets that were formerly ordered by the Common Council to be hung out, for illuminating the Streets by Night, it ſeems, not anſwering, a new Order was made at this Time, for a Lantern and Candle to be hung out at the Firſt Storey of every Tenement or Land, at Five of the Clock in the Evening, to burn till Ten, from the Twenty ninth of *October* to the Firſt of *March*, on the Penalty of Five Marks *Scotiſh* for every Omiſſion.

1685. Ibid. f. 133. 7th Jan. The Town Council having ſometime ſince made an Ordinance, to erect an Equeſtrian Statue in Honour of the King, the ſame (which is an admirable Performance) was put up in the Parliament Cloſe about this Time, where it continues the Admiration of all.

Ibid. f. 138. 24th Jan. Matters regarding the Duke of *York*'s Succeſſion to the Crown having a gloomy Aſpect, the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to ſupport the Duke's Intereſt, voluntarily and unanimouſly agreed to offer to King *Charles* II. a Supply of Seven Months Ceſs, and drew up an Addreſs to acquaint him therewith.

The King, who ſurvived this Reſolution but a few Days, was ſucceeded in the Throne by *James* his Brother, the ſaid Duke of *York*, who not unmindful of the hearty and zealous Attachment of the *Edinburghers* to his Intereſt, ſent the following Letter to the Common Council.

JAMES REX.

Truſtie and weel beloved, we greit you well.

Ibid. f. 152. 5th March. "Having receaved Yeſterday from our "Secretarie *Loudone* your verie loyall and "dewtyfull Addreſs, we have thought fit "to let you know, that it was verie ac- "ceptable to us, and ſwitable to that Zeal "and Loyalty you have at all Times ex- "preſſed in the Reign of our lait deareſt "and Royall Brother of bleſſed Memory; "and from theſe early and ample Expreſ- "ſiones of your Dewty to us, we are ſae "much perſwaded of your ſincere Reſolu- "tiouns to continew the ſame; that we are "highly ſatisfied therewith; and doe aſſure "you, that upon all Occaſiones we will "ſhaw our Kyndnes to you, and that to our "good Toun, of whoſe Concearnes in eve- "rie Thing that may contribute to your "and ther Weell-being, we will have a par- "ticular Caire; aſſuring you withall, that "we are ſo ſenſible of your former Services, "ſince you entered into the Magiſtracie of "that our good Toun, as we think fitt to "returne you our heartie Thanks, and to "aſſure you, that you ſhall meitt with the "good Effects thereof, when ane Opportu- "nity ſhall be offered to us for the ſame. 1685.

"So not doubting your continewing to "act faithfully and vigorouſly in our Ser- "vice, we bid you fairweell."

Given at our Court at *Whythall*, the Twenty eight Day of *February*, 168[illegible] Years, and of our Reign the Firſt Year. By his Majeſtie's Command.

Signed, *Drummond.*

The *Edinburghers*, on the Receipt of this very gracious Letter, were ſo tranſported with Joy, that the Common Council ordered a Caſe to be made for its Conſervation. On the Lid of this Box (which is of Ebony, of the Length of ſeven Inches, Breadth of Five, and about Two in Depth) is J. R. in a Cypher with the Letters VII. a Crown, Thiſtle, Roſe, Flower-de-luce and Harp, are curiouſly inlaid; round the Side and Ends, in maſſive ſilvern Letters, are finired the Provoſt's Name and Date of the Year; and the Bottom of the ſaid Box, within a Border, is beautifully imbelliſhed with Birds and Flowers, finely decorated. The making of this Letter Caſe, which probably is the fineſt of its kind any where to be ſeen, muſt have been attended with a very conſiderable Expence.

Ibid. f. 174. 20th May. Soon after, the Town Council ordered the City Treaſurer to preſent to the Lord Viſcount *Melfort*, one of the principal Secretaries of State, a Jewel of the Value of Five hundred Pounds *Sterling*, as an Evidence of their grateful Acknowledgments, for the many eminent Services done by him to the City. And Three Days after preſented to the ſaid *Melfort* the Sum of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling*, for delivering the Town's Addreſs to the King, and procuring the Royal Miſſive aforeſaid, which the Common Council ordered to be put up in a Box by itſelf, and depoſited in the City's Archives, wherein it ſtill remains a Monument of their great Eſteem.

Ibid. f. 176. 23d May.

The Revenues of *Edinburgh* being by the Town's Enemies repreſented to the King to be much greater than they really were, in order to encourage the Government to fleece the Citizens, the Common Council were thereby induced to undeceive his Majeſty in that Reſpect, by a Letter to Secretary *Mel-*

1686. *fort*; of which the following is a Copy.

My Lord,

Ibid. f. 295. 10th March. "The Malice of ſome, and Ignorance "of others, have occaſioned great Miſre- "preſentations of our Affairs: And it has "been by theſe Means, that our Rents have "been called much greater, and our neceſ- "ſarie Expences much leſs than they truely "are; and therefore we have thought it "our Dewtie to preſent by you to his ſacred "Majeſtie, ane trew Account of what we "may gett in, and what we muſt give out; "and to aſſure your Lordſhip, that it is a "trew Accompt; we will allow your Lord- "ſhip to tell his Majeſtie, we will be an- "ſwerable for the Trewth of it at our higheſt "Perill; and are content that it ly in the "Secretarie's Hands, to be a Check upon "us, to remitt the Canvaſſing and Exami- "nation of it to any whom his Majeſtie ſhall "be pleaſed to name.

"Bot how can it be imagined, that we "could diſſemble with your Lordſhip, who "has by Authority lately examined all the "Accompts of this Place for many Years, "and knows the ſame more exactly than "any of ourſelves do. By this Paper we "hope his Majeſtie will ſee verie clearlie, "*Firſt*, That all the Revenues beſtowed on "this Place, is only imployed for his Ma- "jeſtie's Service, for preſerving the Peace, "and defraying the Expenſe which neceſ- "ſarily muſt be laid out at ordinarie and "extraordinarie Occaſions in his Majeſtie's "Service. And, in the *next* Place, That "we are not able to ſubſiſt; and conſe- "quently, that his Majeſtie's Service can- "not be ſupported by us, except we be "maintained in our juſt Rights and In- "tereſts.

"For which End we have ſent Sir *James* "*Rocheid*, our Clerk, to inform your Lord- "ſhip of our juſt Pretenſions, who will ſa- "tisfie your Lordſhip to any Scruple you "can have, hopeing that your Lordſhip "will take ſuch Pains for us, in this Jun- "cture, as may inable and incourage us to "ſerve his ſacred Majeſtie with a firm and "conſtant Zeall; and to be your Lord- "ſhip's moſt humble and faithfull Ser- "vants."

To the above Letter *Melfort* returned the following Anſwer to the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*.

Right Honourable,

Ibid. f. 302. 26th March. "I received your Letter, and am hear- "tily ſorrie that the Affairs of the Cittie "ſhould be in ſo bad a Condition; my "Inclination leads me ſo much to ſerve it, "that I acknowledge the Opportunity ye "putt into my Hands as an additional obli- "gation on me, and I ſhall indeavour to "improve it to your Advantage; in which "I am convinced the King's Service is "much concerned.

"I delayed to give this Trouble till "Sir *James Rocheid*'s Arrivall, in whoſe "Hands, I think, you have ſafely truſted "your Concerns. He is one, of whoſe Di- "ligence and Zeall for your Intereſt I have "good Experience; and he, with the Lord "Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, who has bein, on all "Occaſions, and ſtill is moſt forward to "ſerve you, and to promote your Good, "ſhall be my Witneſs with how much Af- "fection and Readines, I am, Right ho- "nourable, your moſt humble Servant."

Melfort.

The Parliament, in the Year 1681, having diſcharged the Summer Seſſion, that inſtead of two Terms in the Year, for trying Cauſes by the Lords of Seſſion or College of Juſtice, only one was appointed to be held from the firſt of *November* to the laſt of *March* incluſive. But this Conſtitution proving prejudicial to the People in general, and to the *Edinburghers* in particular, the Act was repealed, and the Summer Seſſion or Term reſtored by Parliament in the Reign of King *James* II. for which the *Edinburghers* returned *James* Thanks by the following Letter. Mur. Acts 3. Ch. II. c. 7.

May it pleaſe your moſt ſacred Majeſtie,

Ibid. f. 9[illegible] 26th May. "To allow of this humble Addreſs in "paying our dewtifull and graitfull Ac- "knowledgments to your Majeſtie, for "your conſtant Royal Protection, Favour, "and Kyndeſs to this your Royal Majeſtie's, "ancient and capital Cittie, and particu- "larly for your Majeſtie's late Kyndneſs in "returning to us the Summer Seſſion, which "your Majeſtie's Parliament have found to "be equally neceſſar for the Exigencies of "your Government, and the univerſall Be- "nefite of your Leidges, as well as for the "Good of this Place; for which, and for "all your Majeſtie's other Royall Favours, "we preſume humblie to offer and aſſure "your Majeſtie of our moſt heartie Devo- "tion to your Service; being ready, with "our Lives and Fortunes, to ſtand by your "ſacred Perſon and Royall Intereſt, upon "all Occaſions, and againſt all your Ene- "mies. And we humbly pray the Conti- "nuance of your Majeſtie's princelie Good- "neſs and Care towards this your Cittie, "which ſo much needs your Majeſtie's ſpe- "ciall Support and Bounty, for rendering it "capable to anſwer the hearty and dewti- "full Inclinations of its Magiſtrates and "Inhabitants for your Majeſtie's Service, as "well as the trew Ends of your Majeſtie's "Monarchie and Government.

"We humblie crave Leave to repreſent "to your ſacred Majeſtie, that your Ma- "jeſtie's gracious remitting to us, to doe "Juſtice to Sir *James Rocheid*: We have "proceeded in that Affair with all dew Cau- "tion and Regaird; and having for our "Aſſiſtance called our Aſſeſſors who are e- "minent Lawyers to advyſe us in Poynt of "Law; and having conſidered the Articles

"exhi-

1686. "exhibited againſt him, and he having u-
"ſed for Witneſſes even thoſe who without
"hearing of him did condemn him; but
"have upon Oath aſſerted his Innocence,
"we find ourſelves oblidged in Juſtice to
"repone him to his Office of common Clerk
"of this your ancient Cittie, from which
"he was ſo unjuſtly turned out; in which
"we hope your Majeſtie's Goodneſs will
"approve of.

"And we moſt humbly beſeik your Ma-
"jeſtie's Royall Protection to him as a Per-
"ſon who will be faithfull and uſefull to
"your Service; and whoſe Faithfullneſs to
"the Monarchy and Service of your Royall
"Brother King *Charles* II. of ever bleſſed
"Memory, did expoſe him to the Malice of
"his Adverſaries, and we ſhall fervently
"pray for your Majeſtie's ſacred Life, and
"for your long, happie, and glorious Reign
"over us, is the bounden Dewtie of,
"may it pleaſe your moſt ſacred Majeſtie,
"your Majeſtie's moſt humble, moſt faith-
"full and moſt obedient Subjects and Ser-
"vants."

Signed, *Tho. Kennedy*, Provoſt.

King *Charles* II. granted to the Citizens of *Edinburgh* a Duty upon Ale and Beer, to inable them to diſcharge their publick Debts; but the ſame being by the Treaſury applied to other Uſes, the Town Council addreſſed themſelves to the King for a Remedy by the following Petition.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie.

The humble Petition of the Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh, *humbly repreſenteth*,

1687. Coun. Regiſt. Vol. XXXII. 117. 3d June.

"That whereas our Predeceſſors were ne-
"ceſſitated to contract great Debts, partly
"upon publick and National Accompts,
"and partly for building of Churches, the
"Parliament-houſe, and other publick Con-
"cerns of the City; and borrowed the ſame
"from the Lords of Seſſion, Hoſpitals, Col-
"ledges, many Widows and Orphans, and
"others the Town's Creditors, and repre-
"ſented their Caſe to his late Majeſty, of e-
"ver bleſſed Memory, they did obtain in
"*July, anno* 1680, for their Relief and Pay-
"ment of the ſaid Debts, ane certain Impo-
"ſition on Ale and drinking Beer conſu-
"med within the City and Suburbs thereof.

"And yet, when they were to receive the
"full Benefite and Improvement thereof,
"not only ſetting the ſame to their own
"Tackſmen, by publick Roup, (according
"to the Cuſtom and Power given by the
"ſaid Gift) was taken from them, but like-
"wayes, a conſiderable Part of the Profit
"thereof was drawn into the Treaſury, con-
"trairie to the Opinion of the chief and
"ableſt Lawyers in the Kingdome: And
"ſince, now, not only the City is lyable to
"the Burden of theſe old Debts, but like-
"wayes to a ſupervenient heavy Burden of
"ane hundred and eight Souldiers, beſides
"Commanders; which renders the Com-
"mon Good in ſuch Diſtreſs and Perplexi- 1687.
"ty, that both the City will be diſgraced
"rendered incapable to ſerve your Ma-
"jeſtie's Intereſt, as they ought to doe,
"and their Creditors will ſuffer great Loſs;
"(unleſs your Majeſty, of your Royall
"Goodneſs and princely Commiſeration,
"pity our Caſe) as will evidently appear
"by the preſent State of the City, as to its
"Revenues, and inevitable yearly Diſburſe-
"ments, whereby its Burdens exceed its
"Incomes; and it is herewith humblie of-
"fered to your Majeſtie's Royall Conſider-
"ation.

"May it therefore pleaſe your ſacred
"Majeſty to reſtore the City to the free
"Benefite and Improvement of their ſaid
"Gift, conform to the Tenor thereof; eſpe-
"cially conſidering that a great Part of the
"Incomes of the ſame is imployed for Pay-
"ment of the moſt numerous Company of
"Souldiers your Majeſty has in the King-
"dom. And as the City has given ſignal
"Evidence of their Forwardneſs in ſuppreſ-
"ſing all Commotions and publick Diſtur-
"bances, and particularly the Rebellion at
"*Pentland*, *Bothwell Bridge*, and *Argyle*'s
"Rebellion, and were put to great Charges
"thereby: So are moſt willing and ready
"on all Occaſions, to the utmoſt of their
"Power, to advance your Majeſty's Inter-
"eſt and Service; as likewayes, Conſide-
"ration being had, that there is no other
"Corporation in the three Kingdoms, bur-
"dened with the Payment of Souldiers, but
"this City; albeit, many of them poſſeſs
"the Benefite of the lyke Impoſition. And
"all that is craved by your Petitioners, is,
"that your Majeſty will be graciouſly plea-
"ſed to permit them to enjoy their own
"Impoſition as others doe theirs. And that
"the City is at preſent put to great Char-
"ges in repairing the Weſter Bulwark of
"*Leith*; which, if neglected, will ruin the
"Trade and Navigation of the Place, and
"thereby much prejudice your Majeſtie's
"Cuſtomes and Exciſe."

This Petition being preſented to the King in Council, the Conſideration thereof was referred to the Lords of the Treaſury, as will appear by the following Reference.

Whitehall 7th *May*, 1687.

"His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to re Id. ibid.
"fer this Petition to the Right honourable
"the Earl of *Perth*, Lord High Chancel-
"lor of *Scotland*, and the reſt of the Com-
"miſſioners of his Majeſtie's Theaſury there,
"who are by his Majeſty requyred to exa-
"mine the Contents thereof, and particu-
"larly what is aſſerted by the Petitioners
"in Reference to the Gift of Impoſition
"therein mentioned; and if their Lord-
"ſhips ſhall find the ſame to be true, and
"that their Condition is ſo neceſſitous as
"they repreſent it, to report to his Majeſty
"with all convenient Diligence, what Me-
"thod

1687. "thod is proper for him to afford them Re-
"lief in that Matter. His Majeſtie being
"very ſenſible of the good and accept-
"able Service being rendered by them, as
"well to himſelf as to his Royall Brother
"of ever bleſſed Memory, and of the
"great Expenſes they have often bein at,
"upon that Accompt, eſpecially in the
"Tymes of Rebellion, beſides many other
"Occaſions wherein they have been at con-
"ſiderable Charges in the publick Concerns,
"and the Performance of their Dewties to
"his Majeſtie, who therefore is graciouſly
"reſolved by any reaſonable Thing, to pro-
"mote the Wealth and Welfare as well as
"to ſupport the Intereſt of that his good
"Town."

Signed, *Melfort*.

1688. Ibid. f. 233. 12th Oct. The King on this Occaſion, to ſhew the great Obligations he lay under to the *Edinburghers*, not only granted their Requeſt, by reſtoring the Impoſition on Ale and Beer, but added the Term of Twelve Years to their former Grant; and reduced the Town's Company of Fuzileers from one hundred and eight to fifty private Men; with a Declaration, that the ſaid Company ſhould never be augmented at the Town's Expence. By theſe Favours, the Sum of Eighteen thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* was yearly ſaved to the Town.

Ibid. f. 233. 234. Beſides the above Favours, the King granted to the *Edinburghers* the following, namely, That when they ſhould have Occaſion to inlarge their City, by purchaſing Ground without the Town, Cloſes, or Tenements within, or to build Bridges or Arches for accompliſhing the ſame, the Proprietors of ſuch Lands and Tenements are not only obliged to part with the ſame on reaſonable Terms, but when in poſſeſſion thereof, they are to be erected into a Regality, in favour of the Citizens, and after finiſhing the *Canongate* Church, the City was to have the Surplus of the Sum of Twenty thouſand Marks (given many Years before by *Thomas Mudie*, for building a Church), with the Intereſt thereof, which muſt have been very conſiderable; and as all publick Streets belong to the King, the Vaults and Cellars under thoſe of *Edinburgh* being forfeited to the Crown, by their being built without Leave or Conſent of his Majeſty, he granted all the ſaid Cellars or Vaults to the Town, together with a Power of granting Licences to build Vaults or Cellars elſewhere within the City on reaſonable Terms; and to oblige the Proprietors of Houſes to lay before their reſpective Tenements large flat Stones for the Convenience of walking.

Ibid. f. 247. 249. 22d & 24th Oct. For the above mentioned Grants and Privileges which the *Edinburghers* received juſt before the Abdication of the late unhappy King *James* VII.; beſides the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, they gave in Preſents to ſuch as was ſerviceable in procuring the ſaid Grants: They obliged themſelves to pay to *Heriot*'s Hoſpital the Sum of Fifty eight thouſand four hundred and three Pounds ten Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, which was due to ſaid Hoſpital, by the Earl of *Argyle*, who was lately beheaded. 1688.

The *Einburghers* having received Advice of the Prince of *Orange*'s landing in *England*, and of King *James*'s Abdication, they tranſmitted the following Addreſs to his Highneſs:

Ibid. f. 277. 28th Dec.

Sir,

"We now ſee our Fears of Popery and
"Slavery have been as juſt as they were great;
"and we are perſwaded that the Almigh-
"ty God hath raiſed your Highneſs to
"counteract the reſtleſs and malicious De-
"ſigns of *Rome* againſt this Iſland. We can-
"not on this Occaſion hide the Satisfaction
"and Joy wherewith our Hearts are filled,
"when we hear daily that your Highneſs's
"Expedition into *Britain*, (equally hazard-
"ous as it is generous) hath been hitherto
"proſperous, and without Effuſion of Blood.
"May the Heavens crown all your glorious
"Undertakings with conſtant Succeſs, as
"they are now attended with the Prayers
"and Acclamations of all good Men.

"We have on all Occaſions, ſince the
"Reformation, and particularly in our laſt
"Parliament, teſtified a ſtedfaſt and unſha-
"ken Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion,
"maugre the Inſinuations and Machinations
"of evil Men, thought it our Duty, in the
"humbleſt Manner, to offer your Highneſs
"our Service; and to intreat that we, our
"Perſons, City, and Privileges may be un-
"der your Protection; and it ſhall be our
"Endeavour in our Stations chearfully and
"unanimouſly to concur with your High-
"neſs, for the Preſervation of Religion,
"Laws, and Liberties; for Security of our
"ancient Monarchy and the Royal Succeſ-
"ſion, that we may for ever be ſecured a-
"gainſt all the helliſh Attempts of *Romiſh*
"Incendiaries, and our Church ſettled upon
"a laſting Foundation; that Peace and Pie-
"ty may be tranſmitted to our Poſterity,
"and the juſt Grievances of all Men (rela-
"ting either to Conſcience, Liberty, or
"Property), may be fully heard and redreſ-
"ſed, by the ancient and legall Method of a
"free Parliament.

"So we hope and pray, all Animoſities
"and Factions amongs us be for ever buried
"under your Highneſs's auſpicious Con-
"duct. All our Acknowledgments muſt
"fall ſhort of your Highneſs's ſeaſonable
"and religious Care for our Safety. Yet
"we are deſirous all Men ſhould know, how
"much we are in all Gratitude and Since-
"rity, Sir, your Highneſs's moſt humble
"and moſt dutifull Servants."

Signed by the Lord Provoſt, and all the Members of the Common Council.

As

1688. As the Debts due by the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, in their publick Capacity, are amounted to a very great and grievous Sum; I think it will not be amiss to shew the Reader the Particulars of the Town's Revenues, whereby the *Edinburghers* are inabled to pay the Interest of the said enormous Debt, as well as to defray the great yearly Expences attending the Transactions of their common Affairs; which will appear by the following Account taken in the Year 1690, by a Committee appointed by the Town Council for that Purpose, to serve as a Directory for the Town's Treasurer to receive the Profits arising by the common Good, and by the Grant upon Ale and Beer, *&c.* 1690.

1690. Boun. Regist. fol. XXXIII. 8th Nov.

An Abstract of the Rental of the Common Good belonging to Edinburgh.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
By the Duty upon Ale and Beer	48000	0	0
By the Society	2333	6	8
By the Rents of the Seats in the Churches	13733	6	8
By the Fore-moor	60	0	0
By the Back-moor	33	6	8
By the Mills on the Water of *Leith*	8333	6	8
By the Duty on Wine	23333	6	8
By the Shore of *Leith* Duties	466	13	4
By the Weigh-houses of *Edinburgh* and *Leith*	3000	0	0
By the Meal-market	933	6	8
By the Tolls of the *Netherbow*, *Cowgate* and *New* Ports	733	6	8
By the Toll of the *West* Port	1266	13	4
By the Tolls of the Society and *Potter-row* Ports	800	0	0
By the House of the Moor	2160	0	0
By the Sheep Flakes or Pins	266	13	4
By the Bread and Poultry Markets	893	6	8
By the Duties on Tallow and Iron	106	13	4
By Boards and Flesh-boards or Stalls	166	13	4
By the Fish-market	533	6	8
By Fruit-measures	206	13	4
By the Corn and Leather Markets	373	6	8
By the Veal-boards or Stalls	323	6	8
By Shod Carts	746	13	4
By the Mark on the Pack	273	6	8
By the Timber-bush or Wood-yard in *Leith*	506	13	4
By the Mark on the Tun and Pack at *Leith*	2633	6	8
By the Duty on foreign Woollen Cloth	2466	13	4
By the Back *Gray-frier* Yard	166	13	4
By the *Bonnington* Mills	933	6	8
By the Borough Loch and broad Meadows	800	0	0
By the middle Flesh-market	200	0	0
By the Links of *South Leith* and a House	203	6	8
By the Inclosures about the Church of *South Leith*	30	0	0
By the Gallow-green	72	0	0
By the Church, College Rents and Tithes	5264	1	11
By Houses and Shops about the New Church, Tolbooth, *&c.*	803	6	8
By Rents in the Tron-church Parish	126	0	0
By Rents in the *Candlemaker-row*	138	13	4
By Rents in divers Parts	256	8	8
By Rents in *Leith*	369	3	4
By the Apartments over the *Netherbow* Gate	112	0	0
By Rents in *Newhaven*	34	6	8
By Rents in *North Leith* and its Citadel	52	6	8
By Corn-Rents in the Borough-moor	1476	0	0
By Money-rents in the Borough-moor	47	14	2
By Feu-rent for the Common Mire	6	13	4
By Feu-rent from the Laird of *Grange*	27	0	0
Sum Total	*L.* 126580	18	1

Remark. As the Sum Total of the above Account only amounts to 126,580 *l.* 18 *s.* 1 *d.* there must either be Errors in the Particulars, or a Mistake in the Sum Total of the Rental; but as the said Sum Total is expressed in Words at length, both at the Beginning and End of the Rental in the Council Register, and is there said to amount to the Sum of One hundred and twenty eight thousand seven hundred and one Pounds, five Shillings and three Pence, *Scotish* Money, I think it must be right.

Now, as the Debts and Disbursements incurred and expended by the *Edinburghers*, for which the above large annual Sum was raised to pay off and defray, were very great, I think it will not be amiss to acquaint the Reader with the Causes which occasioned this enormous Debt, which happened in the following Years.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
1597. To appeasing the King, and re-obtaining his Favour lost by the great Tumult, besides a great Sum in Jewels, and other Things of Value presented to the Queen at her Marriage	20000	0	0
1604. To the Purchase of the Superiority of *Leith*, and great Expences attending it, about	30000	0	0
1614. To a Present to the Princess *Elizabeth* at the Time of her Marriage, beside a rich Carrat of Pearls	15000	0	0
1616. To Sixty thousand Marks owing by King *James* VI. to the City, for which they were obliged to accept of 20,000 Marks	40000	0	0
1617. To the great Expence at King *James*'s publick Entry and sumptuous Entertainment, about	47000	0	0
—— To a great Sum of the College's Money either misapplied or imbezzled	21000	0	0

		L.	s.	d.
1690.	1633. To Diſburſements at the publick Entry and Entertainment given to King *Charles* I.	57000	0	0
	1636. To the Purchaſe of the Superiorities of the *Canongate*, *North Leith*, the Coal-hill, and the Pleaſants	42100	0	0
	1641. To the building of the Tron-church	36000	0	0
	——To the Purchaſe of the Leaſe of the Biſhoprick of *Orkney* and Expences	36000	0	0
	1642. To King *Charles* I.'s Entertainment	20000	0	0
	——To the raiſing and maintaining of Five hundred Men to beſiege the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*	115000	0	0
	1647. To the fitting out a Regiment of Foot for an Expedition againſt *England*	59700	0	0
	—— To the Purchaſe of the King's Work at *Leith*	45000	0	0
	1648. To the Purchaſe of the *Weſt-port* and *Potter-row*	27500	0	0
	—— To the building Part of an intended Church on the Caſtle-hill	2400	0	0
	1648. To Money borrowed to pay the Intereſt of the Town's Debts	20000	0	0
	1648. To Money in lieu of Twelve hundred Soldiers the City was obliged to raiſe by Act of Parliament	60000	0	0
	1649. To the buying Arms and Ammunition for the Service of the Kingdom	31500	0	0
	1649. To fortifying the Town of *Leith*	30000	0	0
	1650. To Maintenance	39660	0	0
	1650. To a Preſent to King *Charles* II. at his Arrival from abroad at *Edinburgh*	20000	0	0
	1650. To the raiſing of Soldiers	28000	0	0
	1650. To the Deficiencies of Taxes from the Years 1650 to 1654	33000	0	0
	1654. To Payment of the Miniſters Stipends from the Year 1645 to 1654	54000	0	0
	—— To Money lent the Committee of State	6000	0	0
	—— To building the Parliament-houſe, over and above the great Sums collected towards its Erection	84000	0	0
	Sum Total	L. 1019800	0	0

Having ſhewn the Reader the Manner how the Debts of *Edinburgh* were incurred; I ſhall now acquaint him with the Methods uſed by the Citizens to inable them to exonerate themſelves of that grievous Burden.

By the above Account it appears, that the firſt Article of the Town's Debt was by Money given to King *James* VI. in Compenſation for the great Indignity done him, in a Tumult raiſed by the *Edinburghers* in the Year 1597; from which Time the ſaid Debt continuing to increaſe, King *Charles* I. granted the Citizens the Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Orkney* to inable them to diſcharge the ſame; but, the Incumbrance ſtill increaſing, the ſaid Debt, in the Year 1654, amounted to the Sum of One Million, two hundred thouſand Marks. And the Revenues of the City being appropriated to certain Uſes, were not in a Condition to pay any Part of the Intereſt of that vaſt Sum much leſs to diſcharge any Part of the intolerable Burden; which occaſioning the Town's Creditors, through Neceſſity, to become very clamorous, the Common Council were obliged to apply to *Oliver Cromwell* for Relief, who, in Conſideration thereof, granted to them in the ſaid Year 1654, a Plack, or Four Pence, *Scotiſh*, on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, for the Term of three Years and a half; whereby the publick Debts were reduced to the Sum of Nine hundred and ſeventy one thouſand one hundred and ſixty ſix Marks, two Shillings and five Pence.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXIII. f. 314.

Id. ibid.

After the Expiration of the above Grant in the Year 1657, the *Edinburghers* were greatly imbaraſſed, inſomuch, that the Common Council, by their own Authority, with Conſent of the Lords of Seſſion, did, in the Year 1658, preſume to continue the aforeſaid Duty of a Plack on the Pint; whereby the ſaid Debt, in the Year 1669, was reduced to the Sum of Eight hundred and nine thouſand, one hundred and eighty two Marks, ſix Shillings and eight Pence. And the heavy Load ſtill continuing, King *Charles* II. in the Year 1671, to inable them to diſcharge the ſame, granted them a perpetual Duty of Two Shillings *Scotiſh* on each Pint of *French* Wine, Four Shillings on every Pint of *Spaniſh*, *Rheniſh*, and Brandy Wines, and on all foreign Spirits; and Twelve Pence of the ſame Money on every Pint of Mum, foreign Beer, and Ale ſold within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*.

Chart. Ch. II. in Arch. Edin.

But this Gift ſtill proving inſufficient to exonerate the City of its grievous Burden, the ſaid King, in the Year 1680, granted to the *Edinburghers* a Duty of Two Marks *Scotiſh* on every Boll of Bear (Barley) conſumed within the ſaid City and Liberties, for the Term of nine Years; whereby, in the Year 1683, the Town's Debt was reduced to the Sum of Six hundred thouſand Marks; but tho' *James* VII. added the Term of nine Years

Id. ibid.

to

to the ſaid Grant; yet, by bringing Water from *Commiſton* to ſupply the City and other publick Works with; the Town's Debt within a few Years was increaſed again to the Sum of One Million, two hundred thouſand Marks; towards the diſcharging of which, the Parliament, in the Year 1693, granted the Citizens a Duty of Two Pence *Scotiſh* on each Pint of Ale and Beer for the Term of fifteen Years, and during the King's Pleaſure, not exceeding the Space of twenty Years; to which Term, the Parliament, in the Year 1716, added nineteen Years: And in the Year 1722, the Parliament granted the *Edinburghers* an other Term of nineteen Years.

1690. oun. Regiſt. ol. XXXIII. 314.

1693. ct. Parl. 4. V. M.

ct. Parl. 3. G. I.

bid. Parl. 9.

Notwithſtanding of the numerous Favours above mentioned, granted by our Kings and Parliaments to the *Edinburghers*, yet, with Concern I ſay it, that by the bad Management of a few conceited Projectors in the Magiſtracy of the City, the Town's Debts were again increaſed to an enormous Sum; nay, much greater than at any Time before!

Mary the Queen Conſort being dead, to the general Regret of the Nation, the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, on that melancholy Occaſion, addreſſed the King as follows.

May it pleaſe your Majeſtie,

1695. Coun. Regiſt. ol. XXXV. f. 113. 2d Jan.

" The Accompt we have of the Remo-
" val of your Royal Conſort our gracious
" Sovereigne Queen *Mary*, hath filled our
" Hearts with Sorrow and Affliction. Your
" Majeſtie's particular and inexpreſſible
" Loſs doth oblidge us to the deepeſt Sym-
" pathy. But when we conſider the Loſs,
" that the whole Proteſtant Religion, with
" your Majeſtie's good and faithfull Sub-
" jects, and more eſpecially this City, the
" Capital of this your antient Kingdom do
" ſuſtain, by this moſt ſudden and ſurpriz-
" ing Stroak: Nor have any Relief in this
" ſo ſad and ſinking a Calamity, ſave that
" it pleaſes our gracious God to preſerve
" your ſacred Perſon, as our only Stay and
" Support in this great Diſtreſs.

" And therefore in the firſt place, we do
" moſt humblie and earneſtly beſeech the
" Lord, ſeaſonably to comfort, and merci-
" fully continew to preſerve your Majeſtie
" in Health and Safety; and that by the
" doubling of his Bleſſings upon you, he
" would be pleaſed to repaire both to your
" Majeſty and all your People's Loſs, other-
" wayes irrepairable. And in the next
" place, Having had, by your Majeſtie's
" happy Acceſſion to the Throne, the moſt
" deſireable and comfortable Relief that e-
" ver happened to a poor City, which was
" otherwiſe readie to periſh under inſup-
" portable Burdens and Grievances; We
" cannot but out of the Abundance of our
" Hearts declare, promiſe, and aſſure to
" your Majeſty, that we ſhall be ever ready
" to maintain, defend and ſupport your 1695.
" Majeſtie's ſacred Perſon, Title and Go-
" vernment, with our Lives and Fortunes;
" to the utmoſt, againſt all Enemies what-
" ſomever.

" There being indeed nothing more cer-
" taine in Truth, and in the moſt inward
" Senſe of our Souls and Affections, than
" that upon your Majeſtie's Preſervation
" and Proſperity depends (under God) our
" Peace, with the comfortable Enjoyment
" of all that can be dear to us, either as
" Men or Chriſtians. And this our moſt
" hearty and moſt humble Addreſs (which
" we have deſired your Secretary Mr. *John-
" ſtone* to preſent to your Majeſty in our Be-
" half) we hope your Majeſty will accept
" of, as proceeding from the moſt ſincere
" and moſt intire Devotion of, *Great Sir*,
" your Majeſtie's moſt humble, moſt faith-
" full and moſt obedient Servants."

For preventing Lewdneſs and Debauchery within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh* in publick Houſes, it was by the Common Council at this Time enacted, That no Vintner, Inn-keeper, or Ale-ſeller, ſhall hereafter preſume to employ any Female Servant in drawing or ſelling any Ale or other Liquors in any of their Houſes, under the Penalty of Three Pounds *Scotiſh* Money; nor any Woman to keep any of the ſaid Places for the Sale of Liquors, or to hire herſelf to any Perſon, to be employed in that Service, under the like Penalty. And whoever ſhall not give due Obedience to the ſaid Act, to incur a double Penalty.

Ibid. f. 141. 13th March.

The *Edinburghers* at this Time appear to have been heartily in King *William*'s Intereſt; for they no ſooner received an Account of the Conſpiracy formed againſt him, and the intended Invaſion in Favour of King *James*, than they reſolved to raiſe a Regiment of Men at their own Expence for the King's Service, with which they acquainted the Privy Council, and ſent the following Addreſs to Court.

May it pleaſe your ſacred Majeſty,

1696. Ibid. f. 247. 10th April.

" How ſoon as the Accompt of the ſignal
" Preſervation God had vouchſafed to your
" Royal Perſon, from the villanous Deſigns
" of barbarous Traitours, was made known
" to us, the Magiſtrates and Common Coun-
" cil of your good Town of *Edinburgh*, we
" thought it our Duty, when ſolemnly con-
" veened, moſt heartily to congratulate your
" Majeſtie's Safety and Deliverance, and in
" all Humility to give Thanks to the wiſe
" and merciful God, for bringing to Light,
" and thereby diſappointing the villanous
" Deſigne of aſſaſſinating your Majeſtie's Per-
" ſone, to the Confuſion of them who con-
" trived it; hoping alſo, that God will ſo
" bleſs and proſper your Majeſtie's Endea-
" vours, as utterly to defeat every Purpoſe
" to invade your Dominions.

" This ſolemn Occaſion, and the Bleſſings

" we

1696. "we have received and enjoy under your "Majeſtie's happy Government, obligeth "us to renew the ſincere Offers of our Lives "and Fortunes, to ſerve and defend your "Majeſtie's Perſon and Government, a- "gainſt all our Enemies at Home and A- "broad; and upon all Occaſions a dutifull "Obedience to your Majeſtie's Commands, "to ſhew how much we are, may it pleaſe "your Majeſtie, your Majeſtie's moſt "humble, moſt faithfull and moſt obedient "Subjects and Servants."

To this very loyal and dutiful Addreſs, the King by his Letter was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

To our right truſty and well beloved Counſellor, and our truſty and well beloved Sir Robert Cheiſlie, *Lord Proveſt, and the reſt of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of our City of* Edinburgh.

WILLIAM R.

Id. ibid. "We have had many convincing Proofs "of your Loyalty and conſtant Adherence "to our Intereſt and Government, upon all "Occaſions, but more eſpecially in this "Juncture of our Affairs, when the Malice "of our Enemies had brought them to form "a moſt wicked Deſign of aſſaſſinating our "Royal Perſon, which was to have been "followed by an Invaſion, for the utter De- "ſtruction of our Dominions; the which, "by the Providence of God, is diſcovered, "and we hope diſappointed. You did then "by your loyal Addreſs, give us new Aſ- "ſurance of your firm and ſincere Reſolu- "tions to defend our Perſon and Govern- "ment againſt all our Enemies at Home "and Abroad, which was to us moſt ac- "ceptable.

"And we are the more convinced of your "Zeal for our Service, that we have alſo "received Information of your free and vo- "luntary Offer to the Lords of our Privy "Council, of your raiſing and maintaining "a Regiment of Foot upon your own Char- "ges for ſome Time for our Service; for "which we return you our hearty Thanks: "And withall do aſſure you, that if the Con- "cerns of that your City, or of any of you in "particular, come before us, we will give ſa- "tisfying and convincing Marks of our Roy- "al Favour. And ſo we bid you heartily "farewell."

Given at our Court at *Kenſington*, the 4th Day of *April* 1696, and of our Reign the Seventh Year.

1698. Act. 1. Parl. W. Seſ. 7. c. 8. The Parliament taking into Conſideration the great Danger the *Edinburghers* were expoſed to by the exceſſive Height of their Houſes, both in reſpect to Fire and Falling; they enacted, That no Building to be erected in the City thereafter, ſhall exceed Five Storys in Height, the Front-wall in the Ground-ſtory to be Three Feet in Thickneſs, the ſecond Two Feet nine Inches, the third Two Feet ſix, the fourth Two Feet three, and the fifth Two Feet.

1700. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXVI. p. 475. 7th Feb. By a dreadful Fire that broke out at the North-eaſtern Corner of the Meal Market, about ten of the Clock on *Saturday* Night, on the third of *February*, all that magnificent Pile of Buildings, (excluſive of the Treaſury Room), on the Eaſtern and Southern Sides of the Parliament Cloſe, with the Exchange, were deſtroyed.

Ibid. p. 632. 11th Sept. At this Time, the Common Council appointed a Chamberlain to receive and pay all the Caſh belonging to the City, and in which the Town Treaſurer was not in the leaſt to be concerned. But this Office proving of no long Duration, the Office of Treaſurer was reſtored.

Remark. I think it would have been much better for the *Edinburghers* to have continued the Office of Chamberlain than to have reſtored that of Treaſurer; for by changing the latter before he becomes Maſter of his Buſineſs, and their Indolence when in Office, in not collecting divers Branches of the Town's Revenues, in ſeveral Years; which the iniquitous Tenants taking Advantage of, (which is the Caſe at preſent) plead Preſcription, whereby their ſeveral Rents muſt be loſt, to the irreparable Loſs of the injured Citizens; whereas, were a Chamberlain continually employed, it would be his ſole Buſineſs to look after the Commonweal, and effectually prevent Frauds from being committed, to the Prejudice of the City.

CHAP. VIII.

Comprehends the Tranſactions of the Edinburghers *during the Reigns of Queen* Anne *and King* George I.; *with ſome Account of the Rebellion in that of the latter.*

IN obedience to an Act of the Privy Council were burnt at the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, divers Popiſh Tinkets, conſiſting of Sacerdotal Habiliments, Communion Table-Linnen, Portraitures, Chalices, Crucifixes, Whiping-cords, Strings of Beads, conſecrated Stones, Relicks, Remiſſions, and Indulgencies; amongſt which was the following.

1704. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXVII. p. 761. 15th March. "The Archbiſhop of *Mechlin* hes grant- "ed Indulgence of fortie Days to thoſe who "ſhall bow the Knee before this Image once "a Day; conſidering devotly the infinite Cha- "rity of Jeſus Chriſt who hes ſuffered for "us the bitter Death of the Croſs: And if "any will perform this Devotion oftner, "he ſhall ſo oft have a new Indulgence for "five Days more."

The Almighty having bleſſed the Arms of Queen *Anne* in *Flanders*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with amazing Succeſs againſt the *French*; the *Edinburghers* on this joyful Occaſion, unwilling to be behind the reſt of their fellow Subjects in congratulating her Majeſty on ſo happy an Event, ſent her the following Addreſs for that Purpoſe.

1706. "We your Majeſtie's moſt faithful, loy- "al,

1706. Coun. Regiſt. Vol. XXXVIII p. 00. 12th June.

" al, and obedient Subjects, the Lord Pro-
" voſt, Baillies, and Town Council of *E-*
" *dinburgh*, for ourſelves and our Commu-
" nity, do moſt humbly, with all Joy and
" Duty congratulate your Majeſty, upon the
" account of the ſurpriſing and wonderful
" Succeſs wherewith it hath pleaſed Almigh-
" ty God to bleſs the Arms of your Maje-
" ſty and your Allies againſt the *French*
" King and his Adherents: Never did a
" Campaign open with a more glorious
" Scene; in the very Entry whereof may
" be reckoned, more Victories than Battles,
" and more Conqueſts than Victories; and
" that he who for ſeveral Years, hath made
" it his Glory to cauſe his Terror even a-
" gainſt the Mighty in the Lands of the
" living, ſhould be thus ſuddenly brought
" down by your Majeſty's Hand, is ſuch a
" viſible and ſignal Mark of the Divine Fa-
" vour, as muſt infinitely indear your Ma-
" jeſty and your Government to all your
" Subjects and Allies.

" That God may long proſper your Ma-
" jeſty to the Comfort of all your good Sub-
" jects, and Relief of all oppreſſed, is, and
" ſhall be, the fervent and conſtant Prayer
" of your Majeſty's moſt humble and de-
" voted Subjects and Servants."

N. B. In this and ſeveral of the following Pages, through the Indolence of thoſe who record the Acts of the Town Council in the City's Regiſter, many of the Pages thereof are left unnumbered, to the great Hindrance of thoſe who ſearch for the Tranſactions therein; which, without Redreſs, an Index cannot be made for the ſaid Regiſters; without which the ſaid Regiſters will almoſt be rendered uſeleſs.

The *French* having fitted out a Fleet to invade *Britain*, in favour of the Pretender, the *Edinburghers*, to ſhew their hearty Zeal and ſincere Attachment to the Queen's Perſon and Government on this Occaſion, ſent the following very loyal and dutiful Addreſs to her Majeſty.

To the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty.

1708. Coun. Regiſt. Vol. XXXIX. p. 00. 11th March.

" That we, being alwayes under the deep-
" eſt Impreſſions and moſt lively Senſe of
" our Duty to your Majeſty, as becomes
" your moſt loyal and faithful Subjects,
" cannot but at this Time, upon the Oc-
" caſion of an intended Invaſion by your
" Enemies, againſt your Perſon and Go-
" vernment, threatening the Deſtruction of
" our Country and of our Religion, Laws,
" and Liberties, and all what is dear to Men,
" judge it our Part to make Offer to your
" Majeſty our beſt Services, to the utmoſt
" of our Capacity, both publick and pri-
" vate, with our Lives and Fortunes, to
" adhere to, and defend your Majeſtie's
" Perſon and Government; and to main-
" tain, in the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment
" againſt all Popiſh Succeſſors, and Pretend-
" ers, eſpecially the late pretended Prince
" of *Wales*, and all his Abettors."

1708.

" As alſo, oppoſe the preſent Invaſion,
" in Defence of our Religion, Laws, and
" Liberties, and of your Majeſtie's King-
" dom of *Great Britain*, to the utmoſt of
" our Power; and that we may give more
" real Proof of theſe our Expreſſions of our
" Duty and Loyalty; we further moſt hum-
" bly propoſe, that, according to the Ex-
" ample here practiſed by this your loyal
" City of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1692, up-
" on the like Occaſion of a threatned In-
" vaſion; We are reſolved, and hereby moſt
" humbly offer to levy and rigg out a cer-
" tain Number of Soldiers for the Ends a-
" bove mentioned, upon our own private
" Expence, and according to the Propor-
" tion that each of us ſhall engadge and
" ſubſcribe to, with forty Days Proviſions.
" If ſo be it ſhall pleaſe your Majeſty to au-
" thorize us thereto, and theſe to be model-
" led and commanded by ſuch Officers as
" your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to appoint.

" Proteſting ſolemnly, that in whatever
" may or ſhall regard the Safety and Ho-
" nour of your Majeſtie's Perſon and Go-
" vernment, and the Defence of our Reli-
" gion, Laws, and Liberties againſt the pre-
" ſent Invaſion, and all your Majeſtie's E-
" nemies, We are, and ſhall be ready to
" obey all your Majeſtie's Royal Commands;
" and that God may long preſerve your Ma-
" jeſtie's Perſon, and ever bleſs and advance
" your Reign over us with all Proſperity
" and Happineſs, is, and ſhall be the con-
" ſtant Prayer of, may it pleaſe your Ma-
" jeſty, your Majeſtie's moſt humble, moſt
" faithfull, and moſt obedient Subjects and
" Servants."

The *Edinburghers*, to make good their Addreſs, heartily went to work, to provide againſt the intended Invaſion, by adding thirty Men to the Town's Company of Fuſileers, and put the City into ſuch a State of Defence, as might inable them to defend themſelves in caſe of an Attack by their Enemies. And ſoon after, the Lord Provoſt received the following Letter from the Earl of *Mar*, one of the principal Secretaries of State. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXIX. p. 00. 12th March.

My Lord,

" To Day I had the Pleaſure of introdu-
" cing Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun* to the Queen, Ibid. p. 00.
" to preſent the Addreſs from the good 24th March.
" Town; her Majeſty received it very gra-
" ciouſly, and is very ſenſible of the Zeall
" and Affection you and your Town have
" ſhewn for her Preſervation and Service at
" this Juncture; and ordered me to return
" you her heartie Thanks, and to aſſure you
" of her Protection and Favour. I hope the
" Danger is now over; but I doubt not of
" their continuing their Zeal and Care in
" any Thing that may tend to her Maje-
" ſtie's Service: If it be in my Power at any

1708. " Time to ſerve you in particular, or the " good Town, you may be aſſured of it; " for I heartily wiſh the Proſperity of the " Town, and am, *&c.*"

1709. Ibid. p. 00. 25th Nov. At this Time the Common Council ordered the Sum of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling* to be yearly paid to Sir *Patrick Johnſtoun*, their Repreſentative in Parliament, for his Service in that Station. Were this antient and laudable Cuſtom revived in all Places, it would probably be better both for the Repreſented and Repreſentatives.

1710. Ibid. p. 00. 30th Aug. A Project being formed by the *Edinburghers* for improving their Harbour of *Leith*, a Petition for that Purpoſe was preſented to the Queen in the Month of *April*, *anno* 1710, humbly praying, that her Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed, out of her wonted and benign Goodneſs, to give the neceſſary Directions for eſtabliſhing at *Leith*, the Port of her antient and loyal City of *Edinburgh*, a wet and dry Docks, for the Convenience of building, fitting and careening her Majeſty's Ships of War and trading Veſſels; which would greatly conduce to the Intereſt of Trade in general, as ſet forth in the ſaid Petition and Memorial delivered therewith.

The Petition and Memorial being read in the Queen's Preſence, ſhe referred the ſame to her Privy Council, by whom they were tranſmitted to the Cabinet Council, and by them to the Lords of the Admiralty, who, by their Report, unanimouſly approving of the Deſign, it was ſent to the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, with her Majeſty's Command to raiſe Money for carrying on the Work: But little Regard being had to *Leith* in thoſe Tranſactions, the Common Council drew up the following Petition and Memorial to be preſented to the Queen.

Unto the Queen's moſt excellent Majeſty, the Petition of the Lord Provoſt, Baillies, Town Council, Community, and Inhabitants of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal City of Edinburgh,

Humbly ſheweth,

Id. ibid. " That your Petitioners did preſume " with all dutifull Reſpect, in *April* laſt, to " ſupplicate your moſt excellent Majeſty, " that ſome Encouragement be given for " Trade and Navigation, by making wet " and dry Docks at *Leith*, (the Port of *E-* " *dinburgh)* in the Frith of *Forth*; ſetting " forth Reaſons, both concerning the Ad- " vantage of Trade in general, Accommo- " dation of your Majeſtie's Ships, and the " preſent Danger that your Majeſtie's ſaid " ancient City of *Edinburgh* is in by Decay " and Ruine, by the great Alterations that " have been made for the publick Good, in " the Settlement of the happy Union of " your Kingdoms; which Decay of your " Majeſtie's ſaid ancient City, nothing can " more effectually diſcourage; not only " your Majeſtie's moſt loyal and faithful " Subjects of *Edinburgh*, but the whole Bo- " dy of your People in *Scotland*; who, from " the declining State of that Place, the Seat " of the Judicatories, and where there is " the greateſt Reſort of People of all Sorts " in that Part of the Iſland, will be ready " to draw Concluſions prejudicial to the pre- " ſent State of that Part of your Majeſtie's " Kingdom, as it is united. And on the o- " ther hand, nothing can really more con- " vince your People in theſe Parts, of the " Advantages of that happy Conjunction, " than the Marks of your Royal Care and " Bountie, ſhewen at the Center and Heart " of that Part of the Iſland, and from " whence Life and good Diſpoſition will ea- " ſily diffuſe itſelf through all the Parts of " it; which otherwayes being at ſo great a " Diſtance from the ordinary Place of your " Royal Reſidence, and Meeting of the Par- " liament, muſt otherways languiſh. 1716.

" That your Majeſty having communi- " cate to your Privy Council the aforeſaid " Petition, you were afterwards moſt graci- " ouſly pleaſed to recommend to the then " Lord Treaſurer, that a Survey might be " made and reported, in order to the ma- " king the foreſaid Docks: And his Lord- " ſhip purſuant thereto, did give Directions " to the Navy Board, that certain Perſons " from the Trinity Houſe, and ſome Offi- " cers out of the Docks ſhould be ſent into " *Scotland*, to take a Survey of the Shoars " and Bays on both Sides of the Frith of " *Forth* in *North Britain*, as well with re- " gard to the Conveniencies which are alrea- " dy in the ſaid Frith, or which may be " made for careening, cleaning, and refit- " ting her Majeſty's Ships that may be em- " ployed on the ſaid Coaſt of *North Britain*. " But in this Order there being no particu- " lar of the Port of *Leith*, We did again " preſume to addreſs your Majeſty, that Di- " rections in particular might be given to " that. Whereupon your Majeſty was a- " gain pleaſed to recommend to the ſaid " Lord High Admiral, to ſurvey where and " in what Manner a wet and dry Docks " might be made and ſunk at *Leith*, and " his Lordſhip was pleaſed to give Di- " rections accordingly.

" That, purſuant to thoſe Directions, " Surveys have been made in the River of " *Forth*, and of the Harbour of *Leith* in " particular, and the Report was made by " the Perſons employed in that Service; " which was preſented to your Majeſty by " my Lord High Admiral; but there has " been nothing further done upon it. That " the Neceſſity of doing ſomething ſpeedily " for the Service of your Majeſty's Ships, " and to revive and quicken Trade upon " that Side, and particularly at *Edinburgh*, " (where it every Day does decreaſe; and " we are hopefull, that the Improvement " of the ſaid Harbour of *Leith* will be found

a

1710. " a Matter of no great Difficulty, when the " Report of the foreſaid Perſons is conſider- " ed; and which Report is confirmed by an- " other Report from the Trinity Houſe at " *Leith*. And that it will appear to your " Majeſty, that there is no Proportion be- " tween the Expence neceſſar for perfyting " ſo good a Work, and the great Advantage " that will thereby accrue to your Majeſtie's " Service, to Trade in general, and parti- " cular Happineſs and Contentment of the " People of *Scotland*. And that, though " the Charges of making Docks at *Leith*, " were greater perhaps than would be ne- " ceſſar for compleating them in ſome other " Place in the River of *Forth*; yet the Ad- " vantage of a Dock ſo near the Center, " where your Majeſtie's Officers, Civil and " Military, and the greateſt Confluence of " your People are at hand, with the ſenſible " Satisfaction it might give to the Body of " your People in *Scotland*, will abundantly " counterballance the Difference.

" May it therefore pleaſe your moſt ex- " cellent Majeſty, graciouſly to conſider the " foreſaid Report made of the Harbour of " *Leith*, and likewiſe the Report from the " Trinity Houſe at *Leith*; whereby we hope " it will appear, that upon no great Charge, " your Majeſty may have there twenty Foot " Water within your ſaid Harbour and Con- " veniencies of wet and dry Docks; which " will be of great Uſe for the publick Ser- " vice, and for the Happineſs of your " People; and give ſuch Directions in the " Matter, as to your Majeſty, in your great " Wiſdom, ſhall ſeem meet.

The Memorial.

" Our moſt gracious Soveraign, and her " moſt honourable Privy Council, having " taken into their Conſideration, that hither- " to there has been no Proviſion made for " the Security, cleaning, careening and re- " fitting her Majeſtie's Ships of War in that " long Tract of Shore of *North Britain*, did " in *April* laſt, as well upon that Account, " as for the Encouragement of Trade, and " a Mark of her Majeſtie's Bounty, to her " moſt ancient City of *Edinburgh*, think it " moſt needfull and convenient, that a Dock " ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the Frith of *Forth*, " the common Reſort of her Majeſtie's " Ships of War.

" In Purſuance to this Reſolution, the " Earle of *Pembroke*, then Lord High Ad- " miral, gave Directions to the Commiſſion- " ers of the Navy, to ſend to *North Bri- " tain* ſome of the Members of the Trinity " Houſe, and ſome Officers out of the " Docks, with Inſtructions to ſurvey the " Frith of *Forth* on both Sides, and parti- " cularly to ſurvey the Harbour of *Leith*; " and how far it might be improved for the " eſtabliſhing of a wet and dry Docks, and " to make their Report to him.

" Accordingly, three of the Trinity " Houſe, and two Officers of the Docks " were ſent, who ſurveyed all the Harbours " on both Sides, but made a particular Re- " port of the Harbour of *Leith*, and what " was neceſſar to improve it, purſuant to " a ſpecial Direction from her Majeſty to " that Effect, and made an Eſtimate of the " Charge; which Eſtimate amounts to Thir- " ty thouſand Pounds (*Sterling*), and that for " building out the two Piers, ſinking a wet " Dock, making a dry Dock, building a " Sluce above the Bridge, and all other " Conveniencies of a Dock; which Report " was made to the Lord High Admiral, " who ſent it to the Commiſſioners of the " Navy for their Opinion and Approbation, " who ſeemed very much diſpoſed to give " their Opinion in Favour of *Leith*, but did " afterwards (probably to ſave the Govern- " ment Money) alter their Opinion, and " gave it in favour of the *Queensferry*, the " Eſtimate of which amounts to nineteen " thouſand eight hundred Pounds, and that " for building a dry Dock only. 1710.

" So that *Leith*, (in the Opinion of thoſe " that were ſent down) is the moſt conveni- " ent Place; which is likewiſe confirmed " by a Report, and Declaration ſubſcribed " by the whole Members of the Trinity " Houſe at *Leith*; wherein they declare, that " the building out of the Pier and making " a Sluce above the Bridge, will occaſion " twenty Foot Water upon the Bar; and " that there are Docks there already, where- " in Ships of thirty and forty Tuns have " been built and repaired, even in the bad " State they now are in: And likewiſe Keys " and Store Houſes of all Manner of Me- " chanicks; which Docks, with a very ſmall " Expence, may be made uſefull for her Ma- " jeſtie's Shipping; and that they had bored " the Ground twenty Foot Deep, and found " nothing but hard Clay; which is moſt " convenient for ſinking a wet Dock.

" It is neceſſary for preventing of Miſtakes, " to obſerve, that the Report made by thoſe " who were eſpecially employed by the Lord " High Admiral, take notice, that the Wa- " ter, when they were there, did only riſe " above the Bar of *Leith* fourteen Foot; " Whereas that Report from the Trinity " Houſe at *Leith*, ſubſcribed by the whole " Members, bears that the Water riſes fif- " teen, ſixteen, and ſeventeen Foot, both " of which are true; and the Reaſon of the " ſeeming Difference is, becauſe the Gentle- " men who were ſent from the Admiralty, " viſited that Harbour in *May* laſt, where " there had been, as it happens ſometimes, " a long Tract of Eaſterly Winds which " had caſt in a great deal of Sand upon the " Bar; and which, by the carrying out of " the Pier, according to both Opinions, will " certainly occaſion and raiſe the Water to " twenty Foot; which its preſumed will be " ſufficient for the Service of her Majeſtie's

" largeſt

1710. " largeſt Ships, and what Uſe that may be " to the Government, is apparent.

" And likewiſe, *Leith* being the Port to " *Edinburgh*, there will be greater Plenty of " Proviſions, Materials, and Artificers for " Service: And upon Occaſion, great Num- " bers of People to aſſiſt in every Exigence; " and *Edinburgh* being the Seat of the ſaid " Judicatories, will moſt probably be the " beſt affected to the Government, and " where the Government will always have " the greateſt Number of Troops and Offi- " cers of all Kinds, and more immediate " Inſpection.

" And in caſe there were any Occaſion " of employing Ships to the North, a Dock " at *Leith* would be moſt convenient, e- " ſpecially a wet Dock, in which half a Do- " zen of Ships of War might always ly a- " float, ready upon Occaſion, either in " Peace or War. It's hoped the Queen and " Government will readily incline to have " it at *Leith*, not only becauſe it is the moſt " convenient Place; but likewiſe becauſe " the City of *Edinburgh* has loſt (by the " Union) the Benefit of the frequent Meet- " ing of the Parliament, the Privy Council, " and the Reſidence of ſeveral conſiderable " Perſons that were in eminent Poſts in the " Government; and by theſe Means the " City of *Edinburgh* begins to decay very " faſt and ſenſibly; which is an univerſal " Diſcouragement to all people in that Part " of the Country, whereof the City of *E-* " *dinburgh* is the Center and Heart; and " therefore it ſeems expedient, that ſome " Thing ſhould be done for the Encourage- " ment of that Place, which will be moſt " natural and eaſy by ſetting a Dock at " *Leith*; eſpecially ſeeing the reviving of " that Place will gratify the greateſt Body " of the People of *Scotland*, will remove " Jealouſie and Diſcontents of diſaffected " People to the Union; and by the Im- " provement of the Harbour, will contri- " bute very much to her Majeſtie's Service " and Trade in general; and to make it a- " ny where elſe will not at all anſwer the " aforeſaid Ends; but it will be a great " Diſappointment and Diſcouragement to " the greateſt Body of her Majeſtie's Sub- " jects.

" And therefore it is hoped, that the afore- " ſaid Reaſons will much more than coun- " terballance the Odds between Twenty and " thirty thouſand Pounds; eſpecially con- " ſidering that there is both a wet and dry " Dock included in the Eſtimate of *Leith*; " and nothing but a dry Dock at the " *Queen's Ferry*.

Remark. This Project ſeems to have been as wild and weak as expenſive; and the Town Council being under the Direction of a few ſelf-conceited and inconſiderate Men, inſtead of paying off the Town's Debts, (which previous to all other Conſiderations ought to have been done) unjuſtifiably borrowed very great Sums of Money, whereby, to their great Reproach, they have burdened the City with ſuch an intolerable Load of Debts, that they juſtly rendered themſelves obnoxious to Cenſure; whilſt the Part of the Work erected will remain a Monument of their Indolence and Folly, in not taking Care to have it well performed; for before it was raiſed to the intended Height, it gave way in divers Arts, which were repaired at a great Expence; and the ſaid Work continuing to part, it will probably in a few Years become a Prey to the Sea and the Ignorance of its Conſtructors: And the Materials, both Stones and Morter wherewith it is built being the worſt of their Kinds, that many of the former, tho' laid only about twenty ſix Years ago, are preyed upon by the Weather to ſuch a Degree, that many of them are impaired above an Inch on the exterior Parts. 1710.

Happy was it for the preſent and future Generations, that thoſe raſh and inconſiderate Men were reſtrained by Parliament from borrowing Money above a certain Sum; had they not, they might have loaded the City with ſuch a Debt, as would in all Probability have rendered the Citizens miſerable, by putting it out of their Power to diſcharge the ſame: Nay, that neither the Produce of the Parliamentary Fund, or that of all the Town's Revenues would have been ſufficient to have paid the Intereſt of the enormous Incumbrance. And this for a Work, which by the Meanneſs of the Performance, is unable to withſtand the Aſſaults of the Sea which almoſt demoliſhed it; and would undoubtedly long ere now, were it not fortified at a vaſt Expence, by a prodigious Quantity of large Field Stones, erected for its Defence againſt that raging Element.

The People at this Time being apprehenſive that the Government intended to call home the Pretender and place him on the Throne of theſe Dominions: The Miniſtry, to eaſe the People of their Fears in that Reſpect, iſſued a Proclamation with a Reward for apprehending the ſaid Pretender. This was ſo highly approved of by the *Edinburgh-* *ers*, that they ſent the following Addreſs to the Queen on that Occaſion. 1714

" We your Majeſtie's dutiful and loyal " Subjects, do humbly beg Leave to expreſs " our deep Senſe of your Majeſtie's great " Concern for the Religion and Liberties of " your People, in iſſuing your Royal Pro- " clamation for apprehending the Pretender " to your Crown. The many Bleſſings we " receive under your Majeſtie's Reign, do " neceſſarily unite our Duty, our Intereſt, " and our ardent Deſires to ſupport that " Title whereby we enjoy them; and do in- " creaſe our Averſion, to the Pretenſions " of a Perſon attainted by your Laws, U- Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLI. July, p. oc.

" ſurper

" ſurper of your Royal Titles, and Invader
" of your Dominions.
" We are very ſenſible how little we offer
" when we declare ourſelves firmly determi-
" ned to ſacrifice ourſelves and Fortunes for
" the Defence of your Majeſty and the Pro-
" teſtant Succeſſion in the illuſtrious Houſe
" of *Hanover*; ſince, by that Defence we
" can only hope to call them our own.
" Secured by the Declaration of your
" Majeſty, and your frequent and ſolemn
" Promiſes from the Throne, we ſhall quiet
" our Minds, we ſhall abate our Fears,
" and be the leſs apprehenſive of Danger,
" when we ſhall ſee our great Queen gra-
" ciouſly pleaſed, herſelf to inforce her Sub-
" jects Diligence, and Zeal for her Right
" to the Crown, our Religion and Liberties,
" and the Peace of her Kingdoms.
" We cannot wonder if the reſtleſs and
" traiterous Practices of the Papiſts, and the
" Faction diſaffected to your Majeſty and
" the Proteſtant Succeſſion, ſhould at firſt
" have appeared incredible, eſpecially when
" covered with ſpecious Pretences of Loy-
" alty and Religion; and even manifeſt and
" notorious as they are now, we can hardly
" otherwiſe account for their unwilling and
" precarious Submiſſion to your Majeſty
" as their Queen; but from their own Con-
" ſciouſneſs of their not deſerving to be
" happy as your Subjects.
" Their Deſigns are now indeed unhap-
" pily plain, and would have been fatally
" ſo, if your Majeſty had not, with a pro-
" vident Care of yourſelf and your Subjects,
" given check to their Pride, and ſtopped
" the current of the eager and wicked Ex-
" pectations of thoſe who favoured the In-
" tereſt of the Pretender to your King-
" doms. May your Majeſty long continue
" your Health and gracious Affection for
" your People; may all your Subjects,
" who have any Regard for their Religion
" or their Civil Rights, now at laſt unite in
" defeating the Attempts againſt the Conſti-
" tution as eſtabliſhed by Law; and make
" your two Churches, however divided in
" Eccleſiaſtical Matters, contend now on-
" ly in their Zeal for your Majeſty and the
" Proteſtant Succeſſion, as ſecured to Fu-
" turity in the illuſtrious Houſe of *Han-*
" *nover*."

The People being eaſed of their Fears by the Demiſe of Queen *Anne*, and Acceſſion of *George*, Elector of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh* to the Crown, the *Edinburghers* joyfully congratulated the King on his Arrival in *Britain* by the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

d. p. 00. Sept. " We your Majeſtie's moſt dutiful and
" loyal Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magi-
" ſtrates, and Council of the City of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, do with Hearts full of unfeigned
" Joy, preſume to congratulate your Maje-
" ſty, upon your Acceſſion to the Crown,
" and your happy Arrival to your Domi- 1714.
" nions: Such is the Awe and Reverence
" paid to your ſacred Majeſty, that you are
" not more beloved by the beſt, than you
" are feared by the worſt of your Subjects;
" and while you are received with the repeat-
" ed Acclamations of all true Friends, Hy-
" pocriſy is become neceſſary to the Ene-
" mies of *Britain*, and even Treaſon itſelf,
" which ſo lately triumphed in its own Co-
" lours, is now compelled to put on the
" Appearance of Loyalty.
" We cannot ſufficiently expreſs the Bleſ-
" ſings attending your Majeſtie's peaceable
" Poſſeſſion of the Crown; the real retriving
" the Honour, and reſecuring the Religi-
" on, Laws, and Liberties of *Britain* from
" immediate Danger, are the happy Conſe-
" quences of it. Your Majeſty is not only
" the Cauſe of the Happineſs of your own
" Subjects, but all your Allies muſt now
" find themſelves relieved by the Advance-
" ment of a Prince who has ſo long been in-
" violably devoted to ſupport the Liberties
" of *Europe*.
" The Time we hope is now come, when
" it ſhall appear whether thoſe who have
" been zealous for the Proteſtant Succeſſion
" in your Majeſtie's Royal Family, or the
" Favourers of the Pretender to your
" Crown, do moſt deſerve the odious Name
" of Faction; when the ſacred Terms of
" Loyalty and Religion ſhall no more be
" proſtituted for the Concealment of De-
" ſigns for Popery and arbitrary Power;
" when Miniſters ſhall no more cover their
" Crimes, by ſheltering themſelves under
" the Name of their Sovereign; when Truth
" and Integrity ſhall be inſeparable from
" great Officers; and when, to the Terror
" of Offenders, Juſtice ſhall take place, it
" is in Compaſſion to the innocent that the
" Laws ordain the guilty to be puniſhed.
" We humbly beg your Majeſty will be
" graciouſly pleaſed to accept this our du-
" tiful Tender of our Loyalty; we ſhall al-
" ways continue, to the utmoſt of our Power
" to ſignalize ourſelves in the Support of
" thoſe Laws by which we are now bleſſed
" with your Majeſty to reign over us."

John Duncan, one of the Bailiffs of *Edinburgh*, acquainted the Common Council that he had received a Letter from the Duke of *Montroſe*, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and another from the Lord Provoſt, then at *London*, acquainting him, that the King had ſignified to the Parliament, that the Pretender intended to invade his Dominions; wherefore they recommended to the Magiſtrates to take particular Care of the Peace of the City. The Common Council being ſummoned on this Occaſion, to deliberate on the preſent Situation of Affairs, forthwith reſolved to put the City into a good State of Defence: To which End, they ordered forty Men to be added to the Town

1715. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLII. p. 00. 25th July.

1715. Ibid. 27th July. Guard, appointed a Committee of Safety for providing againſt all Dangers, ordered one or more Companies of the Trained-bands, to keep Guard in the lower Council-Houſe, and (drew up an Addreſs to be preſented to the King. But this, like many other Tranſactions of the Council, through Careleſſneſs, not being entered in the Regiſter, cannot inſert it) cauſed a Number of Arms from the City Armoury to be diſtributed amongſt certain of the Citizens, who, on this Occaſion were to be trained in military Exerciſes.

Ibid. 26th Aug. And juſt after, ordered four hundred Men to be raiſed for preſerving the Peace in *Edinburgh*, to be allowed Sixpence *Sterling per* Day, each Drummer Eight Pence, and Captains One Guinea weekly, for the Space of forty Days; to be commanded by the Provoſt, and ſuch Officers as the Magiſtrates ſhould think proper to appoint. And to inable the Inhabitants of *Leith* to defend that Town, ordered one hundred Stands of Arms to be lent them out of the Town's Armoury.

Ibid. 30th Aug. And the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms having, at the Deſire of the Lord Provoſt, fitted out divers Sloops to cruiſe in the Frith of *Forth*, to prevent the Rebels croſſing from the County of *Fife*; they were likewiſe ſupplied with ſmall Arms from the Town's Armoury; wherewith they performed good Service by taking divers Boats full of Men, commanded by Brigadier *Mackintoſh*.

And as a further Security to *Edinburgh*, ordered the Sluice of the *Nord Loch* to be ſhut for raiſing the Water therein; made ſeveral Trenches or Ditches, erected divers Forts, walled up ſome of the Gates and fortified others, repaired the Parapet of the Town Wall, laid in great Store of Proviſions, and did every Thing neceſſary to defend themſelves in caſe of an Attack. Of all which the Lord Provoſt acquainted the King by Letters. Theſe and other Meaſures entered into by the *Edinburghers* were ſo acceptable to the Government, that the Lord *Townſhend*, one of the principal Secretaries of State, ſoon after wrote the following Letter to the Lord Provoſt.

My Lord,

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLIII. p. 00. 26th Oct. "I received Yeſterday Morning by the "flying Pacquet, your Letter of the tenth, "which I have laid before his Majeſty, who "does very much approve of your Lord-"ſhip's and the other Magiſtrates of your "City's Zeal and Diligence, on the Attempt "to ſurprize the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and of "the precedent Meaſures you took to de-"feat the ſame. I know not what Reaſon "General *Witham* had for removing Lord "*Shannon*'s Regiment; but there was a Ne-"ceſſity of leaving that Matter intirely to "the Diſcretion of the Commander in Chief, "who can beſt judge what Forces may be "ſpared in this Juncture from other Ser-"vices. 1715

"And as the Duke of *Argyll* is now with "you, his Grace will undoubtedly have all "poſſible Regard to the Security of your "City, which is certainly, on many Ac-"counts, of very great Conſequence. But "if the Circumſtances of his Majeſty's Ser-"vice will not allow of his Grace's detach-"ing any of the Forces for *Edinburgh*, I am "directed to tell your Lordſhip, that if you "will augment the ordinary Town Guard "to two hundred Men more than their pre-"ſent Compliment, his Majeſty will or-"der the defraying the Expence of the ad-"ditional two hundred Men, ſo long as it "ſhall be thought neceſſary for the Security "of the Place that they be kept on Foot; "for which I ſhall procure the neceſſary Di-"rections as ſoon as your Lordſhip lets me "know what Reſolutions are taken upon "this. I am, with great Truth, your Lord-"ſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant."

Townſhend.

Whitehall, September 15th 1715.

The Expence that the *Edinburghers* were at on this Occaſion, amounting to the Sum of One thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty ſix Pounds ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence *Sterling*; it was paid by the Government *anno* 1721.

The above mentioned Brigadier *Mackintoſh* having found Means to croſs the Frith of *Forth* by Night, with about fifteen hundred Men; and landing in the County of Eaſt *Lothian*, began his March for *Edinburgh*: But receiving Advice of the great Preparations made by the Citizens for their Defence, and that the Duke of *Argyll* was marching from *Stirling* for their Relief, he turned ſhort, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Town of *Leith*; which *Argyll* receiving Advice of, marched thither to attack him; but finding him advantageouſly poſted in the Citadel, judged it not ſafe to attempt to diſlodge him without Cannon. *Mackintoſh* apprehenſive of the Duke's Return the Day after, as was intended, wiſely took the Advantage of the Tide, and at low Water marched off about Midnight over the Sands by the End of the Pier back into Eaſt *Lothian*.

For this great Service done the *Edinburghers* by *Argyll* in driving the Enemy as it were from before their Gates, the Common Council ſent a Deputation of their Members to return his Grace their hearty Thanks; and to intreat him to grant them a Number of Troops ſufficient to repel the Enemy in caſe of a Return; to which the Duke returned for Anſwer,

"That he ſhould always be ready and Ibid. p. 00. 17th Oct. "willing to exert himſelf for the Intereſt "and Safety of their City; and would give "Orders, that One hundred Dragoons, with "their Officers, and One hundred and fifty

"of

1715. " of his beſt Infantry, with Lord *Polwarth*'s " Regiment of Trained-bands, ſhould re- " main here for the Defence of the Place, " to be commanded and diſpoſed of in ſuch " a Manner as the Lord Provoſt ſhould " think proper; which he doubted not, by " the Aſſiſtance of the Citizens and the " Noblemen and Gentlemen Volunteers both " of Horſe and Foot in the City, together " with the Horſe Militia, of the Mid and " Eaſt *Lothians*, would be ſufficient for their " Defence againſt any Enemy that could " attack them: But if, contrary to Expecta- " tion, the Enemy ſhould return with any " formidable Number of Forces, the good " Town might aſſure themſelves of his " ſpeedy Aſſiſtance."

The Enemy's Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Mar*, being ſtill on the Northern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, the *Edinburghers* ordered ſeven Sloops well armed, to be fitted out to aſſiſt the Ships of War in preventing the Rebels from croſſing the ſaid Frith. But News arriving ſoon after, of *Argyll*'s having defeated the ſaid Rebels on the 13th of *November*, the Town Council on that happy Event, ſent the following congratulatory Letter to the Duke.

My Lord,

d. p. 00. th Nov " Since divine Providence had ſuffered ſo " many of the Friends of the Pretender, " and Enemies to our happy Conſtitution, " to raiſe an unnatural Rebellion amongſt " us, and lay ſuch a Scene of Bloodſhed " and Confuſion before us: We cannot but " be truly thankful for the Victory over " them by the King's Troops under your " Grace's Command. When we look back " upon the Difficulty your Grace has lyen " under ſince the Time of your Arrival in " this Country, we cannot too much admire " your Fortitude; nor in the midſt of it " too greatly extoll the Conduct and Cou- " rage you have ſhewn in forcing ſo great " a Body of the Rebels to fly with the ut- " moſt Confuſion from ſo ſmall a Number. " And when we reflected upon the many " Virtues of your Grace's Anceſtors, the " Zeal and active Spirit they ſhewed for the " Proteſtant Religion, and the Blood which " has been ſpilt in your Family, (for the " ſame Cauſe, your Grace has at this Jun- " cture ſo liberally ventured your own) we " had always Hopes, under the Bleſſing of " God, of Succeſs from your Undertaking.

" It is upon this glorious Occaſion and " fair Proſpect from thence of Peace and " Tranquillity to his Majeſty's Kingdoms " and laſting Security of our Religion and " Liberty (thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings) under " the preſent Royal Line, that we the Lord " Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the " City of *Edinburgh* have the Pleaſure of " congratulating your Grace: We crave " Leave to aſſure your Grace, that as long " as this City is under our Government, " we ſhall be vigilant and active in this juſt 1715. " and religious Cauſe; and have a grateful " Remembrance of your late ſignal Favours " to us in protecting our City from the " mercileſs Hands of the Enemy.

" That his Majeſty and the Proteſtant In- " tereſt may never be without ſo faithful a " Subject, and ſo good a Friend; nor your " Country ſo zealous a Promoter of its Safe- " ty and Intereſt as your Grace: And that " God may ſtill bleſs your Arms with Vi- " ctory againſt the Remains of your Ene- " mies, are the hearty Prayers of, my Lord, " your Grace's moſt dutiful and faithful " humble Servant."

To this Letter the Duke returned the following Anſwer.

My Lord,

Ibid. p. 00. " I ſometime ago received a Letter from " your Lordſhip in the Name of the Magi- " ſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, " expreſſing your great Satisfaction for the " Succeſs of the King's Arms under my " Command in the late Battle near *Dum- " blane*, and, in a very obliging Manner, " the Reſpect and the Regard you have for " me and my Family; for all which I re- " turn your Lordſhip and the Council my " hearty Thanks.

" I am very ſenſible of the Loyalty and " good Affection of the Town of *Edinburgh*, " to our moſt gracious Sovereigne, King " *George*, the Prince of *Wales*, and the reſt " of the Royal Family; and of the Endea- " vours uſed by your Lordſhip and the o- " ther Magiſtrates for the Preſervation of " the Town, and the Peace of the Country, " to the utmoſt of your Power. And I " ſhall not be wanting to repreſent your " good Behaviour to the King and Prince, " or doing the Town any good Offices in " my Power as Occaſions offer; and am, " my Lord, your Lorſhip's moſt faithful " and moſt obedient Servant."

Argyll.

Stirling, 28th *November*, 1715.

And that nothing might be wanting to ſecure the Peace of the City in this dangerous Juncture; the Common Council ordered the ſeveral Incorporations to give in Liſts of the Apprentices and other Servants belonging to their reſpective Companies, and give Security for their good Behaviour. And injoined the Dean of Gild to ſummon before him all Unfreemen, and oblige them to give Security for their ſeveral Servants keeping the Peace.

The Rebellion ſtill continuing to ſubſiſt, divers Regiments of *Dutch* Troops were ſent over to aſſiſt in quaſhing the ſame, who at their Arrival were ſo kindly and generouſly intertained by the *Edinburghers*, that it occaſioned the Duke of *Argyll* to ſend the following Letter to the Lord Provoſt.

My Lord, Ibid. p. 00.

" I think myſelf obliged to return your 28th Dec.

" Lord-

1715. "Lordſhip and the Magiſtrates of *Edin-*
"*burgh* Thanks, for the extraordinary Ci-
"vility and kind Uſages the *Dutch* Troops
"already arrived have met with from you;
"and to aſſure you, that your continuing
"to treat ſuch of them as are not yet arrived
"with the ſame Regard, will be very ac-
"ceptable Service to his Majeſty.

"Your ſending a Detachment over to
"*Bruntiſland*, in Conjunction with the
"King's Troops, to take Poſſeſſion of that
"Place for his Majeſty, is a ſeaſonable
"Proof of your Zeal and Firmneſs to the
"Proteſtant Succeſſion. I think it my Duty
"to aſſure you, that I ſhall take care to do
"you Juſtice in repreſenting the ſame to his
"Majeſty when I have a proper Occaſion."
I am, *&c.*

Argyll.

Stirling, the 22d *December*, 1715.

1716. Ibid. p. 00. 3d March. The Rebellion being happily over, the Town Council cauſed the Gates to be unwalled, the new Trenches to be levelled, and the Barricadoes to be removed; and ſoon after ſent the following Addreſs to the King.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Ibid. p. 00. 26th March. "Hearts fraughted with Joy muſt ex-
"preſs their Gladneſs, Men relieved from
"the Brink of Deſtruction, cannot help te-
"ſtifying their ſincere Pleaſure; no more
"can we your Majeſty's faithful Subjects,
"plucked from the Jaws of Tyranny and
"Oppreſſion, by the Gallantry of your
"Troops, led by your victorious General,
"hinder ourſelves from proclaiming our
"Happineſs, and congratulating our King
"upon his Triumph over treaſonable Re-
"bellion.

"Your Majeſty's peaceable Acceſſion to
"your Throne, had lulled us into Securi-
"ty, and filled our Minds with pleaſing
"Proſpects of laſting Happineſs and Tran-
"quillity under your auſpicious Govern-
"ment; when unexpected, the dire Rebel-
"lion burſt forth, amazing your Majeſty's
"beſt Subjects, who could not know the
"Extent of the pernicious Treaſon, and
"who ſaw ſo weak Forces to repel it. In
"this univerſal Conſternation, the Provi-
"dence and Wiſdom of our King ſent his
"intrepid General amongſt us, whoſe Pre-
"ſence and Example ſoon diſpelled our
"Fears, and called forth to the Defence of
"our Liberties, thoſe whom the common
"Danger formerly could not, and ſpirited
"up to Action your faithful Subjects.

"Allow us, Great Sir, to talk thus
"warmly of his Grace the Duke of *Argyll*,
"to whom in particular our City owes its
"Safety from Rapine and Deſtruction,
"when Multitudes of Rebels threatned
"your Troops at *Stirling*; we ſaw him a-
"larmed at our Danger, from the inſolent
"Traitors who marched toward us; we
"ſaw him with incredible Celerity ſteal a
"March for our Preſervation; and when,
"by his ſurprizing Expedition, he had
"chaſed the Enemy from our Gates, we
"ſaw his reſtleſs Vigilance carry him back
"in Time to *Stirling*, to baffle the Rebels
"Purpoſes, and drive them to their former
"Quarters. 1716.

"Amidſt the numerous Miſchiefs which
"attended the late pernicious Rebellion, we
"find one Cauſe of Joy: It is, that we have
"approved our Loyalty and Duty to the
"beſt of Kings; and that by ſo doing, your
"Majeſty will credit us, when we declare,
"that with Lives and Fortunes we ever will
"defend that Conſtitution, whereby our
"Religion and Liberty are inſeparably
"linked, with the Maintenance of our Pro-
"teſtant Sovereign, and his illuſtrious Fa-
"mily upon the Throne. We are, may
"it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's
"moſt loyal, moſt faithful, and moſt obe-
"dient Subjects and Servants."

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLVI. p. 00. 10th Sept. The Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, as chief Magiſtrate of the City, being obliged to be at conſiderable Expences on account of his Office, the Common Council, in Conſideration thereof, granted to him and his Succeſſors, the yearly Sum of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling*, to defray the ſame, and ſupport the Dignity of his Place.

1717. Coun. Regiſt. vol. L. p. 78. 26th June. The Affair of *Leith* Docks being again brought on the Carpet, the Government, it ſeems, unwilling to incourage that Project at a national Expence, animated the *Edinburghers* to undertake it themſelves by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, (the obtaining of which coſt the City the Sum of One thouſand nine hundred and twenty Pounds *Sterling*), at this Time; which added the Term of nineteen Years to a former Grant *anno* 1693, of Two Pence *Scotiſh* on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*. Thus provided, the Citizens forthwith began to prepare for the intended Work, Part whereof being an Addition to the Pier of *Leith*, it was agreed to extend it into the Frith of *Forth*, twelve hundred Feet in Length, thirty Feet in Height, and twenty four Feet in Breadth; the whole Work to conſiſt of thirty two thouſand cubical Yards of ſolid ſtonern Work.

Sederunt book p. 13. The Debts of *Edinburgh*, which on the firſt Day of *July*, *anno* 1718. only amounted to the Sum of Twenty five thouſand four hundred and eighteen Pounds, one Shilling, and three Pence, and three Fourths of a Penny *Sterling*, were (by the Project of making Docks, and extending the Piers of *Leith*) in the Year 1725, increaſed to above the Sum of Forty five thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, to the no great Credit of the Projectors.

1718. Ibid. p. 00. 17th Sept. The Common Council of *Edinburgh* conſidering how neceſſary it was for the City-Magiſtrates to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Dreſs, recommended to thoſe who ſhall happen

1718. happen to be choſen into that Office at the approaching Election of Magiſtrates, that they and their Succeſſors in all Times coming, wear Coats of black Velvet during their reſpective Offices: And in conſideration thereof, ordered the Sum of Ten Pounds *Sterling* to be paid to each of the Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, and Town Treaſurer, the Lord Provoſt having the above mentioned Annuity granted him for defraying all the Expence of his Office: But the ſaid Velvet Coats being now but little uſed (as if they were aſhamed of them) at preſent, it were but Juſtice in the Magiſtrates to lay them aſide, and apply the Money towards diſcharging the Town's Debts, than to imploy ſo conſiderable a Sum as Sixty Pounds *Sterling* yearly in that way, ſeeing the Dreſs of Diſtinction by Magiſtrates on private Occaſions, is unknown in *England* and other Countries: For the Habit granted them by their Sovereigns, to diſtinguiſh them when on Duty, and in the Adminiſtration of their reſpective Offices, are ſtately Robes and Gowns, much preferable in Dignity to a plain Velvet Coat, which every one may wear; whereas the other being a Garment of Honour and Reſpect, none will, nay, dare not preſume to wear it, as is manifeſt by thoſe worn by Officers of State, of Juſtice, and all Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Dignities whatever, without Imitation.

1719. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLVIII. p. 00. 4th Nov. The *Edinburghers* having received Advice, that the *Spaniards* were making great Preparations to invade *Britain* in favour of the Pretender, in revenge for the Deſtruction of their Fleet off *Sicily* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, by ours, under the Command of Sir *George Bing*, in the preceeding Year 1718. the Town Council on this Occaſion ordered the City to be put into a good State of Defence, by augmenting the Town's Company of Fuſileers, and providing all Things neceſſary to defend themſelves, and offend their Enemies.

1722. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLIX. p. 233. 16th May. A Conſpiracy being carried on in *England* by *Francis Atterbury* Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and his Abettors, againſt the Government, in favour of the Pretender, the Lord *Townſhend*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, by the King's Command, acquainted the Magiſtrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh* therewith; but his Letter not being regiſtered, cannot inſert it: However, it occaſioned the following Addreſs from the Citizens to his Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

Id. ibid. " With Hearts full of Gratitude for the " tender Care your Majeſty ſhews towards " your faithful Subjects of this City, and " with Indignation againſt the Enemies of " your Majeſty, and our Proſperity: We " received the Intimation, which your " Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to " us, of a wicked Conſpiracy for raiſing a " Rebellion againſt your Majeſty, in fa- " vour of a Popiſh Pretender. We render " humble and hearty Thanks to Almighty " God, who has always ſo remarkably ap- " peared for your Majeſty's juſt Right and " Government, that your Majeſty got time- " ly Notice of thoſe helliſh Machinations, " and has been directed to proper Meaſures " for defeating them; and that the Authors " thereof neither are, nor will be ſupport- " ed, nor ever countenanced by any foreign " Power. 1722.

" It is aſtoniſhing to us, that Men ſhould, " be found ſo very perverſe, as to be deſir- " ous of exchanging the Happineſs of Li- " berty, for the deſpicable State and Miſery " of Slavery; of parting with that ineſti- " mable Bleſſing the reformed Religion, for " the groſs Abſurdities, the Superſtition and " Idolatry of Antichriſtianiſm, which muſt " be unavoidably the Conſequences of fetch- " ing from *Rome* a Diſciple and Votary of " the Pope's, to be King of a Proteſtant " Nation; one bred up in the deſtructive " Arts of arbitrary Power, to rule over a " People, who juſtly eſteem the Law to be " their beſt earthly Inheritance. Every ho- " neſt Heart is filled with Abhorrence of ſo " wicked an Attempt, to diſquiet your Ma- " jeſty's Government, and to diſturb your " Subjects in enjoying and improving their " Happineſs under it: And we hope it will " have no other Effect, but more firmly to " unite all faithful and loyal *Britons*; that " ever laying aſide all private Differences " and Conteſts, they may be ſtill more zea- " lous in aſſerting and maintaining your " Majeſty's Right, and that of your Royal " Poſterity, and thereby, through the Di- " vine Bleſſing, render inviolable their own " Rights both ſacred and civil.

" None in your Majeſty's Dominions have " more Reaſon, than your loyal Subjects of " *Scotland*, vigorouſly to oppoſe the Ene- " mies of the Proteſtant Intereſt; their Spite " againſt our Church is ſo peculiar, that " laying aſide their vain Pretences, whereby " they endeavour in other Matters to de- " lude the ſimple, they openly boaſt of their " impious Intention to deſtroy it, and to " deprive us of the happy Eſtabliſhment of " the Doctrine, Worſhip, and Government " of the Church of *Scotland*, which we by " Law enjoy in your Majeſty's Reign; and " which through the great Mercy and Good- " neſs of God to this Church and Land, " have been tranſmitted to us by the Faith- " fulneſs and Sufferings of our Anceſtors.

" Your Majeſty's City of *Edinburgh* had " the Honour to exert themſelves at the " late unnatural Rebellion, and in Defence " of your Majeſty's Crown and Govern- " ment; and nothing has been able to " frighten or diſcourage us from our Loyal- " ty to your Majeſty, and Duty to our " Country: And as we moſt humbly beg " Leave on this Occaſion, to aſſure your " Majeſty, with the greateſt Faithfulneſs

1722. "and Truth, that we are ready to do our "utmoſt to ſupport your Majeſty's Throne "againſt the Pretender and his Adherents, "with that Firmneſs which becomes Men, "who have Motives ſo ſtrong as Religion "towards God, Loyalty to their Prince, "and Love to their Country and Poſterity.

"That your Majeſty, and your Royal "Proteſtant Family may, ſo long as the "Earth endures, reign glorioufly over a "happy and free Proteſtant People, is the "moſt fervent Prayers of, may it pleaſe "your moſt gracious Majeſty, your Maje-"ſty's moſt faithful, moſt loyal, and obe-"dient Subjects.

CHAP. IX.

Contains the Affairs of the Citizens during Part of the Reign of King George II.; *with an Account of their Sufferings by the Rebellion in the Year* 1745.

THE Parliament having laid a Duty on *Scotiſh* Malt, it occaſioned great Commotions in divers Parts of the Country, but eſpecially in the City of *Glaſgow*, where a dangerous Tumult happened. But the *Edinburghers* behaving themſelves in a quiet and peaceable Manner, their dutiful Deportment was ſo very acceptable to the Government, that the King commanded the Lord *Townſhend*, one of his principal Secretaries of State, to write to the Lord Provoſt as follows.

1725. Coun. Regiſt. vol. L. p. 585. 30th July.

My Lord,

"The King having received Information "of the wiſe, ſteady and loyal Conduct of "his good City of *Edinburgh* at this Time, "when riotous and evil minded People, have, "in a moſt outrageous Manner obſtructed "the Execution of the Law at *Glaſgow*; his "Majeſty has commanded me to write to "your Lordſhip, that you may acquaint the "Magiſtrates and others of the City of *E-*"*dinburgh*, who have exerted their Zeal "and Loyalty on this Occaſion; how "graciouſly his Majeſty takes this their "good Behaviour and ſeaſonable Firmneſs "to his Government: And his Majeſty is "very ſenſible of the good Effects of their "prudent Adminiſtration, by the ready O-"bedience which is paid to the Laws, by "thoſe under their Care. His Majeſty will "be ready on all proper Occaſions, to give "them Marks of his Royal Favour and "Protection.

"I take this Opportunity of congratu-"lating your Lordſhip and the Magiſtrates, "on his Majeſty's gracious Approbation of "your Loyalty and dutiful Behaviour in "keeping all Things quiet under your Di-"rection. And I hope your Lordſhip will "do me the Juſtice to believe that I am, "with great Truth and Eſteem, my Lord, "your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant."

Townſhend.

Hanover, 16-27th *July* 1725.

1725. To the above moſt gracious Approbation and Declaration of the King's, the Lord Provoſt, by the Appointment of the Common Council, ſent the following Anſwer to the Lord *Townſhend*.

My Lord, Ibid. p. 587. 31ſt July.

"I am honoured with your Lordſhip's "Letter of the 16-27th inſtant, which I have "communicated to the Magiſtrates and "Council of this City, and have it in "Charge from them to aſſure your Lordſhip "in Return, that they conceive their utmoſt "Endeavours to expreſs their Zeal to the "beſt of Kings, by a dutiful Behaviour up-"on this and all other Occaſions, is the "leaſt Return they can make for the many "Bleſſings they enjoy in common with the "reſt of his Subjects, under his Majeſty's "wiſe and gracious Adminiſtration; and "for the diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour, "he has been pleaſed to beſtow on his City "of *Edinburgh* in particular.

"It is with Regret we obſerve, that the "Poverty of this Country has furniſhed an "Opportunity to turbulent Men among us, "to work the Spirits to Tumults and out-"ragious Riots; and that notwithſtanding of "the great Care and Skill with which the "Judges, General *Wade*, and his Majeſty's "other Servants did exert themſelves; we "cannot be abſolutely ſure, that *Glaſgow* will "be ſingular in a criminal Obſtruction of "the Laws.

"But as we do with abſolute Confidence "rely upon his Majeſty's Juſtice and Good-"neſs, and on the Wiſdom of his Mini-"ſtry for procuring ſuch Alterations in a "proper Time, in the Way and Manner "of levying the Malt Tax, as may render "it eaſier to the Subject, and yet ſecure to "the Revenue. We think the paying al-"ready an dutiful Obedience to the Laws "is the moſt reaſonable Method of obtain-"ing the ſame: And I can with Truth aſ-"ſure your Lordſhip, that in all our Sta-"tions we will readily concur to exert our-"ſelves to the utmoſt to preſerve the pu-"blick Quiet, and ſo to behave ourſelves, "as not to forfeit the Grace and Goodneſs "with which his Majeſty has been pleaſed "to accept of our paſt Conduct.

"We think ourſelves extreamly oblidg-"ed to your Lordſhip, for the many good "Offices you have, on former Occaſions, "done to this City; and at this Juncture "think ourſelves extreamly happy in the "Hopes we entertain; that by your Lord-"ſhip's Means our ſincere Endeavours to "approve ourſelves dutiful and loyal, will "be favourably repreſented to his Majeſty. "I think it my good Fortune, in a very "particular Manner, and beg Leave to aſ-"ſure you, that I am, with the utmoſt Re-"ſpect, *&c.*"

Edinburgh, 31ſt *July*, 1725.

King *George* II. being come to the Crown, the

1725. the *Edinburghers* to ſhew their Loyalty on this Occaſion, addreſſed his Majeſty as follows.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

" Our Duty and loyal Affection to your " Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, " and the great Happineſs which your Ma- " jeſty's being on the Throne of your An- " ceſtors, is to us and all your People, could " only ſupport us under the Loſs of your " Royal Father, our late moſt gracious So- " vereign.

" The ſeaſonable Acceſſion of your Roy- 1727. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LI. p. 371. 22d June. " al Father and Family to the Crown of " *Britain*, gave us a ſenſible and joyful " Proof of the Wiſdom of thoſe Acts, firſt " made in the Reign of King *William* of " immortal Memory; whereby the Right " and Poſſeſſion of the regal Power was ſo " well ſecured to your Majeſty's Houſe; " which could only enjoy it agreeably to the " true Conſtitution, and to the Welfare and " Proſperity of the *Britiſh* Dominions. And " now your Majeſty's happy Succeſſion does " with no leſs Gladneſs give us a viſible " Proof of our Felicity in your Royal Pro- " teſtant Family, where ſuch a Father is ſuc- " ceeded by ſuch a Son; and whoſe nume- " rous Royal Offſpring promiſes the ſame " Bleſſing to our lateſt Poſterity.

" Your Majeſty's gracious Declaration " to your Privy Council anſwers our largeſt " Expectations of a good and gracious King, " that were juſtly raiſed in us by the Royal " Virtues which, with Delight, we beheld in " your Majeſty when Prince of *Wales:* It is " not only an Earneſt of our future Happi- " neſs, but, being made by a King of ſuch " Royal Honour and Virtue, puts us in Poſ- " ſeſſion of our Felicity.

" May the great Things of your Reign, " for the Support, Vindication, and En- " largement of the true Proteſtant Intereſt " at home and abroad, for the Maintenance " and Increaſe of the Power and Wealth of " your Dominions, for the Dignity and Ho- " nour of your Royal Family, and for de- " feating all the Deſigns and Attempts of " the abjured Popiſh Pretender, and every " other Enemy, be ſuch as may obſcure the " Luſture of the moſt eminent of your Pre- " deceſſors; and even render leſs obſervable " the Glory of the Reigns ſince the late bleſ- " ſed Revolution: May your Royal Con- " ſort, and his Royal Highneſs the Prince " of *Wales* (who has honoured this City with " adding its Name to his Titles) and all " your Progeny continue to be a Bleſſing " to your Majeſty and to your Kingdoms.

" Theſe are the warm and ardent Wiſhes " of your Majeſty's good Town of *Edin-* " *burgh*, whoſe Glory it is to have been firm " to the Intereſt of your Royal Family and " Government in all Times: and we beg " leave to add our fervent Prayers, that " your Majeſty's Reign may be ſo peaceable " and proſperous as to afford no ſignal Oc- " caſion for our being remarkable for our 1727. " Loyalty: And, at the ſame time, ſuffer us, " Great Sir, with the deepeſt Submiſſion " and Truth, to aſſure your Majeſty, that " from Principle, and our Duty to God and " to you, from an inviolable regard to the " Church of *Scotland* by Law eſtabliſhed, and " the Good of our native Country, we are " ready, on every Occaſion that may offer, " to give the moſt real Proofs; and from " which no Danger ſhall, through Divine " Grace, deter us: That we are, may it pleaſe " your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt loyal, " moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects and Ser- " vants."

G. Drummond Provoſt.

1736. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LVI. p. 331. 12th May.

After the Execution of one *Andrew Wil ſon*, a Robber, in the *Graſs-market* of *Edin- burgh*, on the 14th of *April*, *Anno* 1736, the Town Guard which attended the ſaid Execution, was inſulted and pelted with Stones by the Mob; *John Porteous* the Cap- tain was irritated to ſuch a Degree, that he commanded his Men to fire amongſt the Populace, whereby divers Perſons were kil- led, and many dangerouſly wounded. For which he was proſecuted at the Expence of the City, and condemned to die for the ſame: But a Reprieve being obtained to re- ſpite his Execution, the Mob (in the Night preceding the ſeventh Day of *September*, whereon *Porteous* was to have been executed purſuant to the Sentence) aſſembled in a ve- ry riotous manner, ſeized and diſarmed the City Guard, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Town Gates, and deſtroying the Tolbooth or Priſon Door by Fire, brought forth the ſaid *Porteous*, the Criminal, and hung him on a Dyer's Poſt or Frame in the *Graſs- market*, on the ſaid ſeventh Day of *Septem- ber*, according to his Sentence.

For which the Magiſtrates, for not pre- venting the ſame, were called to an Ac- count by the Parliament, and a Bill paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, to take away the Town's Guard, and the Gate of the *Nether- bow* Port; and by laying the City open, prevent all ſuch wicked, illegal, and dan- gerous Practices in Time coming. But great Intereſt being made in the Houſe of Commons to alter the ſaid Bill, it was by Parliament enacted, that *Edinburgh*, for the Neglect of its Magiſtrates, be fined in the Sum of Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, to be given to *Iſobel Gordon*, Relict of the ſaid *Porteous*; who, in conſideration of the nume- rous Favours received by her from the Com- mon Council, ſince the unfortunate Death of her late Huſband, accepted of the Sum of Fifteen hundred Pounds *Sterling*, in full for the aforeſaid Sum of Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*. To which being added the Sum of Fourteen hundred and forty ſix Pounds, two Shillings and ſeven Pence half-penny, *Ster- ling* Money, diſburſed by the City Magi- ſtrates in their Journey to, Stay at, and Re-

turn

1736. turn from *London*; which, together with Lawyers Fees, and other neceſſary Expences at *Edinburgh*, this unhappy Affair muſt have coſt the *Edinburghers* a very conſiderable Sum of Money.

1737. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LVIII. p. 83. 3d Aug. The Town Council, to guard againſt the like diſmal Cataſtrophe and fatal Event in Time coming, ordained, That, on the firſt Information or Appearance of an Inſurrection, without waiting for Beat of Drum, Alarm-bell, other Warning or further Notice; that the Magiſtrates, Merchant Council, Maſter of the Merchant Company, with his Aſſiſtants, forthwith aſſemble in the Council Chamber; the Deacon Conveener, with the ſeveral Deacons of Crafts, their Box-maſters and Quarter-maſters; together with the Preſes, Box-maſter and Quarter-maſters of the Company of Barbers, in the Borough-room; the Society of Captains, Lieutenants and Enſigns, in the Lower Council-houſe; and the Fellowſhip of Fire-maſters, with their ſeveral Companies, in the Parliament-houſe; to receive and execute ſuch Orders as ſhall be given them by the Magiſtrates, for quaſhing of Inſurrections and Tumults when they happen; on the Penalty of One hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, for every Omiſſion of the reſpective Parties.

1740. In this Year was a great Scarcity of Victual, and it appears from the Council's Records, that the Magiſtrates uſed all poſſible Means for the Relief of the neceſſitous. They ordered their Treaſurer to purchaſe ſuch Quantities of Grain as ſhould be found neceſſary for the Exigencies of the Poor; cauſed grind it, and carry it to the Market, to be ſold at a much eaſier Rate than otherwiſe could be had. Both Banks lent the City Money, without Intereſt, to pay for the Corn bought; and Mr. *Couts*, and other Gentlemen, who dealt in the Corn Trade, did import great Quantities of Victual, which they delivered to the City at prime Coſt, which reduced the Price very conſiderably; inſomuch that the People lived in Plenty in the midſt of Famine.

The King having acquainted the Parliament, that he had received certain Advice of the Arrival of the Pretender's eldeſt Son, in *France*, where great Preparations were making to inable him to invade *Britain*; on which Occaſion, the Marquiſs of *Tweeddale*, one of the principal Secretaries of State, ſent a Letter to the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, of which the following is a Copy.

1744. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LXIV. p. 00. 22d Feb.

My Lord,

" I tranſmit to you incloſed, a Copy of " the Meſſage his Majeſty ſent this Day to " both Houſes of Parliament, together with " their dutiful and loyal Addreſs thereupon; " which you will communicate to the reſt " of the Magiſtrates.

" The Zeal and Affection you have for- " merly ſhewn to his Majeſty's Perſon and " Government, leave no Room to doubt " you will take ſuch Precautions as you ſhall 1744. " judge neceſſary for preſerving the publick " Tranquillity, and for preventing Tumults " within your Juriſdiction: I am, my Lord, " your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant."

Tweeddale.

The above Meſſage and Letter being laid before the Common Council, they, to ſhew their Loyalty at this dangerous Juncture, drew up the following Addreſs to be preſented to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Id. ibid. " loyal Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magi- " ſtrates, and Council of the City of *Edin- " burgh*, in Council aſſembled, having ob- " ſerved by your Majeſty's Meſſage to Par- " liament, that you have received undoubt- " ed Intelligence of the eldeſt Son of the " Pretender's being arrived in *France*; and " of the Preparations which are making " there to invade this Kingdom, in Con- " cert with diſaffected Perſons in *Britain*. " And that ſuch Invaſion is to be ſupported " by the Squadron of *French* Men of War " which has dared ſo long to cruiſe in the " *Britiſh* Channel: We take this Occaſion " to aſſure your Majeſty of our utter Dete- " ſtation of an Undertaking no leſs inſolent, " than wicked; and of our firm Determi- " nation to defend your Majeſty's ſacred " Perſon, and the Settlement of the Crown " upon your Royal Family, againſt the o- " pen Attempts of foreign Enemies, and " againſt all treaſonable Practices at home.

" The ſame Zeal, the ſame Spirit, that " has remarkably diſtinguiſhed this City, " in aſſerting the Cauſe of Religion and Li- " berty againſt Popery and *France*, at the " two grand Æras, the Reformation and " Revolution; and in oppoſing and ſup- " preſſing the unnatural Rebellion which " broke out in this Country upon your Roy- " al Father's Acceſſion to the Throne, ani- " mates and determines us (as it muſt eve- " ry true *Briton*) to act in Defence of your " Majeſty's Title to the Crown, and of the " Religion, Laws, and Liberties of theſe " Kingdoms.

" That your Majeſty may long live and " reign in the Hearts of a free and inde- " pendent People, united in Sentiments to " maintain the juſt Prerogative of the Crown " and the Liberties of the Subject; and who " ſhall hold as Enemies to your Majeſty and " to *Britain*, all ſuch as dare in the leaſt in- " croach on either; is the hearty Prayer of, " may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Maje- " ſty's moſt obedient, moſt dutiful and loy- " al Subjects and Servants."

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, *in Council aſſembled.*

All Things being ready in *France* for invading of *Britain* by the Pretender's Son, as aforeſaid, the Marquiſs of *Tweeddale* on that Occaſion

1744. Occaſion, ſent the following Letter to the Lord Provoſt of this City.

Whitehall 13th *Auguſt* 1745.

My Lord,

1745. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LXV. p. 00. 23d Aug. "Their Excellencies, the Lords Juſtices having received Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son is already landed; or intending to land in *Scotland*, have recommended it to me to give you Notice thereof; that you may exert your Care and Vigilance on this Occaſion, and make uſe of ſuch Precautions as you ſhall judge neceſſary for preſerving the publick Peace within the Bounds of your Juriſdiction; I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servant."

Tweeddale.

To this Letter the Lord Provoſt returned the following Anſwer.

My Lord,

Id. ibid. "I received the Honour of yours of the 13th current; and 'tis with Pleaſure I aſſure your Lordſhip, that this Town was never better affected, nor more peaceable than at preſent. Nothing ſhall be neglected on my Part, to preſerve People in their Duty towards their King and their Country: And we truſt in God, that no threatned Danger ſhall ever reach us. At the ſame time, we are not to ſit down in Security, but will keep a watchful Eye, in order to prevent, as far as it is in our Power, every Thing that may diſturb the Peace of this Place. I beg you'll believe me to be with the higheſt and moſt profound Reſpect, *&c.*

Edinburgh, 17th *Auguſt*, 1745.

In this State was *Edinburgh*, when a Report prevailed, that *Charles*, the Pretender's eldeſt Son, accompanied with a few Gentlemen, were landed in the Country of *Lochaber*, in the North-weſtern Parts of *Scotland*, which being confirmed on the Eighth of *Auguſt*, by Advices from thoſe Parts, with an Account of his being joined by divers of the Clans in that Country, with whom he was preparing to march Southward: And Advice being brought ſoon after of their Arrival in the Country of *Athole*, the City was violently agitated, the Town's Drums beat to Arms, the Town Council ordered the Keys of the City into the Cuſtody of the Captain of the Guard, reinforced the Town's Guard with a Company of the Train'd Bands, ſent Arms to the Inhabitants of *Leith*, ordered the City Walls to be repaired, Cannons to be placed thereon, and a Ditch to be made from the Northern Side of the Caſtle Rock to the *Nordloch*; in which Works, Men were employed on the Sabbath, as well as on other Days.

d. Ibid. The Common Council at this Time being ſincerely attached to the Government, began to prepare for its and their own Security, by adding Thirty Men to the Town's Company of Fuſileers; and ſoon after increaſed the Number to One Hundred and twenty ſix. And the more effectually to prevent Inſurrections and Tumults in the City; recommended to the Magiſtrates, to give Orders to the ſeveral Officers belonging to the Train'd Bands, to make out Liſts of the Men belonging to their reſpective Companies, and to command them to be ready at an Hour's Warning to appear in Arms at the uſual Place of Rendezvous, to receive ſuch Orders as ſhall be judged neceſſary to repreſs Inſurrections, and keep Peace within the City. The Conſtables to make out Liſts of the Inhabitants within their ſeveral Diſtricts, and take an Accoun of all Strangers, who ſhall, from Time to Time, come to lodge within their ſaid Diſtricts. And farther recommended to the ſaid Magiſtrates, to iſſue a Proclamation, ſtrictly injoining all Inn-holders, Stable-keepers, and others entertaining Strangers, to ſend to the Captain of the Town Guard in Writing, the Names and Titles of all Strangers, with the Times of their Arrival and Departure, to be laid before the Magiſtrates every Morning, under the Penalty of Five Pounds *Sterling* for every Omiſſion. 1745.

And the Magiſtrates at this critical and dangerous Juncture reſolved, that the Advice of the moſt prudent, ſubſtantial, and beſt affected Citizens ſhall be taken, who being ſummoned to meet in the New Church, a great Number of them repaired thither, and unanimouſly approved of the Meaſures taken by the Town Council and Magiſtrates to ſecure the Peace of the City; and propoſed, that the Council nominate ſome of their own Members, to be joined by ſuch of the other Citizens, as they ſhould think proper to chuſe, as a Committee, to conſult with, and take the Advice of the Officers of the Crown, Judges, and chief Lawyers in Town, as to ſuch other Steps as were neceſſary to be taken, for preſerving Peace in the City, and for defeating the dangerous and wicked Deſigns of the Enemies, both to Church and State. This Advice being approved of, the Council appointed a Committee of Six of their own Members, and Five other Citizens; and recommended to them, without Loſs of Time, to adviſe with the Perſons aforeſaid, in reſpect to the Particulars above mentioned. Ibid. 28th Aug.

In this Time of common Danger, it was likewiſe judged neceſſary to provide for the Safety of the Town of *Leith*, to which End Officers were appointed for the Four Companies of Train'd Bands belonging to that Place, for whoſe Uſe one hundred Muſkets, and thirty Bayonets were ſent from the Town's Armoury. Ibid. 2d Sept.

The Lord Provoſt's Letter of the 17th *Auguſt*, above ſpecified, being an Anſwer to the Marquis of *Tweeddale*'s of the 13th of the ſame Month, the ſaid Marquis returned the following Anſwer.

1745. *Whitehall*, 31ſt *Auguſt*, 1745.

My Lord,

" I received yours of the 17th inſtant, in " which you aſſure me, that the Town of " *Edinburgh* was never better affected, nor " more peaceable than at preſent; and that " nothing ſhould be neglected on your Part, " to preſerve the People in their Duty to " their King and Country.

Ibid. 4th Sept. " I have by this Poſt received a Copy of " an Affidavit of one *Daniel Maclean*, a " Chairman, and I do apprehend, it would " have been for his Majeſty's Service, that " this Chairman had been ſecured on his " making ſuch Affidavit, till it had been " diſcovered, whether what he ſaid was true " or falſe; ſince I hope you will agree with " me, that the ſpreading falſe Reports at " this Time, tends greatly to diſturb the " Quiet of his Majeſty's good Subjects. I " know his Majeſty has entire Confidence in " the Zeal and Activity of the Magiſtrates " and Burgeſſes of *Edinburgh*, and does not " in the leaſt doubt of his receiving real " Proofs of their Attachment to his Perſon " and Government, in oppoſition to a Po- " piſh abjured Pretender. You will be " pleaſed to communicate this to the Magi- " ſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh*. I am, " my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble " Servant.

Tweeddale.

" *P. S.* The King, God be thanked, " arrived this Day in perfect Health at *Ken-* " *ſington*, about One o'Clock. As his Ma- " jeſty paſſed through the City, he was wel- " comed with very joyful Acclamations of " his faithful Subjects."

News being brought to *Edinburgh* of the King's Arrival at *London* from his *Hanoverian* Dominions in *Germany*, the Common Council of this City on that Occaſion ſent him the following very loyal Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and " loyal Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magi- " ſtrates, and Council of the City of *Edin-* " *burgh*, want Words to expreſs the Satiſ- " faction we felt, upon receiving the News " of your Majeſty's happy Arrival to theſe " your Dominions, ſo long and ardently " wiſhed for by all your Majeſty's faithful " and dutiful Subjects; at a Time, when " the Enemies to your Perſon and Govern- " ment were daring enough to take up Arms, " with a wicked Intention, to deprive us of " our Religion, Liberty and Laws, Bleſ- " ſings we have ſo long poſſeſſed, derived " down to us from the Revolution, and hap- " pily enjoyed under your Majeſty's and " Royal Father's auſpicious Reigns.

" This City has always diſtinguiſhed her- " ſelf, by a firm and ſteady Attachment to " Revolution and Whig Principles, and a " hearty Abhorrence of all Popiſh and ar- " bitrary Governments. And in the Year " 1715, when a moſt unnatural Rebellion " was kindled up againſt your Royal Fa- " ther, our great Zeal for his Perſon and " Government was equalled by few, ſur- " paſſed by none. Since that Time, we " have oppoſed, as far as was in our Power, " every Meaſure that might flatter the Pre- " tender's Hopes. 1745.

" We beg Leave at this Time to aſſure " your Majeſty, that we will ſtand by you " and your Royal Family, with our Lives " and Fortunes; employ every Power we " are poſſeſſed of, and all the Means you " ſhall put into our Hands, to diſappoint the " Views of *France*, and baffle the vain Hopes " of this raſh Adventurer, who has been " audacious enough to attempt to darken " and diſturb the Tranquillity of your Ma- " jeſty's happy Government. May it pleaſe " your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt obe- " dient, moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects and " Servants, the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, " and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, in " Council aſſembled.

Signed, by our Order, by *Archibald Stewart* Provoſt.

Id. ibid. The Town Council of *Edinburgh*, to inable themſelves to put their Promiſes in the above Addreſs in Execution, borrowed of General *Gueſt*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Caſtle, ſix hundred Cartouch Boxes and Belts; and ſoon after two hundred Muſkets, with the like Number of Bayonets, Cartouch Boxes and Flints, with a Barrel of Gun-powder, and Balls in Proportion; And ſoon after two hundred Stands of Arms more which were diſtributed among the Volunteers of the City Regiment.

And, for the better Defence of *Edinburgh* againſt the Attempts of the Enemy, certain of the beſt affected Citizens propoſed to raiſe and maintain, at their own Expence, a Regiment of Foot to conſiſt of one thouſand men; and for that End applied to the Common Council for their Approbation; which being readily given, Application was made to the Government for a Power to inable them to raiſe the ſaid Regiment; which being approved of, the King granted them his Sign manual for that Purpoſe; of which the following is a Copy.

GEORGE R.

Ibid. 9th Sept. " Whereas it has been repreſented to us, " that our right truſty and well beloved, the " Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Town " Council, Burgeſſes and others of our City " of *Edinburgh*, from their great Loyalty " and Affection to our Perſon and Govern- " ment, are, at this Juncture, willing and " ready to raiſe and maintain, at their own " proper Charge and Expence, by a volun- " tary Subſcription and Contribution, one " thouſand Foot for the Defence of the ſaid " City, and Support of our Government; " and that they are deſirous of obtaining our " Royal

1745. "Royal Licence and Authority for the ſame.

"We therefore repoſing entire Truſt and "Confidence in the Lord Provoſt, Magi- "ſtrates, and Town Council of our ſaid "City, do hereby authorize and impower "them to raiſe, form, and diſcipline one "thouſand Foot to be employed for the Pur- "poſes above mentioned. And we do here- "by further order and command, that the "ſaid one thouſand Men, ſhall be under the "Direction of the Lord Provoſt, Magi- "ſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*; "for doing whereof, this ſhall be a ſuffi- "cient Warrant."

Given at our Court at *Kenſington*, the fourth Day of *September* 1745, in the Nineteenth Year of our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command.

Tweeddale.

Id. ibid. The *Edinburghers* thus impowered, a Committee was appointed to conſider of the moſt proper Methods for raiſing and maintaining the ſaid Regiment for the Space of three Months; and to think what was further to be done for the Safety of the City and Support of the Government; which being duly weighed and conſidered, an Obligation was drawn up and approved of for carrying them into Execution; of which the following is a Copy.

Id. ibid. "Whereas his Majeſty, by his Royal Sign "manual, of Date the fourth of *September* "1745, did authoriſe and impower the "Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Town "Council of this City, to raiſe, form, diſ- "cipline, and maintain, at their own proper "Charge, by voluntary Subſcription of them "and the other Burgeſſes and Inhabitants, "one thouſand Foot for the Defence of the "ſaid City and Support of his Majeſty's "Government: To the End therefore, that "the ſaid one thouſand Foot may be ſpeedi- "ly raiſed and maintained for the Space of "three Months from and after this Date, "we the Perſons ſubſcribing bind and ob- "lige us to pay to Mr. *John Foreſt*, late "Treaſurer to the City of *Edinburgh*, the "ſeveral Sums annexed to our reſpective "Subſcriptions monthly, *per* Advance: The "firſt Moiety to be paid at the Subſcription "hereof, to be by him paid out in levying "and maintaining the ſaid one thouſand "Foot; and ſuch Officers as ſhall be na- "med for commanding them, according "as the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and "Council ſhall direct. In Teſtimony where- "of, *&c.*

Of this Regiment the Common Council appointed the Lord Provoſt to be Colonel under their Direction; and ordered ſixty Stands of Arms to be delivered for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of the *Potter-row* and *Portſburgh*; and whilſt Preparations were making by raiſing and arming of Men, the Town Walls were repairing with the utmoſt Expedition, by heightening them in ſome Places, caſtellating them in others, and ſtrengthening them elſewhere by additional Walls on the Inſide; whilſt wooden Floors were laid in divers of the Bulwarks and half-Moons whereon to mount Artillery. 1745.

And that nothing might be wanting to defend *Edinburgh* in caſe of an Attack, a Subſcription was opened for Volunteers; to which many of the chief Citizens crowded to ſign, as others did to inliſt themſelves in the aforeſaid Regiment; both of which were ſupplied with Arms from the Royal Magazine in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. Id. ibid.

On the 13th of *September*, the young Pretender with his Highland Army, in their March Southwards, croſſed the River *Forth* at a Ford a little below *Balquhan*, a few Miles to the Weſtward of *Stirling*: Advice whereof no ſooner reached *Edinburgh*, than the Trained-bands were ordered to mount Guard in the Parliament Houſe, the Volunteers conſiſting of ſix Companies, in the Exchequer Chamber; and the *Edinburgh* Regiment in the Juſticiary Hall. Beſides theſe were three Volunteer Companies of Diſſenters from the Eſtabliſhed Church, called *Seceders*; the Town's Company of Fuſileers, conſiſting of one hundred and twenty Men; and about two hundred Men from the County of *Mid-Lothian*, who came in Defence of *Edinburgh*.

Now all being in the greateſt Hurry and Confuſion in *Edinburgh*, the Caſh of the two Banks, publick Offices, and moſt valuable Effects of private Citizens, were removed to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* for Security. On the 14th and 15th of *September*, Men were employed in ſcaffolding ſome Parts of the Town Wall, erecting Paliſadoes, barricading the Town's Gates, and placing Cannons on the City Wall, and other Places neceſſary.

On the 15th of the ſaid Month, News was brought, that the Van of the Rebel Army was arrived at *Linlithgow*, and Detachments from it within a few Miles of *Edinburgh*, and *Gardner*'s Regiment retreating before them, all was in Motion. *Hamilton*'s Regiment of Dragoons decamped from the Links of *Leith*, to join *Gardner*'s at *Corſtorphine*, whither the City Guard, all the Men of the new-raiſed Regiment, who were not on Duty in the Town, marched out to reinforce them, to ſtop the Progreſs of the Enemy. But alas! inſtead of that, the Two Regiments of *Iriſh* Dragoons aforeſaid, on their Approach, rode off with the greateſt Expedition. This precipitate Flight of the Military, together with the Officers of the Crown, and many of the principal Inhabitants leaving the Town, occaſioning a great Conſternation, divers of the Citizens petitioned the Common Council to call to their Aſſiſtance the chief Inhabitants, to deliberate on the beſt Meaſures to be taken 15th Sept.

on

1745. on this dangerous and critical Juncture.

Purſuant to this Petition, the ſaid Citizens were ſummoned to meet in the New Church; where being aſſembled, amongſt other Things it was aſked them, Whether the Dragoons ſhould be called to their Aſſiſtance? It was anſwered, No Dragoons. The Queſtion then was, Whether the Town ſhould be defended? which being carried in the negative, it was reſolved to treat with the Enemy, to obtain the beſt Terms they could. And being about to chuſe Commiſſioners for that Purpoſe, a Letter from the young Pretender, addreſſed to the Lord Provoſt and the reſt of the Magiſtrates, was produced in Council, which being ordered to be read, it began as follows: "Whereas "we are now to enter the beloved Metro-"polis of our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*." Here the Reader was ſtopped, and aſked by whom the Letter was ſigned. Having told it was ſuperſcribed, *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, &c. it was artfully refuſed to be heard.

Now all Thoughts of defending the Town being over, the City Volunteers and Town Regiment returned their Arms to the Caſtle, whilſt the Trained Bands and Town Company of Fuſileers mounted Guard the following Night.

The Commiſſioners aforeſaid having met certain of the Highland Chiefs at *Gray*'s Mill, they diſcourſed on Matters relating to a Surrender; but what was concluded on, remains ſtill a Secret. However, that it was either at this Meeting, or by a private Contract, agreed to admit the Rebels into the Town, I think cannot be juſtly controverted; eſpecially if we conſider, that the very next Morning, about Four of the Clock, a Party of the Highlanders were got before the Eaſtern Gate of the City, called the *Netherbow*, when the ſaid Gate (as was ridiculouſly alledged) was in this Time of imminent Danger opened to let out a Coach. Then the Enemy entered, ſecured that and the other Gates; and poſſeſſing themſelves of the Town Guard Houſe, diſarmed and impriſoned the Guard, and ſeized on the Artillery, Arms and Ammunition belonging to the City.

General *Gueſt*, Governor of the Caſtle, was no ſooner appriſed of the Rebels having poſſeſſed themſelves of *Edinburgh*, than he diſplayed the Flag, and fired divers Cannon, as a Warning to the *Edinburghers* not to approach the Caſtle-hill.

The Highland Party which entered the City in the Morning, having ſecured the Heralds, Purſevants, *&c.* repaired with them about Noon to the Market Croſs of *Edinburgh*, in their Formalities, and, by Sound of Trumpet, read the Pretender's Declaration and Commiſſion of Regency given to his Son, ſuperſcribed *J. R.* dated at *Rome December* the 23d, *anno* 1743, and a Manifeſto ſuperſcribed, *Charles*, P. R. and ſubſcribed, *C.* P. R. dated at *Paris May* 16th, in the Year 1745. In the ſaid Declaration and Manifeſto, was a general Pardon for all Treaſons, *&c.* committed before their Publication, and ample Promiſes to ſecure Proteſtants in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, and in the full Enjoyment of all their Rights and Privileges. 1745.

On the 17th of *September*, about Noon, the Highland Army arrived in the King's Park, at *Edinburgh*, and the young Pretender in a Highland Dreſs, at the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, whither the People crowded in great Numbers, to ſee him. And on the 18th of *September*, he publiſhed the following thundering Proclamation. 17th Sept.

CHARLES, *&c.*

"Theſe are ordering and requiring the 18th Sept.
"whole Inhabitants of the Town of *Edin-*
"*burgh*, and Suburbs thereof, and the Coun-
"ty of *Mid-Lothian*, forthwith to ſurrender
"and give up to us, or the Officers ap-
"pointed by us, to receive them, the whole
"Arms and Ammunition in their Cuſtody
"and Poſſeſſion, to be uſed for his Maje-
"ſty's Service; certifying all thoſe who
"neglect the due Obſervance of the Premi-
"ſes, ſhall be deemed Rebels, or diſaffect-
"ed Perſons to our Intereſt, and treated
"as ſuch; excepting herefrom ſuch as vo-
"luntarily engage in our Service. And we
"hereby further order and require, that ſuch
"Perſons as give their Arms ſhall deliver
"them at their own Expence, at his Majeſty's
"Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*. Theſe our Or-
"ders we appoint to be publickly pro-
"claimed at the Market Croſs of *Edinburgh*,
"that none may pretend Ignorance. Given
"at his Majeſty's Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*,
"this 18th of *September*, 1745. By his
"Highneſs's Command."

J. Murray.

On the 19th of the ſame Month, a Meſſage was ſent to *Edinburgh*, ſuperſcribed *Charles* P. R. and ſubſcribed *C.* P. R. demanding, on pain of military Execution, one thouſand Tents, two thouſand Targets, ſix thouſand Pair of Shoes, and a proportionable Number of Water Cantines, to be furniſhed for the Uſe of the Army, againſt the 23d inſtant, promiſing to pay for the ſame, as ſoon as the Troubles were over. There being no Time for Delay, the Inhabitants were ſummoned to deliberate thereon, who, conſidering no Favour was to be expected, ordered the ſaid Neceſſaries to be forthwith provided, and to pay for the ſame; laid on a Rate of Two Shillings and ſix Pence *Sterling* in the Pound on all Lands and Tenements within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*. 19th Sept.

Many of the Highlanders and others, under the Badge of a Cockade, extorted both Money and Goods from the *Edinburghers* and others: For preventing the like Practices and Impoſitions in Time coming, a Proclamation was publiſhed on the 23d, by

1745. by the pretended Regent; of which the following is a Copy.

" Theſe are declaring, That it is his " Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's " Will, that it be proclaimed immediately " over the Market Croſs of *Edinburgh*, that " if any Soldier, or other in his Royal High- " neſs's Army, ſhall be guilty of any Abuſe " in taking, pillaging, or diſturbing any of " the good People of *Edinburgh*, or in the " Country, by forcibly taking away any of " their Goods, without making a fair Bar- " gain, and Payment made, ſhall be pu- " niſhed when taken up, and found guilty " of the above Offences by a Court Mar- " tial, and ſhall ſuffer Death, or whatever " other Puniſhment the Court Martial ſhall " think fit to inflict upon them; it being " his Royal Highneſs's unalterable Reſolu- " tion to protect the Country in the full En- " joyment of their Rights and Privileges.

" It is alſo declared, That no Officer, or " Soldier, ſhall of themſelves ſeize or take " any Horſe, upon any Account whatſom- " ever (except Horſes belonging to the Ene- " my in Time of Action, in Arms againſt " his Royal Highneſs) without an Order " ſigned by a General Officer."

Signed, by his Royal Highneſs's Order, by me *George Murray*.

30th Sept. The Highlanders having ſupplied themſelves with Abundance of Neceſſaries in *Edinburgh* and its Neighbourhood, marched on the 20th in the Morning from their Camp at *Duddingſton*, to fight the King's Army under General *Cope* on its March to *Edinburgh*; and, on the Day following, about Three of the Clock in the Morning, attacked and routed him near *Preſtonpans*, in the County of Eaſt *Lothian*, with the Loſs of all his Artillery, Baggage, and Military Cheſt, and returned the next Day with the Army to their Camp at *Duddingſton*, and the pretended Regent to the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*; where he no ſooner arrived, than he ſent a Meſſage to the ſeveral Incumbents of *Edinburgh*, deſiring them to continue publick Worſhip as uſual, with a Promiſe of Security and Protection, but without mentioning Names, when they prayed for the King or Royal Family: But no Regard being had to the ſaid Meſſage, the Miniſters deſerted their Churches, and left their Flocks a Prey to Popiſh Prieſts and zealous Miſſionaries, who, on this and all other Occaſions, deem it their Duty to make Proſelytes, at the Expence of Proteſtancy, by ſeducing weak and ignorant Perſons from Proteſtantiſm to Popery.

Remark. *Edinburgh* thus abandoned by its Miniſters (for their being deſired by the young Pretender not to name any Perſon, when they prayed for the King or Royal Family) and their Flocks left deſtitute of Paſtors, when there never was more Occaſion for Proteſtant Miniſters to exert themſelves than at this Time, when our Religion, Laws and Liberties, and all that's dear and valuable to us as Men and Chriſtians, lay at Stake, and the People in danger of being perverted, by the deluſive Arts of Popiſh Prieſts, deceitful Sycophants, and Friends to Slavery and arbitrary Power. 1745.

Surely theſe great and invaluable Bleſſings were worth contending for, and ſome Hazard run (though there appears to have been none at this Time) for their Preſervation. This Behaviour is probably not to be paralleled; for good Men would have had a ſtrict Regard to, and religiouſly have obeyed the juſt Command of God, by watching over their Flocks; for we are told by him, that he will require his Flocks at the Hands of the Shepherds; and wo to the Shepherd that leaveth the Flock, whoſe Puniſhment was to be attended with a Curſe, by having his Arm wither, and his right Eye to become blind. Ezek. c. xxxiv. v. 10. Zach. c. xi. v. 17.

And we are told by Jeſus Chriſt, the Shepherd of Souls, that a good Shepherd will give his Life for his Sheep; and that he lays down his Life for the Sheep: But our Shepherds, inſtead of giving their Lives for their Sheep, fled when none purſued, and left them to be preyed upon by the Enemies to their Religion; when, as already hinted, there was not the leaſt Appearance of Danger or Hurt either to their Perſons or Properties, as is evident in the Caſe of the Miniſters of the Weſt Church. Had the Apoſtles and primitive Paſtors acted in this unjuſtifiable, daſtardly, and unchriſtian Manner, we ſhould have remained in our forlorn State, without ever hearing the Sound of, or reaping the Benefits of the glorious Goſpel. St. John c. x. 11. 15.

In this great Exigence of ſpiritual Aſſiſtance, the truly pious, loyal, and worthy *Niel Macvicar*, Miniſter of *St. Cuthbert*'s, or the Weſt Church, with his Collegue, *John Pitcairn*, with a noble and laudable Zeal, bravely ſtood in the Gap, to ſtem the Torrent of Popery and arbitrary Power flowing in upon us. And to keep the People in their Duty to God and their Prince, continued to pray for the King by Name, without the leaſt Moleſtation from, or Fear of diſobliging the Rebels, though ſome of them frequently repaired to hear them.

The Bank of *Scotland*, and the Royal Bank, as already hinted, being willing to ſecure their ſeveral Properties, from becoming a Prey to the Highlanders, carried their Caſh to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* for Safety. Wherefore the pretended Regent, on the 27th of *September*, cauſed publiſh the following Proclamation.

" Whereas we are informed that great " Diſtreſs and many Inconveniencies have " attended the Removal of the two Banks " into the Caſtle, and that the Credit of " the ſaid Banks have ſuffered much, from " an Opinion induſtriouſly ſpread, that we

1745. " intended to ſeize on Money where-ever it " was to be found, to the Detriment of our " Father's Subjects.

" We therefore judge it proper, for the " Good of all his Majeſty's Subjects, and " as a Security to the ſeveral Proprietors of " the Banks, to declare, that their Money " and Effects lodged therein, ſhall be intire- " ly ſure under our Protection, and free from " all Contribution to be exacted by us in " any Time coming, ſo that the Proprietors " may return with Safety to their former " Buſineſs of Banking, under this our ſpe- " cial Protection; and we ourſelves ſhall " contribute ſo far, in the Re-eſtabliſhment " of publick Credit, as to receive Bank " Notes in Payment made to us, of publick " or other Monies, and ſhall iſſue the ſame " in Payments to be made by us; ſo that " our Arrival in this Kingdom, ſhall in no- " wiſe hurt or influence the Credit formerly " eſtabliſhed."

Given at our Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, the 25th Day of *September*, 1745.

CHARLES P. R.

The Highlanders, from their entering *Edinburgh* on the 17th of *September*, received no Diſturbance from the Caſtle for the Space of eight Days: But, in the Night of the 25th of the ſaid Month, the Garriſon being alarmed by a ruſtling Noiſe on the Southern Side of the Rock whereon the Caſtle is ſituate, imagined the ſame to proceed from an Attempt of the ſaid Highlanders to ſurpriſe it: But the Rebels gave out, it was occaſioned by certain Goats feeding on the ſaid Rock. Be that as it will, a Number of Cannon and ſmall Arms were fired from the Caſtle on the Highlanders Guard-houſe at the Weſt Port. This Act of Hoſtility ſo inraged the pretended Regent, that on the twenty ninth Day of the ſame Month, he ordered the Rebel Guard in the Weigh-houſe, at the upper End of the Strait Bow, to prevent all Communication with the ſaid Caſtle.

This Order, which was likely in a ſhort Time to diſtreſs the Garriſon of the Caſtle, for Want of Proviſions, was highly reſented by General *Gueſt* the Governor; who, being a Gentleman of great Humanity, rather than proceed to Extremities, whereby the Lives and Fortunes of many innocent Citizens muſt have ſuffered with thoſe of the guilty, choſe by Letter to acquaint the late Lord Provoſt, that if the Communication with the Caſtle were not quickly opened, he would, by his Artillery, diſlodge the Rebels from their ſeveral Poſts on the Caſtle-hill.

To prevent the Deſtruction and Miſery that would befal the City, were thoſe Threatenings put in Execution, the Citizens, on this melancholy Occaſion, ſent a Deputation to the young Pretender, to lay before him the General's Letter: But alas! inſtead of commiſerating their unhappy Condition, by reverſing the aforeſaid Order, returned an 1745. Anſwer, importing, " That he was equally " ſurpriſed and concerned at the Barbarity " of the Order for bringing Diſtreſs on the " City, for not doing what was not in its " Power to do: That, ſhould he, out of " Compaſſion to the City, remove his Guards " from before the Caſtle, he might with e- " qual Reaſon ſummon him to quit the " Town, and abandon the Advantages " which Providence had granted him: That " he would be heartily ſorry for any Miſ- " chief that might befal the City, and ſhould " make it his peculiar Care to indemnify it " in the moſt ample Manner; and in the " mean time he ſhould make full Repriſals " upon the Eſtates of all thoſe who were " in the Caſtle; and even upon all who " were known to be open Abettors of the " preſent Government, if he were forced to " it by ſuch Inhumanities.

The *Edinburghers*, in this melancholy Situation, applied to General *Gueſt*, humbly intreating a longer Reſpite from Hoſtilities; he granted them one Day, and ſoon after ſix days more (provided the Communication with the Caſtle was kept open) that the Citizens might have Time to receive an Anſwer to their Expreſs ſent to *London*. This Reſpite gave the People a Joy inexpreſſible; for they had been under dreadful Apprehenſions of a Bombardment.

The Communication with the Caſtle being opened again; as divers Perſons, on the 1ſt Oct. firſt of *October*, were carrying Proviſions into it, they were fired at by the Centinels of the Highland Guard: This inraged the Garriſon to ſuch a Degree, that they diſcharged a Number of Cannon and ſmall Arms at them; which damaged divers Houſes, and wounded ſeveral Perſons: And no ſooner a Highlander appeared in Sight of the Caſtle than they fired at him.

Charles, the pretended Regent, being greatly incenſed at the Repriſals made by the Caſtle, forthwith iſſued a Proclamation; whereof the following is a Copy.

CHARLES P. R.

" Being reſolved, that no Communica- " tion ſhall be open between the Caſtle and " Town of *Edinburgh*, during our Reſidence " in this Capital: And to prevent the bad " Effects of reciprocal firing from thence, " and from our Troops, whereby the Houſes " and Inhabitants of our City may inno- " cently ſuffer; we hereby make publick In- " timation, that none ſhall dare, without a " ſpecial Paſs, ſigned by our Secretary, up- " on Pain of Death, either to reſort to, or " come from the ſaid Caſtle, upon any Pre- " tence whatſoever; with Certification, that " any Perſon convicted of having had any " ſuch Intercourſe, after this our Proclama- " tion, ſhall immediately be carried to Ex- " ecution."

Given at our Palace of *Holyrood-houſe*,

1745. *house*, the 2d Day of *October* 1745. *J. Murray.*

And the more effectually to block up the ſaid Caſtle, on the 3d of *October*, a Guard was placed at *St. Cuthbert's* Church, and another in *Livingſton's* Yards; but the ſaid Guards were no ſooner poſted, than a Soldier from the Caſtle ſet Fire to the Guard-houſe, and at the latter of thoſe Places killed one of the Guard, and returned to the Caſtle; and, a Sally from thence being made ſoon after, attacked and defeated the ſaid Guard, killed ſome, and took an Officer and a few common Men Priſoners.

On the 4th of the ſaid Month, at Noon, the Governor of the Caſtle gave Warning to the Inhabitants to remove from the Northern Side of *James's* Court, leſt ſome Chance-ſhot ſhould happen to come that way. Then a dreadful cannonading began; and, in a Sally the Night following, burnt a Foundary and ſome Houſes on the Eaſtern Side of the Caſtle-hill, fronting the Caſtle, wherein the Rebels uſed to ſhelter themſelves. Now was ſeen a terrible Scene of Fire and Deſtruction! This ſtruck the People with ſuch a Conſternation, that the moſt expoſed to Danger, inſtead of removing their Goods, were employed in carrying off their infirm, ſick, and aged, whilſt others at a Diſtance, leſs expoſed, were buſied in ſending away their moſt valuable Effects, and following them into the Country.

5th Oct. To remedy this, and remove the diſmal Scene, the young Pretender, on the 5th of *October*, publiſhed a Proclamation, intimating, "That it was with the greateſt Regret, he was hourly informed of the many Murders that were committed upon the innocent Inhabitants of the City, by the inhuman Commanders and Garriſon of the Caſtle, ſo contrary to all the Laws of War, the Time granted to the City, and even exceeding the Orders given upon this Occaſion: That as he had threatened, he might juſtly proceed to uſe the Powers which God had put into his Hands, to chaſtiſe thoſe who were inſtrumental in the Ruin of this Capital, by Repriſals upon the Eſtates and Fortunes of thoſe who warred againſt him: But that he thought it noways derogatory to the Glory of a Prince, to ſuſpend Puniſhment, or alter a Reſolution, when thereby the Lives of innocent Men could be ſaved: That, in conſequence of this Sentiment, his Humanity had yielded to the Barbarity of his Enemies, that the Blocade of the Caſtle was taken off, and threatned Puniſhment ſuſpended."

17th Oct. This is the laſt Tranſaction of Moment betwixt the Caſtle, City, and the young Pretender: For he having ſet out from *Edinburgh* on the 31ſt of *October*, on his March to *England*, and followed the next Day by the laſt Diviſion of his little Army, put an End to all Affairs between him and *Edinburgh*; for, on his Return from *England* to *Scotland*, he came not near it. 1745.

There being no Civil Government in *Edinburgh* for the Space of fourteen Months, occaſioned by the late Rebellion; for *Michaelmas* being the uſual Time for electing the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*; preparatory to which, the long Leets or Liſts being made out by the ſeveral Incorporations of Crafts or Trades, each containing the Names of ſix Perſons, put in nomination for the Office of Deacon for the reſpective Companies; which being delivered to the Common Council for Choice, they ſelected three Perſons out of each of the ſaid Liſts, and returned them to their ſeveral Corporations, for each to chuſe a Deacon for their own Crafts out of the ſaid Numbers. But in the *interim*, the young Pretender, with his Highland Hoſt, being let into the City, a Stop was put to the Election, by a Panick which ſeized the Council, occaſioned by Commotions and armed Men paſſing and repaſſing before the Council Houſe; which ſo intimidated the Council, that they were afraid to proceed in the Election; wherefore it was judged neceſſary to have the Opinion of certain of the moſt eminent Lawyers thereon, who returned the following Anſwer to the Queries delivered them on this Occaſion.

"That it was abſolutely neceſſary, for "the avoiding Anarchy and Confuſion in the "City, by the want of Government, it is the "indiſpenſible Duty of the Magiſtrates and "Council to make an Election; and if, by "reaſon of the preſent Troubles, they can"not proceed in ſo regular a Manner as u"ſual, yet to go on in the beſt Way they "can, which, if not challenged in due "Time, would ſtand good: Therefore "they ought by all Means to proceed in "the chuſing of Magiſtrates and Council."

This, with the other Anſwers to the Queries aforeſaid, being approved of by the Council, they went on with the Election; and by reaſon of the Abſence of ſome of their Members (who left the Town on account of the Rebels) choſe Proxies to ſupply their Places, by whom the Council being filled up, they, on the 25th of *September*, received and admitted the new Deacons into their reſpective Offices, elected the Council Deacons, choſe the Merchants and Crafts Counſellors, and adjourned to the 27th of the ſaid Month.

The Council being met at the Time and Place prefixed, to make Leets or Liſts preparatory to the Election of Magiſtrates; but the Court being very defective in its Number, by reaſon of the Abſence of many of its Members; but Proxies being choſen to ſupply their Places, they proceeded in the Election, and choſe the proper Number of Perſons to be on the Liſts, where out of

to

1745. to chuſe the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, and Town Treaſurer; and after an Adjournment of three Days, met on the Firſt of *October* to elect their Magiſtrates: But there being a great Defect of Members, by the Refuſal not only of divers of the new-elected Members to ſerve, but likewiſe a Number of the Proxies who would not accept; which, together with the Non-appearance of ſome on the Leets for Magiſtrates, who left the Town on purpoſe; and others on the ſaid Liſts, who were in Town, though ſpoken to, abſolutely declined ſtanding, which put an effectual Stop to all further Proceedings in the Election, and made way for divers Proteſtations.

Edinburgh having been in a State of Anarchy ſince the Feaſt of *Michaelmaſs*, *anno* 1745, Application was made by the Citizens to the King, for a Power to inable them to chuſe their Magiſtrates and Council as formerly; which his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant, as will appear by the following Order of the Privy Council.

1746. Ord. Priv. Coun. *Whitehall*, the 30th Day of *October*, 1746.

" Whereas a Petition has been preſented to his Majeſty, at this Board in the Name of the Committee, appointed by a general Meeting of ſuch Burgeſſes, who have at any Time been Magiſtrates and Common Council-men of his Majeſty's antient City of *Edinburgh*, ſetting forth, That at *Michaelmaſs* laſt, the Rebel Army were in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid City, whereby the annual Election of Provoſt, Baillies, Common Council and other Office-bearers for the ſaid City could not be performed: That by the Sett or Conſtitution, and by the Laws of the ſaid City, ſuch Elections can be only at *Michaelmaſs* yearly; that through the foreſaid Impediment, the City has wanted, and till his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to interpoſe, muſt want Magiſtrates, Common Council, and ordinary Governors and Officers: And therefore, humbly praying ſuch Remedy in the Premiſes as to his Majeſty ſhall ſeem meet.

" And whereas his Majeſty's Attorney General, the Lord Advocate of *Scotland*, and his Majeſty's Solicitor General (to whom his Majeſty had thought proper to refer the ſaid Petition, together with a Memorial thereto annexed) have this Day reported, that they have taken the ſaid Petition and Memorial into their Conſideration; and are of opinion, that the Method propoſed by the ſaid Memorial of electing by Poll, may be proper to be purſued on this Occaſion; and for this Purpoſe they have certified to his Majeſty, that by the Conſtitution of the City of *Edinburgh*, the ordinary Council conſiſts of ſeven Magiſtrates, *viz.* the Provoſt, four Baillies, a Dean of Gild, and Treaſurer, who muſt be all Merchants; ten Merchant Counſellors, two Trades Counſellors, and ſix of the fourteen Deacons of Crafts, who are annually choſen by their reſpective Companies before the annual Election of the Magiſtrates and Counſellors for the Year enſuing; and this Election of the Deacons is ſo far under the Controul of the Council, when there is one ſubſiſting, that every Trade preſents to the Council a Leet or Liſt of ſix Perſons of their Number, of which the Council ſtrikes out three, and out of the remaining three, the Trade itſelf chuſes one for Deacon; and of the fourteen Deacons thus choſen, ſix muſt be elected by the Town Council, as Part of the twenty five ordinary Counſellors for the Year enſuing; and the other eight are alſo of Courſe Members of the Council on certain Occaſions, and are called *Extraordinary Deacons*; and when they are preſent, the whole Council is in Number thirty three. 1746.

" Which Report being this Day taken into Conſideration, it is hereupon ordered in Council, that for reſtoring the Peace and good Government of the ſaid City, the fourteen Incorporations of Crafts within the ſaid City, be, and they are hereby authoriſed, and commanded to aſſemble themſelves upon *Friday*, the fourteenth Day of *November* next, at their uſual Places of meeting; then and there, each of them elect a fit Perſon to be Deacon of their reſpective Crafts for the Year enſuing, and forthwith to give Notice in Writing, of the Names of the Perſons elected to the Town Clerks of the ſaid City; and out of the fourteen Perſons ſo to be elected, ſix to be choſen to make Part of the ordinary Council of twenty five; and the other eight to be extraordinary Deacons in Council for the Year enſuing, with all the accuſtomed Powers and Privileges; and that the Election of the ſix Deacons out of the ſaid fourteen, and of the Magiſtrates and others of the ordinary Council of twenty five, be, by the Burgeſſes, Merchants, and Tradeſmen reſiding within the Town and Liberties thereof, excluding the honorary Burgeſſes, Servants, and Penſioners of the Town, Merchant Companies, or any of the Incorporations of Crafts; and that the Magiſtrates and Members of Council, who ſhall be elected by a Majority of the Burgeſſes aforeſaid, ſhall continue from that Time Magiſtrates and Counſellors, till the uſual Time of Election in the Year 1747; and that the firſt Meeting for the ſaid Election, be held in the New Church Iſle, at ten o' Clock before Noon, upon *Monday* the twenty fourth Day of *November* next, with Continuation of Days, of which the Town Clerks of the City are hereby required to give publick Notice, not leſs

" than

1746. " than Eight Days before the Day of Ele-
" ction; and that all Perſons claiming to
" vote do give in their Burgeſs Tickets
" three Days at leaſt before the Day of E-
" lection to the Clerks, that their Names
" may be inrolled before the Day of Ele-
" ction.

" And it is hereby further ordered, that
" *William Grant* of *Preſtongrange*, Eſquire,
" Lord Advocate for *Scotland*, *Hugh Dal-*
" *rymple* of *Drummore*, Eſquire, one of the
" Judges of the Court of Seſſion of *Scotland*,
" *Patrick Grant* of *Elchies*, Eſquire, another
" of the Judges of the ſaid Court of Seſſion;
" *Charles Areſkine* of *Tinwald* Eſquire, one
" of his Majeſty's Solicitors for *Scotland*, or
" any three of them ſhall, and they are here-
" by authoriſed and required to attend, o-
" verſee and direct ſuch Election according
" to Law, and the Rules in uſe in ſuch Ca-
" ſes; and to form an authentick Inſtru-
" ment thereupon under their Subſcription
" manual, to be reported to his Majeſty in
" Council for his Royal Confirmation; and
" that they do adminiſter to the Electors
" before they be admitted to Poll, the
" Oaths appointed by Law to be taken in
" *Scotland*, by the Electors at ordinary Ele-
" ctions of Magiſtrates and Counſellors of
" Burghs; of all which the Perſons before
" named, and all others whom it may con-
" cern are to take Notice, and pay due Obe-
" dience hereto."

Signed, *W. Sharpe*

The *Edinburghers*, in obedience to the a-bove Order, having choſen their Magiſtrates and Town Council, the Gentlemen above named, who were appointed Judges of the Election, returned a Certificate of the ſame, as will appear by his Majeſty's Act of Approbation; of which the following is a Copy.

At the Court at St. James's, *the 17th of* December, 1746.

The King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Coun. Regiſt Vol. LXVI. Fo. 00. 3d Jan. " Whereas the Lords of his Majeſty's
" moſt honourable Privy Council, did, in
" their Order, bearing Date the 30th Day
" of *October* laſt, (for reſtoring the Peace
" and good Government of the City of *E-*
" *dinburgh*), authoriſe and require *William*
" *Grant* of *Preſtongrange*, Eſq; Lord Advo-
" cate for *Scotland*, *Hugh Dalrymple* of *Drum-*
" *more*, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Court
" of Seſſion of *Scotland*, *Patrick Grant* of *El-*
" *chies*, Eſq; another of the Judges of the
" Court of Seſſion; *Charles Areſkine* of *Tin-*
" *wald*, Eſq; another of the Judges of the
" ſaid Court of Seſſion, and *Patrick Halden*,
" Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Solicitors for
" *Scotland*, or any three of them to attend,
" overſee and direct an Election of Magi-
" ſtrates, Counſellors, and Deacons of Crafts
" for the ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, according
" to Law; and the Rules in uſe to be ob- 1746.
" ſerved in ſuch Caſes, to continue until
" the uſual Time of Election in the Year
" 1747.

" And they having cauſed ſuch Magi- 1747.
" ſtrates, Counſellors, and Deacons of Crafts
" to be elected accordingly, and returned
" an Inſtrument of the ſame under their
" Hands and Seals (a Copy whereof is here-
" unto annexed) which having been this Day
" preſented to his Majeſty, and read at the
" Board, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed
" to accept the ſaid Inſtrument, and to ap-
" prove and confirm the aforementioned
" Election of Magiſtrates, Counſellors, and
" Deacons of Crafts, of the ſaid City of *E-*
" *dinburgh*; and the ſame is hereby declared
" to be approved and confirmed accord-
" ingly."

Signed, *Temple Stanyan.*

The above Royal Confirmation of the Election being read in the Common Council, they unanimouſly agreed to addreſs the King as follows.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and Id. ibid. p.00.
" loyal Subjects, the Lord Provoſt, Magi-
" ſtrates and Council of the City of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, beg Leave, in all Humility, to
" return our Thanks to your Majeſty, for
" your having been graciouſly pleaſed, by
" an open and free Election, to reſtore to
" this City the Exerciſe of their antient Rights
" and Privileges, which the late infamous
" Rebellion had interrupted and deſtroy-
" ed.

" In our Election now confirmed by your
" Majeſty's Royal Prerogative, which has
" never been uſed, but for the Good of your
" Subjects, there appeared no Conteſt, but
" who were the beſt affected to your Ma-
" jeſty's Perſon and Government: And we
" ſhall think it our Duty in Gratitude to
" our fellow Citizens who choſe us, to be-
" have ourſelves, in all our Proceedings,
" with ſuch Zeal, in Support of your Ma-
" jeſty's Authority, and ſuch a diſintereſted,
" unfeigned, and unallayed Attachment to
" the Conſtitution, both in Church and
" State, as to deſerve their good Opinion,
" and to recommend this City to your Ma-
" jeſty's Favour and Protection.

" As the Almighty Providence ſeems to
" have reſerved to his Royal Highneſs the
" Duke of *Cumberland* alone, the reſtoring
" the Tranquillity of this Country, we hope
" the ſame Activity, Valour, and Abilities,
" which have been ſo ſucceſsful againſt re-
" bellious Subjects at home, will alſo lead
" him to Victory over your Majeſty's E-
" nemies abroad, the Diſturbers of the
" Peace and Liberties of *Europe*. May it
" pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt
" dutiful and loyal Subjects and Servants,
" the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Coun-

1747. " cil of the City of *Edinburgh*, in Council " aſſembled."

Signed, *George Drummond*, Provoſt.

The above Addreſs was no ſooner agreed to, than the Common Council, remembring the great and ſignal Service done the Nation by the Duke of *Cumberland*, in his late Victory over the Rebels at *Culloden*, than they, as an Evidence of their ſincere and grateful Acknowledgment, reſolved to preſent his Royal Highneſs with the Freedom of their City; whereof the following is a Copy.

Edinburgh, *the firſt Day of* April, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty ſeven Years.*

Ibid. p. 00. 8th April. " The which Day, his Royal Highneſs *Wil-* " *liam Auguſtus*, Duke of *Cumberland*, *Brunſ-* " *wick*, *Lunenburgh*, &c. &c. &c. Captain Ge- " neral of all his Majeſty's Land-forces, and " Commander in Chief of the allied Army, *&c.* " was, by the Right Honourable *George* " *Drummond*, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of the Ci- " ty of *Edinburgh*, *Robert Montgomery*, *Wil-* " *liam Hamilton*, *John Brown*, and *Andrew* " *Wardrop*, Baillies of the ſaid City, *Thomas* " *Allan*, Dean of Gild, and the Gild Coun- " cil, inveſted with the Freedom of this " City, as a Teſtimony of their grateful " Senſe of the glorious Services done by " his Royal Highneſs to his ſacred Majeſty " and the *Britiſh* Nation, in happily cruſh- " ing the late deteſtable Rebellion, giving " a total Overthrow to the Rebels, in the " memorable Battle of *Culloden*; reſtoring " the publick Tranquillity, making Way for " the Exerciſe of Government in this City, " ſecuring the Trade, Liberties, and Laws " of *Great Britain*, and tranſmitting to Po- " ſterity, along with the immortal Honour " of a young Hero, the invaluable Bleſſings " enjoyed under the auſpicious Reigns of " the Proteſtant Princes of the illuſtrious " Houſe of *Hanover*, conform to an Act " of the Town Council, of the Date of the " third Day of *January* laſt, 1747, and the " Seal of the City affixed."

And for the better Conſervation of the above Charter of his Royal Highneſs's Freedom of this City, a Golden Box of curious Workmanſhip was prepared for its Reception; which was decorated on the Outſide of the Lid with the City's Arms, finely imboſſed; and on the Inſide, the Duke's Arms, with the following Inſcription beneath them.

S. P. Q. E.

Gulielmum
Georgii Filium,
Cumbriæ Ducem,
Sub cujus Auſpiciis,
Magiſtratibus Autoritas,
Senatui Majeſtas,
Reip. Pax reddita,
Civitate donavit:
Civis Civitate
Decus et Tutamen
Præſtitit:
Civitas Civi
Obſequium et Fidem
Pollicetur.

1747.

With the above mentioned golden Box, was ſent a Letter to the Duke; of which the following is a Copy. Id. ibid. p. 00.

S I R,

" Our moſt gracious Sovereign, having " been pleaſed to reſtore to the Burgeſſes of " *Edinburgh*, the free Exerciſe of their an- " tient Rights and Privileges, which had " been interrupted by the late deteſtable Re- " bellion; the Magiſtrates and Council, " choſen by an open and free Election, up- " on their firſt coming together, did imme- " diately, after paying their dutiful Thanks " to his Majeſty, unanimouſly order the " Freedom of the City to be preſented to " your Royal Highneſs, to whom, as we " owed in common, with the reſt of the " Nation, our Peace and Liberty; ſo in " particular, the Order and Government " we now enjoy under his Majeſty's auſpi- " cious Reign.

" We humbly offer this Freedom, as a " Teſtimony of our moſt grateful Senſe of " the invaluable Bleſſings which your vi- " ctorious Arms have purchaſed and ſecured " to us, and of our inviolable Attachment " to your Royal Highneſs. May the Great " Sovereign of the Univerſe, who diſtin- " guiſhed your Royal Highneſs with the " Honour of ſubduing his Majeſty's rebel- " lious Subjects at Home, lead to Victory " over all his Enemies Abroad, the Diſtur- " bers of the Peace, and Invaders of the " Liberties of *Europe*. And may the Glo- " ry you have already acquired by your " Conduct and Courage, be for ever eſta- " bliſhed, by an uninterrupted Train of " Succeſſes in all your great Deſigns, and " tranſmitted as an Incitement to future " Princes and Heroes, to be the Guardians " of the Liberties of their Country.

" Sir, I look upon it as the greateſt Hap- " pineſs of my Life, to be in an Office, " which intitles me in Name, and by Or- " der of the Magiſtrates and Town Council " of this City, to tranſmit this publick and " ſincere Declaration of their Duty to your " Royal Highneſs, and your gracious Ac- " ceptance thereof will do the City the " greateſt Honour.

" I have the Honour to be, with the " moſt profound Reſpect, Sir, your Royal " Highneſs's moſt devoted, moſt obedient, " and moſt humble Servant."

George Drummond, Provoſt.

Edinburgh, 6th *April*, 1747.

The aforeſaid Box, together with the Charter of Freedom and Letter, being ſent to the Duke, then abroad at the Head of the Allied Army near the Town of *Maeſtricht*

1747. *ſtricht* in the Province of *Brabant*, he received the ſame at his Head Quarters at *Herenthout*, from which Place his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed, on the 23d of *June* 1747, to return the following Anſwer.

My Lord Provoſt Drummond,

Ibid. 00. 22d July. " I have received your Letter of the 6th " of *April*, with the Act, by which the " Magiſtrates of the City of *Edinburgh* give " me the Freedom of that City.

" I deſire you to acquaint them, that I " accept with great Satisfaction this Teſti- " mony of their Good-will, which will be " an Obligation upon me, to intereſt my- " ſelf more particularly and intimately in " whatever may make for the Proſperity of " their City; and I ſhall be ready, as often " as Occaſions, in which I can be of Uſe to " them, may offer, to give them Proofs of " theſe Diſpoſitions.

" If, under his Majeſty's Auſpices and " Orders, I may have contributed towards " ſuppreſſing the late wicked and unnatural " Rebellion, I ſhall ever look upon it as the " greateſt Happineſs which could have be- " fallen me, as I reap the Benefit of the Suc- " ceſs of my Endeavours in common with " all the King my Father's good Subjects. 1747.

" The Danger we have eſcaped, will, I " hope, be a conſtant Caution againſt all " ſuch Principles and Practices, as have " brought theſe Miſchiefs upon us, which " threatned our total Ruin, and of which, it " is to be feared, good Part of *Europe*, as " well as *Great Britain*, will long feel the " Effects, and wear the Scars. The Mer- " cies of God will be our ſureſt Relief, " which we may hope will not fail us, if we " are not wanting to ourſelves.

" I thank you for the Cordiality with " which you have executed the Truſt re- " poſed in you by your Brethren, and am " your affectionate Friend."

(Signed) WILLIAM.

The End of the Firſt Book.

THE

THE

HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK II.

An Account of the antient and preſent State of the ſeveral Pariſhes, Churches, Liberties, and Precincts within the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh, *alphabetically digeſted, with the Names of all the Streets, Squares, Wynds, Courts, and Cloſes therein.*

EDINBURGH, the capital City of *Scotland*, is pleaſantly ſituated upon a Hill, in the Northern Part of the County of *Mid-Lothian*, about two Miles beſouth the noble Eſtuary of the Frith of *Forth*, in the fifty fifth Degree and fifty five Minutes of Northern Latitude; and of Longitude, three Degrees Weſt from *London:* And, at certain Diſtances from it, by the Hills of *Pentland*, *Corſtorphine*, *Caldton*, *Arthur's-ſeat*, and *Salſbury-craigs*, placed as it were by Nature, as ſo many Fences againſt the impetuous Blaſts of violent Storms of Wind from the South-weſt,-Weſt, North-weſt, North-eaſt and South-eaſt, which often rage to a great Degree in theſe Parts.

The Hill whereon *Edinburgh* ſtands, lies almoſt Eaſt and Weſt in a right Line, which from the Caſtle-gate on the Weſt, to the Gate of the Outer-court of the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe* on the Eaſt, is one Mile, four Poles, and nine Links; or one Mile and twenty five Yards. But the Length of the whole Town, from the Weſtern End of *Portſburgh*, leading to *Fountain-bridge*, to the Eaſtern End of the Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, is one Mile, two Furlongs, twenty four Poles, and two Links; or one Mile, one Quarter, one hundred and thirty two Yards and two Feet. And *Edinburgh*, from the Southern End of the Path-way leading to *Leith*, at the Northern End of the *Caldton* to the upper or Southern End of the *Pleaſants*, is in Breadth five Furlongs, eighteen Poles, and thirteen Links; or half a Mile, three hundred and twenty three Yards, and one Foot. And the Breadth of the Town, from the Weſtern End of the Croſs-cauſeway on the South, to the Northern End of *Mary King*'s Cloſe on the North, is four Furlongs, twelve Poles, and four Links; or half a Mile, ſixty ſix Yards, and two Feet. This Hill is in Height two hundred and ſeventy four Feet, *viz.* from the high Water-mark at *Leith*, to the Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*, at the lower or Eaſtern End of the Town, ninety four Feet; and from thence almoſt in a direct Line, to the Weſtern or upper End of the Caſtle-hill Street, one hundred and eighty Feet.

This Eminence, which may not improperly be called the Central-hill, whereon the antient and principal Part of the Town is built, is incloſed on the Northern and Southern Sides by two Hills, which in fact are but one Hill (which riſing at the Eaſtern Extremity of the ſaid Hill, runs along the Northern Side of the Town, and by a ſemicircular Winding, paſſeth on the Weſtern Side of the Caſtle, whence turning eaſtwards, incloſeth the Southern Side of the ſaid Eminence) which runs parallel thereto. Between this invironing Hill or Hills, and that whereon the City ſtands, runs a narrow Bottom, in the Northern Part whereof is an artificial Lake or Canal, called the *Nordloch*, as hereafter will more plainly appear; the Appellation of which has given Riſe to a very improbable and ridiculous Story (as ſhall likewiſe in its proper Place be ſhewn) of there having been antiently a Lake or Loch, where the *Cowgate* Street is at preſent ſituate, in the Southern Part of the ſaid Bottom, denominated the *South Loch*.

Edinburgh, by its lofty Situation, has the Advantage of a pure Air, and a beautiful Proſpect of a great Extent into the Counties of Eaſt, Mid, and Weſt *Lothians*, *Stirling*, *Perth*, and *Fife* Shires: And even from the Street, at the Market-croſs, whither Gentlemen and Merchants reſort at Noon, is not only a fine View of the Frith of *Forth*, but the Proſpect is terminated by the *German* Ocean, at the Diſtance of above twenty Miles. Beſides, it is ſituate in a fine Country, inriched with a Number of Towns and Villages, adorned with many noble Seats, handſome Gardens and Incloſures, which being interſperſed with beautiful green Hills and Eminencies, form an agreeable Variety

riety of pleaſant and delightful Objects.

This City is not more happily ſeated in reſpect to Health and Proſpect, than it is for ſeveral other Advantages; ſome whereof I ſhall juſt mention. For Convenience in Building, here is great Plenty both of Free and Lime-ſtones, and the beſt of Stones for paving the Streets; but Wood being ſcarce, the Defect is amply ſupplied by Water-carriage: And for Feuel, no Place can be better ſupplied, and at very reaſonable Rates. And though there be no ſweet Water near the Town, wherewith to ſupply the Inhabitants; yet the Town is tolerably furniſhed with Water brought from *Comiſton* in a Leaden Pipe, about three Miles diſtant. And with Choice of Bread, Fleſh, Fiſh, Fruits, Garden-ſtuff, and a Variety of Liquors, wherewith it is ſupplied in great Abundance. And by its being built on a rocky Soil, not only contributes to the Health of the Citizens, but to the Strength of their vaſtly high Houſes, by ſupporting the moſt ponderous Superſtructures.

The Situation of this City plainly ſhews, that its Origin is owing to the Caſtle; and by its ſtanding in *St. Cuthbert*'s Pariſh, which ſtill ſurrounds it on all Sides (excluſive of the Head of the *Canongate*, which likewiſe appears to have antiently belonged to the ſaid Pariſh) I imagine the Site thereof to have antiently been the Precinct of the ſaid Caſtle: For the People who at firſt ſettled in this Place, undoubtedly did it with a View of Protection from that Fortreſs, as already mentioned: ſince there are many Places in this Neighbourhood, much more convenient to be built upon, in reſpect to both the Advantages of Situation and Commerce; wherefore this Town for many Ages ſeems to have been mean, and of little Note, as already hinted: For it does not appear to have been either much inhabited or frequented by Perſons of Diſtinction, ſince there was no publick Convention held therein till the Year 1436, when King *James* I. held his thirteenth Parliament here. For thoſe Aſſemblies, in *Engliſh* Hiſtories called Parliaments, ſaid to have been held in *Edinburgh*, were only Councils held by *Edward Baliol*, during his ſhort Reign, which only conſiſted of a few of the Nobility, *&c.* in his Intereſt. But after the Year 1456, in the Reign of King *James* II. when the States of the Nation continued to hold their Conventions therein, I think we may, from that Period, date its firſt being reckoned the chief Town of the Kingdom.

And that the Site of *Edinburgh* was the Precinct of the Caſtle, as above mentioned, I think, is in ſome meaſure demonſtrated, by the Parliament's having granted and united to this City certain Diſtricts in the Pariſhes of *St. Cuthberts* and *Holyroodhouſe*, lying within the Wall thereof. The firſt of which, extending Weſtward from the Out-

. VI. Parl. 3. an. 1621.

ſide of the Over or Strait-bow or Port, along the Southern Side of the Old Town Wall, and Northern Side of the *Graſs-market*, to the Weſt-port, was added to the North-weſtern Quarter of the City; and the ſecond, that ran from the Weſt-port, along the Southern Sides of the *Graſs-market* and *Cowgate*, to the New Well at the Corner of the Horſe-wynd, was annexed to the South-weſtern Quarter; and the third, which extended from the ſaid New Well to the *Cowgate* Port, was added to the South-eaſtern Quarter of the Town. Cotin. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 163.

Edinburgh having for many Ages continued open and fenceleſs, it became a great Sufferer by the numerous Attacks of Enemies, who frequently ſacked and burnt it. For the avoiding whereof in Time coming, King *James* II. of *Scotland* granted to the Inhabitants the following Charter.

James, *by the Grace of God, King of* Scottis, *till all and ſindry our Lieges and Subdittis, to quhais Knawledge yir oure Letres ſall cume, Greting.* In Archiv. Edin.

" Foralſmykle as we ar informit be oure " well belovettis the Proveſt and Commu- " nite of *Edynburgh*, yat yai dreid the Evil " and Skeith of oure Ennemies of *England*; " we have in Favour of yame, and for the " Zele and Affectioune that we have to the " Proveſt and Communite of oure ſaid " Burgh; and for the Comoune Proffit " grauntit to thaim, full Licence and Leiff " to foſſe, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and " uther wais to ſtrength oure forſaids Burgh, " in quhat Maner of wiſe or Degre that beis " ſene maſte ſpedefull to thaim."

Given under our Grete Seale, at *Strivelyn*, the laſt Day of *Aprile*, and of oure Regne, the Thretene Yhere, *anno* 1450.

The King having, by the above Grant, impowered the *Edinburghers* to fortify their Town, he likewiſe, by a new Grant, inabled them to raiſe Money for that Purpoſe, as will appear by the following Charter.

James, *by the Grace of God, King of* Scottis, *till all and ſindry our Lieges, and Subdittis, to quhais Knawlege thir oure Letters ſall cume, Greting.*

" Foralſmekle as we have for the co- " moune Profit, the Zele and Love yat we " have to oure wele belovettis, the Burges " and Commonte of *Edinburgh*, grauntit to " thaime Licence to foſſe, bullwark, wall, " toure, and turate the ſaid Burgh for the " keping and Defens thereof, in caſe oure " ald Enemyis of *England*, adreſs thaime to " invade the ſaid oure Comburges. It is " oure Will, and we charge all and ſindry " the Burges, Nychtbours and Indwellaris " of the ſaid Toune; and alſa, thaim yat hes " Landis, Annualis, or Poſſeſſiones, wyth- " in it, to help contribit and ſupple to the ſaid Ibid.

" fortyffeing and ſtrenthing of oure ſaid " Burgh efter the Valew of thair Rentis, " Landis, Poſſeſſionis, Annellis, and Facul- " te of thair Gudis being within the ſaid " Burgh, and at the Ordinance and Aviſe " of the Conſull and Commonte of the ſaid " Toune; and, that alſwell the Oute-burges " and Occupiaris of the Fredome of the ſaid " Burgh: And Perſonis having Landis or " Annellis within it, contribit thereto as " Indwellaris and Inhabitantis thereof.

" Quharefore, ſtraitlie we commande and " charges oure Sheriff and his Deputis of " *Edinburgh*, oure Provoſt, and Bailies " of the ſamyn Burgh, yat gif ony Oute- " burges or Occupiaris of the Fredome of " the ſaid Burgh diſobeis or refuſis to help " and contribit to the making of the forſaid " Thingis, yat thai compell and diſtrenyhe " thaim thereto as efferis. And that thai " caſt doun and remove quhatſumevir hou- " ſes biggit upon oure Wall, or uncouth; " the quhilkis ar needful to be caſtin doune, " for the ſtrenthing of the ſaid Toune, and " Defens thereof. Here attouer, we charge " all and ſindry Perſonis, having Tene- " mentis or Landis, within the ſaid Burgh, " that thai ſtrenth and fortify thair Hede- " roumys in gude and ſekerwiſe as ſall be " ſene maiſt ſpedful to the Provoſte, and " Conſoule of the ſaid Toune; alſa, gif ony " withdrawis or removis thairfra the ſaid " Toune for the ſaid Cauſe: It is oure Wil " that the Sheriff, Provoſte, and Baillies of " the ſaid Burgh, mak thair Gudis be ar- " reſtit quhairevir thai may be ourtane, and " yat of the Gudis thair Taxis be pait: " And that fra thencefurth, thai and thair " Ayeres be deſheryſit for alwais of the Fre- " dome of the ſaid Burgh. And the forſaid " Thingis we charge to be done, fulfillit, " and executit as before writtin, is under all " the hieſt Pains and Charge that efter may " follow."

Given under our Prive Seale at *Striveline*, the 28th Day of *Aprile*, and of oure Regne, the 13th Yhere.

The Wall which was erected for the Security of *Edinburgh*, by Virtue of the above Grants being the firſt wherewith this City was fortified; it began at the North Eaſtern Part of the Rock, whereon the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* is ſituate; where, for its better Defence, was erected a ſtrong ſtonern Tower, denominated the *Wellhouſe Tower*, from its Vicinity to a Well; and not as it is commonly and corruptly called *Wallace*'s Tower. This Edifice, the Ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen, was entered on the Inſide of the Wall by two Doors, which led to the firſt and ſecond Stories; the exterior Parts of this Fortreſs, regarding the Weſt and Northweſt, of a circular Form, were perforated with narrow Lights and Loop-holes for Defence; as were the flat Sides of the ſaid Tower, regarding the North and South, with ſmall Apertures both for Light and Reſiſtance. The ſmall Half-moon between the End of the Wall and the Tower, ſeems to have been added ſince the Erection of the ſaid Wall and Tower. And without the ſaid Tower, to the Weſtward, at the Diſtance of about eighty Yards ſeems to have been an Outwork, by the Remains of a ſtrong ſtonern Wall adjoining to the Caſtle Rock. The Wall from this Fortreſs running Eaſtward along the Northern Foot of the Caſtle-hill and Southern Side of the *Nordloch*, parallel with the Buildings at the Weſtern End of the Town, and winding Southward, aſcended the Hill; on the Top of which it was interſected by a Gate, called the *outer Caſtle-gate*: That this was one of the Town Gates is manifeſt, by the Common Council's ordering it, together with the Spur without it to be taken down, they being of no longer Service, ſince the Extenſion of the Wall with an interior Gate.

From this Port the Wall deſcended the Southern Side of the Hill to *Currey*'s Cloſe, and winding Eaſtwards; Part thereof is ſtill to be ſeen on the Northern Side of the ſaid Cloſe, and at the Southern End of *Johnſton*'s Cloſe, in the Street denominated the Caſtle-hill; and continuing its Courſe Eaſtwards, on the Northern Side of the Street, called the *Strait-bow*, there was another Aperture therein, named the *Upper-bow*, (to diſtinguiſh it from the *Nether-bow* or Eaſtern Port of the Town); in the Eaſtern Side of which, with the Hooks whereon the Gate hung, are ſtill to be ſeen, at the Eaſternmoſt Turning of the ſaid Street; whence the Wall proceeding Eaſtwards, is again interſected by a Port ſtill remaining in *Gray*'s Cloſe, about thirty Paces beſouth the High Street, leading to the Mint, but how denominated, I cannot learn: And running Eaſtwards towards *St. Mary*'s Wynd, with a gentle turning went on and joined the *Nether-bow* contiguous to the Houſe near the Southweſtern Corner of *Leith* Wynd. But the Houſes on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid Wynd becoming ruinous, the Proprietors were injoined by Parliament, either to repair them within the Space of a Year and a Day, or diſpoſe of them to thoſe that would; and if they could not be diſpoſed of, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* were impowered to pull them down, and with the Materials to erect a Wall from the ſaid *Netherbow* to the Trinity Hoſpital, for the Security of the City on that Side: And the ſaid Wall being ſince extended to the *Nordloch*, the Ports of the Trinity Hoſpital, College Church, and *Halkerſton*'s Wynd were erected therein for the Convenience of Paſſage.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVII. 261.

Ja. V. Parl. 7. c. 102.

Remark. By what has been ſaid, it does appear, that the firſt Wall of *Edinburgh* only incloſed the Town on Part of the Weſtern and Eaſtern Ends, and Southern Side; for the Houſes on the Weſtern Side of *Leith* Wynd

Wynd ſerved inſtead of a Wall in that Place, as did the *Nordloch* towards the North, which was made to ſave the Expence of a Wall on that Side, by erecting a Dam acroſs the Bottom, at the Foot of *Halkerſton*'s Wynd, to keep in the Water; whereby was formed an artificial Loch where there was none before; as may be obſerved by the curious, and demonſtrated by opening the Sluce in the ſaid Dam, at the Eaſtern End of the ſaid Loch to let out the Water, as was done in the Year 1743, when it became dry.

Munſt. Coſmog. De Inſul. Brit. p. 51.

Edinburgh being greatly increaſed by a Number of additional Buildings, erected on the Southern Side without the Wall, denominated the *Cowgate*, which was become the principal Street of *Edinburgh*, wherein, according to *Alleſeus*, ſtood the Houſes of the Nobility and Senators of the College of Juſtice, above two hundred Years ago; and having, as already obſerved, that the Defeat of our Army at *Flodun*, in the North of *England*, *anno* 1513, threw *Edinburgh* into the greateſt Hurry and Confuſion, by muſtering and exerciſing all the Citizens fit to bear Arms, ſome whereof were to march and join the Army, and the reſt to defend the Town: And for the better inabling them to perform the ſame, the Common Council, by the King's Command, raiſed Money to fortify the City; and in the mean time, the better to prevent the Approach of the Enemy, all Perſons having Gardens without the Town were ordered to fortify the ſame with Walls.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 4. 5.

That the fortifying of *Edinburgh* at this Time, was only the Extenſion of its Walls, I think is manifeſt; for the firſt Wall having been built but about ſixty Years before, it could want no Reparation: And, by what is above obſerved, of the *Cowgate*'s lying without the Town Wall, it was very neceſſary to ſecure it from the Ravages of an Enemy, by fortifying it with a Rampart on the Southern Side.

This Extenſion of the Town Wall or new Fence, which began at the South-eaſtern Part of the Rock, whereon the Caſtle ſtands, and where it is at preſent ſituated; whence deſcending the Hill, it is interſected by the Weſt Port, and aſcending Part of the Highrigs-hill, turns Eaſtward, and running along the Northern Side of the Gardens of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, croſſeth the Northern Avenue leading to the ſaid Hoſpital, and paſſeth thro' the *Gray Friar*'s Church-yard to the *Briſtow* Port; and continuing its Courſe Eaſtwards, is interſected by the *Potterrow* Port; whence going on the Southern Side of the College, Infirmary, and High School of *Edinburgh* to the *Pleaſants*, winds Northward to the *Cowgate* Port, and aſcending *St. Mary*'s Wynd Street, joins the Old Town Wall a little beſouth the *Netherbow* Port.

The Common Council, as already mentioned, having purchaſed ten Acres of Land, called the *High-rigs*, reſolved to incloſe the ſame within the Town Wall: Purſuant to which, they in the Year 1620, agreed with *John Talipher* a Maſon, to erect the ſaid Wall, and to extend it from the Weſt Port to that of the Society or *Briſtow* Port (which is the preſent Fence, that ſurrounds *Heriot*'s Hoſpital and Gardens, Part of the *Gray Friars* Church-yard, and the Charity Work-houſe) of the Height of five Ells and three Quarters to the Battlement, and the Parapet above two Ells in Height; and from the Ground to the Battlement, to be of the Thickneſs of five Feet, and the Parapet of two Feet; for which the ſaid *Talipher* was paid the Sum of ſixteen Pounds *Scotiſh* for each Rood of the ſaid Work, he only providing Workmen, and the Town to find all Materials, with Labourers to dig the Foundation. This is the third and laſt Extenſion of the Wall of *Edinburgh*.

Coun. Regiſt.

Although the City Wall was extended as above ſpecified, yet it proving inſufficient for the Security of the Town, the Common Council in the Year 1560, agreed with *Murdoch Walker*, a Maſon, to extend the ſaid Fence by a new Wall, to reach from *Leith* Wynd to the Eaſtern End of the *Nordloch*, with a Houſe at the Weſtern End for the Keeper of the new Port to reſide in; for which they were to pay the ſaid *Walker* the Sum of Four Pounds ten Shilling *Scotiſh* Money *per* Rood, from the Foundation to the Battlement of the ſaid Wall, and two Pounds of the ſame Money for each Rood of the Parapet above the Battlement.

1560. Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 58. 15th Nov.

The Ports or Gates in the Town Wall of *Edinburgh*, till of late, were Nine in Number; but that in *Leith* Wynd, called the Dung-port, being walled up, they were reduced to Eight: But a Door-way or Paſſage, called the Workhouſe Poſtern, being made in the ſaid Wall, in the Neighbourhood of the Charity Work-houſe, *anno* 1744, (for the Conveniency of the Citizens to repair to the Park or Meadow) they are again reſtored to their former Number, of which I ſhall give the following ſhort Accounts.

WEST Port.

This Port, which is denominated the Weſt-port, from its Situation at the Weſtern End of the City, ſtands at the lower End of the *Graſs-market*, in a Bottom between the Foot of the Caſtle-hill on the North, and that of the High-rigs on the South, was erected about the Year 1514, and ſtill retains its antient Name. Through this Gate lie the Roads to the Southern, Weſtern and Northern Parts of the Kingdom.

BRISTOW Port.

To the South-eaſt of the Weſt Port ſtands that of *Briſtow*, ſo denominated from the preſent Suburb of this Name; but how its antient Name of the *Gallowgate* came to give way to this of *Briſtow*, I cannot learn: However,

Rec. in Arch; Edin.

However, at its firſt Erection, about the Year 1515, it was from its Vicinity to the Monaſtery of *Gray Friars*, called the *Gray Friars* Port; and at the Erection of the Society of Brewers, who ſettled almoſt adjoining to it within, it received the Name of the Society Port, and at laſt the preſent Name, which it is likely to hold.

POTTERROW Port.

This Gate, which is ſituate a little to the Eaſtward of the *Briſtow* Port, ſeems to owe its Name to a neighbouring Pottery. Be that as it will, the firſt Name it went by, was that of the Kirk of Field Port, from its Vicinity to the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary*'s in the Fields; and ſince it was called *St. Mary*'s Port from the ſaid Church, and at preſent, as above mentioned, the *Potterrow* Port.

COWGATE Port.

North-eaſt from the *Potterrow* Port, ſtands this of the *Cowgate*, ſo denominated from the Street of that Name; and being erected about the Year 1516, ſtill retains its firſt Name.

NETHERBOW Port.

Crawf. Mem. p. 220.

A ſhort Way to the Northward of the *Cowgate* is ſituate the *Netherbow*, ſo called from its Poſition at the Eaſtern and lower End of the City. The firſt Gate of this Name ſtood about fifty Yards higher in the Street, and contiguous to the preſent Corner-houſe on the Northern Side of the ſaid Street; and ſtanding ſo far in an Area within the Wall, was not ſo fit for Defence: Wherefore a new Gate was erected in the Year 1571 by the Loyaliſts, Adherents to Queen *Mary*, which being ſince pulled down, the preſent beautiful Gate was built *anno* 1606, a little be-eaſt the former.

This Port has been much noted of late; for, by an Inſurrection in *Edinburgh* (as above related) in the Year 1736, the Populace publickly executed *John Porteous*, a Captain of the Town Guard, for which the City was proſecuted before the Parliament, and a Bill paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, wherein, amongſt other Puniſhments to be inflicted on the Town, this Gate was to be demoliſhed, and the City laid open on this Side: But great Intereſt being made in the Houſe of Commons to alter the ſaid Bill, both this Gate and the Town Guard were to remain as formerly; but the City was fined in a pecuniary Mulct of Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, for the Uſe of the Widow *Porteous*.

Through this Port, which ſtands at the lower End of the High-ſtreet, and upper End of the *Canongate*, lie the Roads to the Northern, Southern, and Eaſtern Parts of the Kingdom.

The Hoſpital Poſtern Gate.

Having already taken notice, that the Houſes on the Weſtern Side of *Leith* Wynd, were about the Year 1520, by Parliament, ordered to be repaired or taken down; and for ſecuring the Town on that Side, to erect a Fence in lieu of them, the latter whereof ſeeming the moſt likely, a Wall was erected in place thereof; and this Port I take to have been built about the ſame Time.

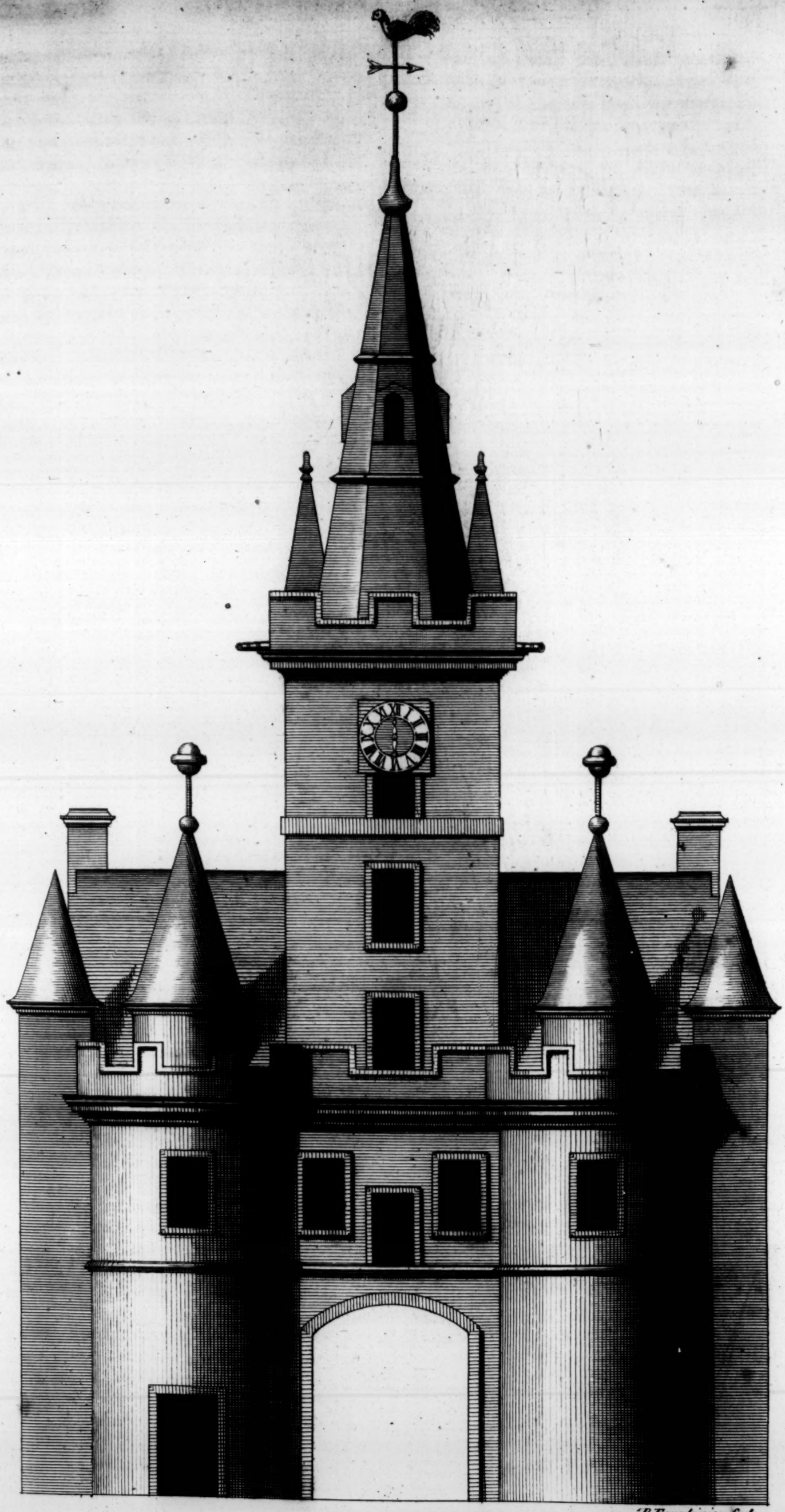
The College Church Poſtern, and that of Halkerton's *Wynd.*

Theſe Poſterns, as above mentioned, were built by Order of the Town Council, by *Murdoch Walker*, about the Year 1560, thro' which lie Foot-path Ways to the neighbouring Fields.

Although *Edinburgh* conſiſts only of few Streets, and a Number of Wynds, or Lanes, Courts, and Cloſes, yet the Houſes are very magnificent Stonern Buildings, from one to twelve Stories in Height, both incluſive; the higheſt whereof fronts the *Cowgate*, and Parliament Cloſe: But the Houſes in this Place, before the Conflagration in the Year 1690, are ſaid to have been three Stories higher.

The Buildings here, elſewhere called *Houſes*, are denominated *Lands*; and the Apartments, in other Places named *Stories*, here called *Houſes*, are ſo many Freeholds, inhabited by different Families, whereby the Houſes are ſo exceſſively crowded with People, that the Inhabitants of this City may juſtly be preſumed to be more numerous than thoſe of ſome Towns of triple its Dimenſions. And the Ground Floorsin *Edinburgh* are not only employed for Shops, as in other Places, but many of the Cellars, and the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Stories are uſed as ſuch: Nor is it in this Town deemed mean, to dwell or lodge in the higheſt Apartments; for even Merchants and Bankers tranſact their Affairs in the third and fourth Stories; and many Perſons of Diſtinction lodge higher. But by the great Inconvenience of the ſeveral Floors or Stories being ſeparate Properties, the Inhabitants are deprived of Cellars, which is attended with many Diſadvantages. And the ſaid Houſes or Apartments being ſo many ſeparate Dwellings, are aſcended to by publick Stairs (like the Chambers of the Inns of Court at *London*, and the Houſes in the City of *Paris* in *France*: From the latter, I am perſuaded the *Edinburghers* learnt both their Method of building, and Manner of Dwelling), thoſe of antient Conſtruction being dark and wynding, but the modern are ſpaciouſly ſquare with proper landing Places, and well lighted like thoſe of *London*.

Remark. What the Impropriety of Speech denominating a *Houſe*, by the Appellation of *Land* is owing to, I know not, unleſs it be to a Spot of Ground, long known by the Name of a certain Man's Land; which being built upon, at laſt the Appellation was continued to the Houſe or Building; which being



P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

A View of the Nether-bow Port

BRITISH MUSEUM

being of ſome Note, the ſame was given to other Houſes till it became general; be that as it will, this is not the only Inſtance of the Word *Land* being improperly applied; for it is likewiſe commonly uſed inſtead of the Word *Ground*, whereas it properly imports a Country.

The Inhabitants of *Edinburgh* being ſo much increaſed in Number, that four Churches were not ſufficient to accommodate them at divine Service; wherefore the Common Council reſolved to divide the City into ſix Pariſhes. To the firſt, called the *Northweſt* Pariſh, was aſſigned the Weſtern Part of *St. Giles*'s Church (now named the *Tolbooth* Church) for the Pariſhioners to perform their religious Duties in. To the ſecond, denominated the *North* Pariſh, the Eaſtern End or Choir of *St. Giles*'s Church, now called the *New* Church. To the third, named the *Northeaſt* Pariſh, the *Trinity College* Church. To the fourth, denominated the *Southeaſt* Pariſh, the *New* Church then in building, at preſent called the *Trone* Church, and allotted to the Pariſhioners the Uſe of the middle Part of *St. Giles*'s, now called the *Old* Church, till their own ſhould be finiſhed. To the fifth, called the *South* Pariſh, the ſaid *Old* Church: But, as the ſame was appropriated to the Uſe of the Southeaſt Pariſh till their Church was finiſhed, to the Pariſhioners of the ſaid South Pariſh, was appointed either the Parliament Houſe, or the College Hall, as beſt could be ſpared. And to the ſixth, to be named the *Southweſt* Pariſh, the Church at preſent denominated the *Old Grayfriers*.

1662. 1663. Coun. Regiſt. vol. 22. f. 3. 21.

Though it was reſolved by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1641, to divide the City into ſix Pariſhes, yet the ſame was not accompliſhed till this Time when two Miniſters being allowed to each Pariſh, Ten thereof were allowed Stipends of Two thouſand five hundred Marks *Scotiſh* each; and the two youngeſt only One thouſand three hundred Marks each; which being taken into Conſideration by the ſubſequent Town Council in the Year after, they juſtly judged the Diſparity too great; wherefore they ordered that ſix of the ſaid Miniſters, to be called the *Principal*, ſhould be allowed the Sum of Two thouſand five hundred Marks *per annum* each; and the other ſix to be called the *Second* Miniſters, to have One thouſand five hundred Marks each; which together amounting to the Sum of Twenty four thouſand Marks yearly; the ſaid Sum, according to an Eſtimate made by the ſaid Council, was raiſed by the following Impoſts, *viz.* By the Duty on Houſes, the Sum of Ten thouſand Marks; by the Seats in the Churches, Three thouſand ſix hundred Marks; by the Old Church Rents, Three thouſand Marks; and by the Duty on Wine, Three thouſand four hundred Marks; together, Twenty thouſand Marks. The other Four thouſand Marks were to be paid out of the Town's Revenues, till relieved by a Grant of Eight Pence *Scotiſh* on every Pint of Ale and Beer ſold within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*.

The Biſhop of *Brechin* was at this Time choſen one of the Incumbents of *Edinburgh*, and allowed the Sum of Five hundred Marks Tranſportation Money. Hence it is obſervable, that Biſhops, at this Period, were not above accepting a Common Cure. 1674. Ibid. vol. 27. f. 235.

The Churches in *Edinburgh* proving ſtill inſufficient to accommodate the Inhabitants in the Celebration of their religious Duties, the Common Council reſolved to add another, by converting a Meeting-houſe in the *Land-market* into a Pariſh Church, by the Appellation of the *New* North Church; and the Diſtrict for its Pariſh to be taken out of the four following Pariſhes; namely, the *Old* and *New* Church, *Tolbooth*, and *Grayfriers*. But the deſigned Settlements not proving to the Satisfaction of the Incumbents, whoſe Pariſhes were to be caſtrated, they not only complained, but petitioned againſt the ſaid Reſolution, ſetting forth, that, ſhould it take Effect, they would be deprived of their principal Inhabitants, out of whom they choſe their Deacons, to pay the weekly Penſions, and otherwiſe to take care of the Poor; which being taken into Conſideration by the Council, they appointed another Diſtrict for the intended Pariſh. And, on viewing the aforeſaid Meeting-houſe, it was found not to be ſo fit for a Pariſh Church as the Northweſtern Part of *St. Giles*'s Church, called *Haddow*'s-hold: The former was ordered to be taken down, and the latter to be fitted up for the Uſe of the New Pariſh; which was accordingly performed at the Expence of about Two thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Money. 1698. Ibid. vol. 36. f. 65. 1699. Id. ibid. f. 221.

The Common Council having at this Time ſeemingly partially augmented the Stipends of three of the Town's Miniſters, to Two thouſand five hundred Marks each; which *Dundaſs*, the Town Treaſurer, regarding as a Grievance, and great Injury done the Citizens, ſolemnly proteſted againſt the ſaid Augmentation for the following Reaſons.

1. "That this Reſolution was contra- "ry to an Act of Council, ſtill in Force, "which expreſsly forbids augmenting the "Miniſters Stipends; and this at a Time, "when the Town was in much better Cir- "cumſtances than at preſent." 1712. Ibid. vol. 40.

2. "That when the ſaid three Miniſters "were choſen, the ſaid Act for fixing the "Miniſters Stipends at Two thouſand "Marks yearly, being notified to them, it "was the Condition on which they accepted "their reſpective Charges."

3. "The Town's Debt being greatly in- "creaſed ſince the Commencement of the "ſaid Act; inſtead of adding to the publick "Burden, it was highly neceſſary to think

" of all Ways and Means to reduce the " Town's Expences; to which end it was " judged expedient, not only to ſtop the " daily Charity to poor indigent Perſons, " but likewiſe the ſettled Penſions of others, " with ſeveral other Reductions too large to " be enumerated."

4. " The aſſenting to the ſaid Reſolu- " tion, ſeems to tend to a Violation of the " Oath taken by the Magiſtrates and other " Members of the Council, whereby they " are obliged to act for the Good and In- " tereſt of the City."

5. " Beſides the publick Expences, which " have of late increaſed on divers Occaſions, " we have before our Eyes a melancholy " View of the vaſt annual Charges in re- " pairing the Water-pipes and other pu- " blick Works."

Remark. The Reaſons in this Proteſt are ſo laudable, juſt and nervous, that they richly deſerve, not only a Place in the Cabinets of all good and virtuous Men, but to be ſtored up in the Hearts and Minds of all Perſons intruſted with the Government and Direction of publick Affairs, to remind them of their Duty to the People whom they repreſent: And in like Manner it ſhould be a Caution to all thoſe who aſſume the Title of God's Miniſters, to prevent their diſhonouring their Great and Good Maſter, by iniquitouſly inriching themſelves at the Expence of their injured Flocks.

Although the Pariſhes within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, are only Eleven in Number, I ſhall nevertheleſs add the Caſtle as one, ſeeing it has both a Church and Diſtrict, which, together with the ſeveral Pariſhes, I ſhall treat of, in alphabetical Order; and, for the better Deſcription of the ſundry Parts of the Town, ſhall inſert the ſeveral Antiquities, Curioſities, and Things remarkable in the reſpective Pariſhes.

But, before I proceed, I think it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that, by the Eſtabliſhment of the Preſbyterian Hierarchy in *Scotland*, the Churches are not only unſainted, but ſuch is the Averſion of the preſent Miniſters to Sainthood, that they will not allow any of their Places of Worſhip to be called after the Name of any of thoſe Men or Women, who have been dignified with the Title of Saint, though ever ſo juſtly obtained; wherefore the Churches in *Edinburgh* are chiefly denominated in reſpect to Time, Vicinity, Situation, and Bearing, *viz.* The *Old*, *New*, *Tolbooth*, *Trone*, *College*, *Canongate*, and *Weſt* Churches. Therefore it is to be bewailed, that the Preſbyterian Clergy, by their malevolent Treatment of holy Men, without Diſtinction, have drawn upon themſelves the Cenſures of their Enemies; for, by putting Chriſt and his Apoſtles on the ſame Footing with others in that reſpect, are not only charged with Ingratitude and Breach of Charity, but with being Enemies to Sanctity. Be this as it will, I ſhall not take upon me to determine; but, without the Breach of Charity, I think it may be truly ſaid, they are irreconcileable Enemies to Sainthood.

CANONGATE Church.

To the Church of this Abbey the Inhabitants of this Diſtrict formerly repaired to perform their religious Duties. But King *James* VII. about the Year 1686, having converted the ſaid Church into a Chapel Royal, for the Exerciſe of the Popiſh Religion, the People were deprived of a Place of Worſhip; which occaſioned them to acquaint the King, that one *Thomas Moodie*, in the Year 1649, gave the Sum of Twenty thouſand Marks to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to erect a Church withal; which being unperformed, the ſaid Sum, by the growing Intereſt in ſo long a Courſe of Years, was greatly increaſed: Wherefore they humbly intreated, he would be graciouſly pleaſed to grant them as much of the ſaid Money, as were ſufficient to build them a Church. But for the better Illuſtration of this Affair, I ſhall ſubjoin a Copy of the King's Letter to his Privy Council concerning the ſame.

JAMES R.

Right truſty, we greet you well, Pub. Rec. in Low Parl. Houſe.

" Whereas out of our Royal Favour and " Affectioun towards that our antient " Kingdom, and the great Regard we bear " to the Honour and Intereſt thereof, we " have lately thought fit to revive and re- " ſtore the moſt antient and moſt noble Or- " der of the Thiſtle to its former Luſtre " and Splendour: And whereas the Great " Church of *St. Andrew's*, where formerly " the Inſtalments and other Solemnities of " that Order were ſolemnized, we are in- " formed was long ſince ruined, and is now " in a Condition altogether uſeleſs for that " Purpoſe: Upon Conſideration whereof, we " have now thought fit to make choice of, " and to appoint the Church of *Holyroodhouſe* " (for a long Time ſince made uſe of as the " Paroch Kirk of the *Canongate*, though pro- " perly belonging to that our Palace) to be " the Chapel of that Order in Time co- " ming, as the Place not only at preſent moſt " fit and convenient for that Effect, but " alſo moſt proper for the Performance of " religious Worſhip and Exerciſe of our " Houſhold, when we ſhall have Occaſion " to be there; our preſent Chapel in that " Palace not being large enough for the ſame.

" It is now our Will and Pleaſure, and " we do hereby authorize and require you, " forthwith to order and require the Lord " Provoſt, the reſt of the Magiſtrates and " Town Council of our City of *Edinburgh*, " to deliver up the Keys of the Church of " *Holyroodhouſe* to the Earl of *Perth* our " Chan-

" Chancellor, to the end it may be left, and " by us fitted to be the Chapel of the ſaid " Order in Time coming: And to cauſe " the Baillies and Inhabitants of the *Canon-* " *gate* to reſort unto, and make uſe of that " Church in *Edinburgh*, commonly called " the Lady *Yeſter*'s Church, for performing " their religious Exerciſes and Worſhip " therein (which is more convenient for ma- " ny of them than the other was), until the " ſaid Magiſtrates and Town Council ſhall, " by your Advice, Approbation and Dire- " ction, cauſe a new Church to be built for " them in ſome convenient Place of the *Ca-* " *nongate*, the Charge whereof we do hereby " appoint to be out of the Fund of the Mo- " ney long ago mortified by *Thomas Moo-* " *die*, ſometime Merchant in *Edinburgh*, of " which the Diſpoſal is by Act of Parlia- " ment left unto us.

" In the mean while, we do hereby au- " thorize you, to require the ſaid Provoſt " and Magiſtrates aforeſaid, and the Bail- " lies of the *Canongate*, with all convenient " Speed, to remove all the Lofts and Gal- " leries, and Seats or Pews, or other Things " within the ſaid Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, " that are made of Timber or Wood, whe- " ther the ſame have been erected at ours " or the publick Charge, or the Expence " of the Trades or private Perſons; the " Magiſtrates being ſtill obliged to preſerve " the ſame, to be made uſe of in the new " Church when built; to the end, that the " Right of the Trades, and private Perſons " formerly concerned therein, may be re- " ſerved entire; we being alſo graciouſly " pleaſed hereby to beſtow upon the Pariſh " of the *Canongate*, all Lofts and Galleries, " and Pews now within the ſaid Church " of *Holyroodhouſe*, which formerly did be- " long to us, or to which we can claim " Right any manner of way.

" And in regard that ſeveral Perſons " of Quality, and others, have a long Time " had the Uſe of Lofts and Ground for Bu- " rial Places in the ſaid Church, to which " they may pretend Right, by long Poſſeſ- " ſion: It is likewiſe our Will and Plea- " ſure, that you cauſe the Magiſtrates take " care that the ſaid Perſons have Lofts and " Ground for Burial-places aſſigned them " in convenient Places in the New Church " when built; for all which theſe Preſents " ſhall be to you, as alſo, to the ſaid Lord " Provoſt, and Town Council, and all o- " thers reſpectively, who may be any Ways " therein concerned, ſufficient Warrant; ſo " bid you heartily farewell."

Given at our Court at *Windſor*, the 28th of *June*, 1687, and of our Reign the Fourth Year. By his Majeſty's Command. *Melfort.*

Purſuant to this Royal Mandate, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury directed an Order to the Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh*, for them to pay out of the aforeſaid *Moodie*'s improved Gift, the Sum of Thirty four thouſand Marks, for building the intended Church, which was accordingly performed: But *James Smith* the Architect, having added certain Decorations to the Building beyond what he was obliged to by Contract, he was by the Parliament allowed the Sum of Nine thouſand Marks for the ſame; whereby is ſhewn that this Church coſt the Sum of Forty three thouſand Marks; *viz.* for the Ground whereon the Church is erected, and the Cemitery thereunto belonging, the Sum of Nine thouſand Marks; and the Diſburſements on account of the Building and Church-yard Wall, Thirty four thouſand Marks; together, Forty three thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Money.

The Contents of this Pariſh are as followeth: The incompaſſing Line which begins at the Northeaſtern Corner of *Leith* Wynd, runs on the Northern Side of the Southern Row of Houſes in the Back of the *Canongate*, to the Water-gate; thence wynding Northeaſtwards, incloſes the *Tennis* Court, and paſſing on to *Groveſend* or *Croft-angry*, turns Southward, and joins the Wall of the Sanctuary, on the Northern Side of the *Abbey* Church-yard; and running on the Weſtern Side of the *Clack-mill* Houſe, to the Turnſtile in the *King's Park* Wall, ſurrounds the ſaid Park; and from the Northern Gate thereof, paſſeth on the Weſtern Side of the King's Garden to the Foot of the *Horſe-wynd*; whence, running Weſtward, incloſeth the Wall at the Foot of the Gardens of the *Canongate* to that Part of it which lieth South of *St. John*'s Croſs, and turning Northwards, interſects the Row of Houſes on the Southern Side of the *Canongate*; and croſſing the Street, paſſeth on the Southern ſide of the Northern Row of Houſes of the ſaid Street, and turning the Southeaſtern Corner of *Leith-wynd*, incloſes the Eaſtern Row of Buildings of the ſaid Wynd, and terminates at the Northeaſtern Corner of the ſaid Wynd.

Beſides the above Incloſure, there is a ſmall Diſtrict lying in the Northern Parts of the *Potter-row* and *Briſtow*, containing forty ſix Families, which belong to this Pariſh.

The Patrons of this Church are the King, and the Magiſtrates, Town Council and Heritors of the Pariſh; by the former is collated the firſt Miniſter, and by the latter the ſecond; each whereof has a Stipend of above One hundred Pounds *Sterling*, (with a Dwelling-houſe) which by Act of Parliament is raiſed by a Rate of ſix *per Centum* on the Rents of Houſes, Gardens, *&c.* with a Duty of Four Pounds *Scotiſh* on every Tun of Wine ſold within the Burgh of the *Canongate*, with Money ariſing from the Biſhop's Lands; and Six hundred Marks

Marks yearly, out of the Duty on Ale and Beer in *Edinburgh*.

The Rents of the Seats in this Church, exclusive of those belonging to the Nobility, Gentry and Corporations of the *Canongate*, amounting yearly to the Sum of Four hundred and fifty Pounds *Scotish* Money: It is applied towards paying the second Minister's Stipend; and the Number of Houses or Families in this Parish are Nine hundred and forty eight.

CANONGATE Parish.

On the Place where the *Canongate* is at present situated, antiently stood the Town of *Herbergare*, at the Eastern End whereof King *David* I. in the Year 1128, founded the *Abbey* of *Holyroodhouse*, as 'tis said, on the following Occasion, *viz.*

Boëth Hist. lib. 2.

In the early Times of Popery, nothing of Moment was undertaken without a Miracle: One of the first Magnitude ushered in the founding of this Abbey and Church; for King *David* I. its Founder, being a-hunting in the Forest of *Drumselch*, in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh* Castle, on Roodday or Exaltation of the Cross, was attacked by a large Hart, who overbore both him and his Horse; but luckily for *David*, while he was endeavouring with his Hands to defend himself from the furious Assaults of the Buck, a Cross from Heaven slipt into his Hand, which so frightned the Stag, that he forthwith turned tail, and ran away in the greatest Confusion, to the great Joy of the King and his Followers, who congratulated him on his happy Delivery. The Texture of this heavenly Cross, no Wonder, was such, that none could tell, whether it was Wood or Metal!

This Attack of the Hart's having put an End to the Chace, *David* repaired to his Castle of *Edinburgh*, where, in the Night following, he was in a Dream advised to erect an Abbey or House for Canons Regular, on the Spot where the celestial Cross was put into his Hand. In obedience to this visionary Command, the King erected a House for the said Canons, and dedicating it to the Honour of the aforesaid Cross, deposited the same therein, where it is said to have remained till the Reign of King *David* II. whom it unluckily could not protect, as it did his Predecessor his Name's Sake; for both he and it were taken by the *English* at the Battle of *Durham*; in which City it is said to have been held in great Veneration for Ages after.

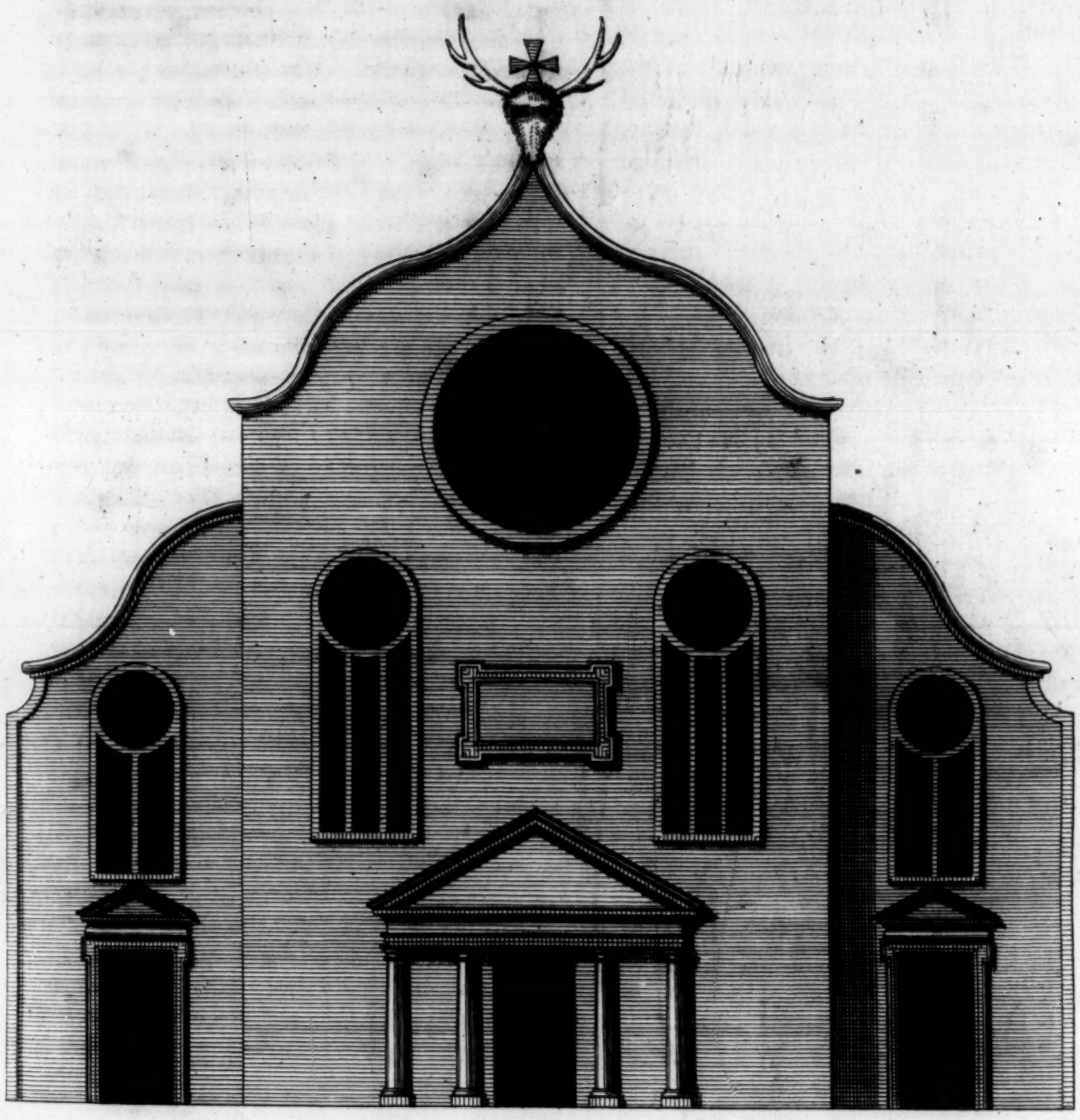
Be that as it will, I shall, for the better Information of the Reader, subjoin a Copy of the Charter of Foundation of this Abbey and Church, taken from the beautiful Original in the Archives of *Edinburgh*, which is as follows.

In Arch. Edin. "In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi, "et in honore sanctæ crucis, et sanctæ Mariæ Virginis, omniumque sanctorum; "Ego David, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, "Regali auctoritate, assensu Henrici filii "mei, et episcoporum regni mei, comi-"tum quoque baronumque confirmatione "et testimonio, clero etiam acquiescente, et "populo, divino instinctu, omnia subscripta.

"Concedo ecclesiæ sanctæ crucis Ed-"winesburgensi, et pace perpetua confir-"mo hæc, itaque sicut, quæ ecclesiæ præ-"fatæ, et canonicis regularibus in eadem "Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam "eleemosinam, concedimus ecclesiam, sci-"licet castelli cum omnibus appendiciis, et "rectitudinibus suis; et examen duelli, aquæ "et terræ callidi, quantum ad ecclesiasticam "dignitatem pertinet: et cum Selectuna per "suas rectas divisas, et ecclesiam sancti Cuth-"berti cum parochia et omnibus rebus quæ "eidem ecclesiæ pertinent; et cum Kirche-"tune per rectas divisas suas; et cum terra "in qua ipsa ecclesia sita est; et cum alia "terra qui sub castello jacet, viz. à fonte, "qui oritur juxta angulum gardini mei, "per viam qua itur ad ecclesiam sancti "Cuthberti. Et ex alia parte sub castello, "usque quo pervenitur ad unam craggam, "quæ sub eodem castello versus orientem; "et cum duabus capellis quæ ad eandem "ecclesiam sancti Cuthberti pertinent; scili-"cet, Crostorfin cum duabus bovates terræ "et sex acris; et illa capella de Libertune "cum duabus bovates terræ; et cum omni-"bus decimis et rectitudinibus, tam de vi-"vis quam de mortuis de Legbernard, quas "Macbetver eidem ecclesiæ dedit et ego "concessi; et ecclesiam de Hereth cum ter-"ra quæ ad eandem ecclesiam pertinet; et "cum tota terra, quam ego ei augmenta-"vi, et dedi; sicut ministri mei, et probi ho-"mines perambulaverunt et tradiderunt "Alwino abbati, cum una salina in Hereth, "et viginti sex acris terræ, quam ecclesiam "et terram prænominatam, volo ut cano-"nici sanctæ crucis, teneant, ut possideant "in perpetuum, liberè et quietè; et prohi-"beo firmiter ne aliquis canonicos sive ho-"mines eorum qui in eadem terra manent, "injustè gravent aut disturbent; neque "aliquas operationes, sive auxilia, sive con-"suetudines seculares injustè ab eis exi-"gant.

"Volo etiam, ut iidem canonici habeant "libertatem molendini faciendi in eadem "terra; et ut habeant in Hereth omnes "consuetudines illas et rectitudines, et ai-"siamenta, viz, in aquis, in piscationibus, "in pratis, in pascuis, et in omnibus aliis "necessariis rebus, sicut melius habuerunt, "die illa qua illam habui in meo dominio. "Et Broctunam cum suis rectis divisis; et "Inverlet, illam quæ vicinior est portui, cum "rectis divisis suis, et cum ipso portu, et "cum medietate piscationis, et cum tota "decima totius piscationis, quæ ad eccle-si-"am sancti Cuthberti pertinet, et Peten-

"dreiam



A View of the Canongate Church.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

" dreiam cum ſuis rectis diviſis; et Hame-
" re et Fordam cum ſuis rectis diviſis; et
" hoſpitale cum una carucata terræ, et qua-
" draginta ſolidos de meo burgo de Ed-
" wineſburg ſingulis annis; et redditum
" centum ſolidorum ſingulis annis, ad in-
" dumenta canonicorum de cano meo de
" Pert; et hoc de primis navibus quae, ne-
" gotiationis cauſa, veniunt ad Pert; et ſi
" forte non veniunt, concedo præfatæ ec-
" cleſiæ de meo redditu de Edwineſburg,
" quadraginta ſolidos; et de Striveline vi-
" ginti ſolidos; et de Pert quadraginta ſoli-
" dos; et unum toftum in Striveline; et
" tractum unius retis ad piſcandum; et u-
" num toftum in burgo meo de Edwineſ-
" burg, liberum et quietum ab omni con-
" ſuetudine et exactione, et unum toftum in
" Berewick; et tractum duorum retium in
" Scypwell, et unum in Remfry; quinque
" particarum et tractum unius retis ad ſal-
" mones, et ibi piſcari ad allechtia liberi:
" Et prohibeo ne aliquis inde a vobis, ſive
" ab hominibus veſtris, aliquas conſuetudi-
" nes exigat.

" Concedo etiam præfatis canonicis de
" camero meo ſingulis annis, decem libras
" ad luminaria eccleſiæ, et ad operationes
" ejuſdem eccleſiæ, et ad reparationem ea-
" rundem operationum in perpetuum. Præ-
" cipio etiam omnibus miniſtris meis, et
" foreſtariis de Strivelinſire et de Clacman-
" nant, quod abbas et conventus habeant
" liberam poteſtatem in omnibus nemoribus
" meis et foreſtis, capiendi tantum de materia
" quantum eis placuerint et voluerint, ad ædi-
" ficationem eccleſiæ ſuæ et domorum ſua-
" rum, et ad quælibet negotia ſua facienda: et
" præcipio quod homines eorum, qui ad
" eorum negotia in eiſdem nemoribus ma-
" teriam capiunt, meam firmam pacem ha-
" beant; et ita quod non permittatis, quod
" in aliquo diſturbentur; et porcos domi-
" nios ſupradictæ eccleſiæ in omnibus ne-
" moribus meis concedo eſſe quietos de pa-
" nagio.

" Concedo etiam præfatis canonicis
" medietatem ſepii et uncti et corio-
" rum de occiſa de Edwineſburg; et deci-
" mam de omnibus cetis et marinis belluis
" qui mihi eveniunt ab Avin uſque ad Col-
" brandeſpaide; et decimam omnium placi-
" torum meorum et lucrorum Avin, uſque
" ad Colbrandeſpaide; et medietatem meæ
" decimæ de meo cano et de meis placitis
" et lucris de Kentyr et de Errogeil; et o-
" mnes pelles arietinas et ovinas, et agninas
" de caſtello et de Linlitcu, qui moriuntur
" de mea domo; et octo cheldras de braſio,
" et octo de farina; et triginta carratas de
" Buſche de Libertune; et unum de meis
" molendinis de Dene, et decimam molen-
" dini de Libertune et de Dene; et novi
" molendini de Edwineſburg et de Crag-
" genmarf, quantum inde habeo in meo
" dominio, et quantum Vineth Albus, eis de
" eodem craggo in eleemoſinam dedit.

" Concedo etiam eis Herbergare, quod-
" dam burgum inter eandem eccleſiam et
" meum burgum. Et concedo ut burgen-
" ſes eorum habeant communionem ven-
" dendi res ſuas venales, et emendi in foro
" meo liberè, et abſque calumpnia et con-
" ſuetudine, ſicut mei proprii burgenſes.
" Et prohibeo, ne aliquis in burgo eorum,
" panem vel cerviſiam, aut pannum, aut
" aliquid venale capiat per vim, aut ſine
" voluntate burgenſium.

" Concedo etiam canonicos eſſe quietos
" de tholoneo, et de omni conſuetudine in
" omnibus burgis meis, et per totam meam,
" ſcilicet, de omnibus rebus, quas ement et
" vendent. Et prohibeo, ne aliquis capiat
" pandum ſuper terram ſanctæ crucis, niſi
" abbas ejuſdem loci, rectum et jus facere
" recuſaverit. Volo autem ut omnia pre-
" ſcripta ita liberaliter et quiete teneant, ſi-
" cut ego meas proprias terras poſſideo. Et
" volo, ut abbas curiam ſuam ita libere et
" plenarie et honorifice habeat, ſicut epiſco-
" pus ſancti Andreæ, et abbas de Dunfermc-
" line, et abbas de Kelcu, curias ſuas ha-
" bent.

" His teſtibus Roberto, epiſcopo ſancti
" Andreæ, Joanne, epiſcopo Glaſguenſi,
" Henrico, filio meo, Willelmo, nepote
" meo, Edwardo cancellario, Hereberto,
" Camerario, Gillemichell Comite, Goſ-
" patricio fratre Delphini, Roberto Mon-
" tacuto, Roberto de Burnevile, Petro de
" Brus, Normanno, vice comite, Ogu
" Leiſing, Gilliſe, Willelmo de Graham,
" Turſtano de Crectune, Blemo archidia-
" cono, Alfrico capellano, Walteranno ca-
" pellano."

This curious Charter being in *Latin*, a Language unknown to moſt Readers, I ſhall ſubjoin a Copy thereof as rendered into *Engliſh* for their better Information.

" In the Name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt,
" and in Honour of the Holy Croſs, the
" bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, and all Saints, I *Da-*
" *vid*, by the Grace of God, King of *Scots*,
" by Royal Authority, and Conſent of
" *Henry* my Son, and the Biſhops of my
" Kingdom, confirmed by my Earls and
" Barons, atteſted by the Clergy, and by
" divine Inſtinct approved by the People;
" do grant, and perpetually confirm to the
" Church of the Holy Croſs at *Edinburgh*,
" the ſeveral Things hereafter mentioned;
" that is to ſay, I grant to the ſaid Church
" and Canons regularly ſerving God therein,
" in free and perpetual Alms, the Church
" of the Caſtle (of *Edinburgh*), with the
" Appurtenances and Rights thereof; Trial
" by Duel, Water and Fire Ordeal, ſo far
" as appertains to the Eccleſiaſtical Digni-
" ty with the Town of *Sauchton* and its ſeve-
" ral Diviſions; and the Church and Pariſh
" of *St. Cuthbert*'s with all Things thereun-
" to belonging, with the Church, Town,

" and its Diviſions, and the Ground whereon " the Church is ſituate; together with all the " Lands lying under the Caſtle, *viz.* from " the Well which riſeth or ſpringeth near the " Corner of my Garden, by the Way which " leads to the Church of *St. Cuthbert*'s." (This Way I take not to have been the preſent, which leads thro' the Weſt Port to *St. Cuthbert*'s Church, but that which antiently led down the Northern Side of the Caſtle-hill, to the ſaid Church of *St. Cuthberts*). " And " on the other hand, along the Foot of the " Caſtle-hill, to a Rock at the Eaſtern Side " of the ſaid Caſtle-hill, with two Chapels be- " longing to the ſaid Church of *St. Cuthbert*, " namely, *Corſtorphin*, with two Bovates, (thir- " ty Acres) and ſix Acres of Land; and the " Chapel of *Liberton*, with two Oxgans " (thirty Acres) together with all the Rights " and Tithes, as well of the dead as the " living in *Legbernard*, which *Macbeth* gave " to the ſaid Church, and I have confirm- " ed: Alſo the Church of *Hereth*, (*Airth* " in *Stirling* Shire) with the Lands thereunto " belonging; together with the ſeveral Lands " by me thereunto annexed, as ſurveyed by " my Officers and others, I have given to " *Alwinus* the Abbot, with a Salt-Pan, and " Twenty ſix Acres of Land in the ſaid " Town of *Hereth*; which Church and " Lands I will, that the ſaid Canons of the " Holy Croſs freely hold and quietly poſſeſs " for ever. And I hereby ſtrictly injoin, " that no Perſon preſume to moleſt or di- " ſturb any of the ſaid Canons, their Vaſſals, " or Servants reſiding on the ſaid Lands, or " that any Work, auxiliary, or ſecular Cu- " ſtoms be unjuſtly exacted from them.

" I likewiſe grant to the ſaid Canons, Li- " berty to erect a Mill upon the ſaid Lands, " and to have and injoy in *Hereth*, all the " following Rights, Cuſtoms, and Conve- " niencies, *viz.* in Rivers, Fiſhings, Mea- " dows, and Paſtures; and to injoy all " Things neceſſary, in as full and ample a " Manner, as when they were in my own " Poſſeſſion. Together with the Town of " *Broughton* and its reſpective Diviſions; the " Lands of *Inverleith*, in the Neighbourhood " of the Harbour, with the ſaid Harbour, " half of the Fiſhings and Tithes of the ſe- " veral Fiſheries belonging to the Church of " *St. Cuthbert*. The Towns of *Pittendrich*, " *Hamar*, and *Fordam*, with their ſeveral " Diviſions; and the Hoſpital with a Carn- " cate or Plough of Land, with a perpe- " tual Annuity of Forty Shillings out of " my Town of *Edinburgh*; and for ſupply- " ing the ſaid Canons with Apparel, I give " to them One hundred Shillings out of my " Cain (petty Tithes) at *Perth*, and from the " Duties which ariſe to me out of the firſt " Merchant Ships which arrive at *Perth*; " and if none ſhall happen to arrive, I then " give to the ſaid Church, out of my Re- " venues in *Edinburgh*, the Sum of Forty " eight Shillings; out of *Stirling*, Twenty " Shillings, with a Houſe, and one Draught " of a Fiſhing-net at the ſaid Place; and " Forty Shillings out of *Perth*, with a " Houſe in my Town of *Edinburgh*, free of " all Duties and Cuſtoms whatſoever; to- " gether with a Houſe in the Town of *Ber-* " *wick*, a Draught of two Nets in *Scypwell*; " a Houſe in *Renfrew*, five Particates, and " one Draught of a Net for Salmon, with " a Right to fiſh for Herrings. And I " ſtrictly command, that no Perſon whatſo- " ever preſume to take of any of the ſaid " Canons, their Vaſſals, or Servants, any " Toll, or Duty whatever.

" I alſo give to the ſaid Canons, out of " my Exchequer, a perpetual Annuity of " Ten Pounds for lighting and repairing " their Church. And I command my re- " ſpective Officers and Foreſters in the " Counties of *Stirling* and *Clackmannan*, that " they permit the ſaid Abbot and Canons, " to take out of my ſeveral Woods and Fo- " reſts, as much Wood as they ſhall have " Occaſion for, towards building their " Church, Houſes, and other neceſſary " Conſtructions. I likewiſe order and di- " rect, that the Vaſſals and Servants of the " ſaid Canons, ſhall have Liberty to take " out of my ſaid Woods or Foreſts, what- " ever Wood they may have Occaſion for, " without Moleſtation. And I alſo grant, " that the Swine belonging to the Maſters " or Canons of the ſaid Church be free from " Pannage.

" I alſo give and grant to the ſaid Ca- " nons, one Half of the Tallow, Lard and " Hides of the Beaſts killed in *Edinburgh*, " with the Tithes of Whales and Sea Mon- " ſters due to me, from the River *Avon* to " *Coldbrandſpath*, with the Tithes of all my " Pleas and Profits from the ſaid *Avon* to " the ſaid *Coldbrandſpath*, and the Half of " my Pleas and Profits of *Kintyre* and *Ar-* " *gyll*; with the Skins of all the Rams, " Sheep and Lambs, belonging to my Caſtle " of *Linlithgow*, which die naturally; and " eight Chaldrons of Malt, eight of Meal, " thirty Cart-loads of Bruſhwood of *Liber-* " *ton*, one of my Mills of *Dene*, with the " Tenths of my Mills of *Liberton* and *Dene*, " and thoſe of my new Mill of *Edinburgh* " and *Craigendſmark*, as far as they appertain " to me; with all that belonged to *Vineth* " *White* on the ſaid Rock, to be held in free " and perpetual Alms.

" I likewiſe grant to the ſaid Canons the " Town of *Herbergare*, lying betwixt the ſaid " Church and my Town (of *Edinburgh*), and " that the Burgeſſes thereof have the Liberty " of buying and ſelling Goods and Mer- " chandize in open Market, as freely, and " without Moleſtation and Reproach, as a- " ny of my own Burgeſſes. And I ſtrictly " injoin, that no Perſon preſume to take by " Force any Bread, Ale, or other vendible

" Com-

" Commodity, without the Consent of the " ſaid Burgeſſes.

" I alſo grant, that the ſaid Canons be " free from all Tolls and Cuſtoms in my " ſeveral Burghs and Lands, in all Things " they deal in. And I ſtrictly forbid all " Perſons from taking a Poind, or making " a Seizure in or upon the Lands of the " ſaid Holy Croſs, unleſs the Abbot refuſe " to do Juſtice to the Perſon injured. I " will likewiſe, that the ſaid Canons hold " all the aforeſaid Things, as fully as I en- " joy my Lands. And I grant, that the " ſaid Abbot ſhall have his Court in as full, " free and honourable a Manner, as the Bi- " ſhop of *St. Andrew's*, Abbot of *Dunferm- " line*, and Abbot of *Kelſo* enjoy theirs.

" Atteſted by theſe Witneſſes, *Robert* Bi- " ſhop of *St. Andrew's*, *John* Biſhop of *Glaſ- " gow*, *Henry* my Son, *William* my Nephew, " *Edward* the Chancellor, *Herbert* the Trea- " ſurer, *Gillemichell* Comite, *Goſpatricio* Bro- " ther of *Delphin*, *Robert Montague*, *Robert* " *de Burnevill*, *Peter de Bruce*, *Norman* the " Sheriff, *Ogu*, *Leiſing*, *Gilliſe*, *William de* " *Graham*, *Turſtan de Crectune*, *Blemo* the " Archdeacon, *Alfric* the Chaplain, and *Wa- " leran* the Chaplain."

Beſides the Privileges mentioned in the above recited Charter, *Robert*, Abbot of *Holyroodhouſe*, granted to the Inhabitants of the *Canongate* divers other Privileges; which were not only confirmed by the Kings, *David* II. *Robert* III. and *James* II. and III. but the ſaid Kings granted to the Baillies, Conſuls, and Community of the Burgh of the *Canongate*, the ſeveral Annuities payable at the Exchequer by the ſaid Burgh, the Common Moor, lying between the Lands of *Broughton* on the Weſt, thoſe of *Pilrigg* on the Eaſt, and the Way leading from *Edinburgh* to *Leith* on the South, with all the Rights and Cuſtoms thereunto belonging; together with all the Liberties, Commodities, Privileges and Immunities appertaining to a Burgh of Regality. And that it ſhall be lawful for the Burgeſſes of the ſaid Borough to ſell Wax, Salt, Iron, Wool, Skins, Hides, Bread, Ale, Cloth, and other ſtaple Commodities; with a Right to have Bakers, Cloth-workers, and a Number of other Artificers, ſufficient to ſupply the Market, and to carry on Commerce; with a Power to elect annually, at *Michaelmaſs*, two or three Bailiffs, a Treaſurer, with a proper Number of Officers, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice within the ſaid Burgh, who ſhall continue in Office during the Space of one Year, and ſhall yearly account for the Adminiſtration of their reſpective Offices, to a Committee of Burgeſſes to be choſen for that Purpoſe.

And the ſaid Burgeſſes were likewiſe impowered to hold Courts both Civil and Criminal, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Fines ariſing therefrom to be imployed in the Service of the Town; provided always that the Acts and Statutes for preſerving Peace within the ſaid Burgh, be conform to the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom. And the ſaid Burgeſſes were to have and hold all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities aforeſaid in free Burgage, as fully, freely, and honourably, as any other Burgh of Regality within the Kingdom, rendering yearly at the Exchequer for the ſame, the Sum of Four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money.

There being divers technical Terms in in the above recited Charter, which very few Readers underſtand, I ſhall, for the Information of thoſe who are unacquainted therewith, explain the ſame as follows.

D U E L.

It was antiently lawful in a doubtful Caſe for the Truth, for a Perſon accuſed (by the King's Permiſſion) to juſtify himſelf, by challenging his Accuſers to fight him in a publick Duel; but iniquitous Men depending on their Courage and Skill in the Science of Defence, taking Advantage of this wicked Law, frequently in Revenge for the ſmalleſt perſonal Indignity, falſly accuſed Perſons of treaſonable Practices, who having no other Way to juſtify their Innocence, than by challenging their Accuſers to fight, it often ended in the Death of the innocent and injured Perſon; which occaſioned the Abrogation of that unjuſt and deſtructive Law; and inſtead thereof, Trials by Juries were inſtituted, to the great Benefit and Security of the Nation.

Ordeal. This antient Method of Purgation was by Trial two Ways, one by Water, the other by Fire: The former was either in hot or cold Water: If in cold; the Parties ſuſpected were adjudged innocent, if their Bodies, contrary to the Courſe of Nature, did float on the Water: If in hot Water the Arms and Legs of the Perſon accuſed were put bare into boiling Water, and, if brought forth unhurt, were held innocent of the Crime he or ſhe were charged with: And thoſe that were tried by Fire Ordeal, walked bare footed and blindfolded over nine glowing Plough Shares; or were to carry in their Hands burning Irons uſually of a Pound Weight, which was called *ſimple Ordeal*; thoſe of two Pounds, *double Ordeal*, and they of three Pounds, *triple Ordeal*; and if they remained unhurt by the ſaid Irons, were acquitted, and on the contrary condemned. The Fire *Ordeal* was for the Trial of Freemen and Perſons of Diſtinction; and that by Water for Bondmen and Ruſticks. But thoſe wicked and deceitful Cuſtoms are long ſince aboliſhed, to the Eaſe and Happineſs of the People. Jacob's Law Dictionary.

Bovatæ or *Bovata Terræ*, is an Oxgate of Land, which is commonly taken to be fifteen Acres, or as much as an Ox can plough in a Year.

Carucate,

Skene de Verb. significat. *Carucate*, or *Carucata Terræ*, is a Plough Land, which by *Skene* is ſaid to be as much Ground as may be tilled within a Year and Day by one Plough, which in *England*, is reckoned at one hundred Acres.

Ibid. *Cain*, Is a Duty paid to the Superior, or Lord of the Manour by his Tenants, more eſpecially for Lands held of the Church, and for Tithes paid to the Clergy.

Jacob. Law Diction. *Pannage*. By *Pannage*, is not only meant the Maſt of Beech, Acorns, &c. but alſo, as in the above Charter, it is a Duty taken for Swine that feed in the King's Woods, or Foreſts, or thoſe of other Landlords.

Skene de Verb. ſignificat. *Particate*, or *Particata Terræ*, is a Rood, or the fourth Part of an Acre of Land.

Bruſhwood is ſmall Wood made up in little Bundles, bruſhways, of ſmall Boughs and Twigs.

By the above Charter, as already hinted, appears antiently to have ſtood the Town of *Herbergare*, on the Spot where the *Canongate* is at preſent ſituated; what this Appellation is derived from I know not, unleſs it be from the *Saxon*, *Herberg*, an Inn or Houſe for the Intertainment of Travellers: Be that as it will, it ſhews it to have been a Place of conſiderable Antiquity, probably co-eval with the Conqueſt of the Country by the *Saxons* about the Year 452.: But on the Erection of the ſaid *Abbey*, and Church, with the Canons Houſes in their Neighbourhood, the antient Name of *Herbergare*, was obliged to make way for the preſent Appellation of the *Canongate*; ſo called from the Houſes of the ſaid Canons, and the Street wherein they ſtood.

This Monaſtery denominated *Sanctæ Crucis*, or *Holyroodhouſe*, founded by King *David* I. as aforeſaid, for the Intertainment of Canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, brought hither from the Priory of *St. Andrew's* in the County of *Fife*, appears to have been the richeſt religious Foundation in *Scotland*; for beſides the numerous Grants wherewith it was indowed by the Founder, there appears to have belonged to it, the Cells or Priories of *St. Mary*'s Iſle, *Blantire*, *Rowadill*, *Cruſa*, and *Oranſa*; which, together with its other Revenues at the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, amounted in Money to the yearly Sum of Two thouſand nine hundred and twenty ſix Pounds, eight Shillings and ſix Pence *Scotiſh*; Twenty ſeven Chaldern, and ten Bolls of Wheat, forty chaldern and nine Bolls of Bear (a Sort of Barley), thirty four Chaldern, fifteen Bolls, three Firlets, three Pecks and a half of Oats, five hundred and one Capons, twenty four Hens, twenty four Salmon, twelve Loads of Salt, and Swine, the Number not mentioned.

Appen. Keith. Hiſt. p. 185.

This ſtately Abbey, together with the Choir and Croſs of its Church, were deſtroyed by the *Engliſh* about the Middle of the ſixteenth Century, and nothing left ſtanding but the Body of the Church, which is a magnificent *Gothick* Edifice; whence the brazen Font was carried away by Sir *Richard Lea*, Knight, Captain of the *Engliſh* Pioneers, who preſented it to the Church of *St. Albans* in *Hertfordſhire*, after he had cauſed the following haughty and imperious Inſcription to be ingraven thereon.

"Cum Laethia, oppidum apud Scotos "non incelebre, et Edinburgus primaria "apud eos civitas incendio conflagrent, Ri- "cardus Leus, eques auratus, me flammis "ereptum ad Anglos perduxit. Hujus ego "tanti beneficii memor, non niſi regum li- "beros lavare ſolitus, nunc meam operam "etiam in fines Anglorum libenter condixi. "Leus victor ſic voluit. Vale. Anno "Domini M. D. XLIII. et anno Henrici "octavi, XXXVI. Cambd. Brit. in com. Hert.

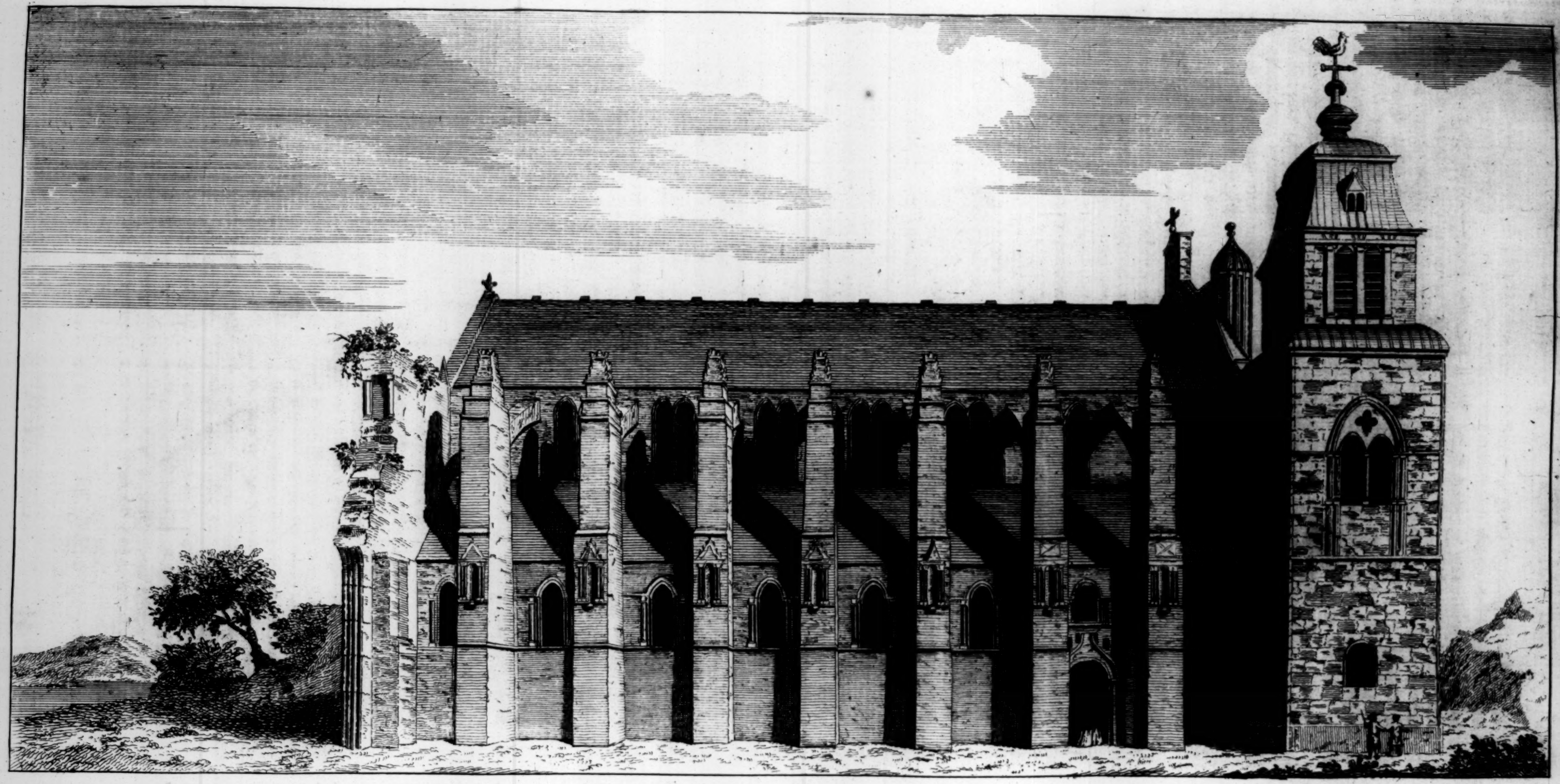
Engliſhed thus:

"When *Leith*, a Town of good Account "in *Scotland*, and *Edinburgh* the principal "City of that Nation were on Fire, Sir "*Richard Lea*, Knight, ſaved me out of "the Flames, and brought me into *Eng-* "*land*. In Gratitude to him for his Kind- "neſs, I who heretofore ſerved only at the "Baptiſm of the Children of Kings, do now "moſt willingly offer the ſame Service even "to the meaneſt of the *Engliſh* Nation. *Leu* "the Conqueror hath ſo commanded. A- "dieu. *A. D.* 1543, in the thirty ſixth "Year of *Henry* VIII."

This Font, according to the Style of our learned Knight, being a ſecond time conquered in the civil War, in the Reign of *Charles* I. it was converted into Money, and probably deſtroyed.

The *Canongaters* having injoyed the aforeſaid Privileges during the Government of the Abbots and Canons, but, by the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland* in the ſixteenth Century, the Popiſh Hierarchy being aboliſhed, and Proteſtantiſm eſtabliſhed in its ſtead, the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, on the 18th of *Auguſt* 1636, bought of the Earl of *Roxburgh* the Superiority of the *Canongate*, together with the Town of *North Leith*, Part of the Barony of *Broughton*, adjoining to the Water or River of *Leith*, and Part of the Village called the *Pleaſants*, for the Sum of Forty two thouſand and one hundred Marks *Scotiſh* Money, which was confirmed by a Charter of King *Charles* I.; of which the following is a Tranſlation from the Latin. Coun. Regd. vol. XIV. f. 390.

"*Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of "*Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, De- "fender of the Faith, to all our faithful "Subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting: "Know ye, that by the Advice and Con- "ſent of our truſty Couſen and Counſellor, "*John* Earl of *Traquair*, &c. our Lord "High Treaſurer, and Comptroller of this "our Kingdom of *Scotland*, and our faith- "ful Counſellor, Sir *James Carmichael* of "that Rec. Low Parl. Houſe. B. 16. N° 116.



The Abby Church of Holyrood-Houſe .

P. Fourdrinier Sculpt.

BRITISH MUSEUM

" that Ilk, Knight and Baronet, our De-
" puty in the ſaid Office, with the Conſent
" of the other Lords of our Exchequer of
" our ſaid Kingdom, our Commiſſioners,
" to have given and granted, and by this
" our Charter confirmed; and for us and
" our Heirs perpetually confirm to our
" well-beloved, the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil, and Community of our Town of *E-*
" *dinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, heritably,
" all the ſeveral Lands, Burgh of Regality,
" Superiority, and Right of Regality, with
" other Things hereafter mentioned, *viz.* the
" whole Borough of Regality of the *Canon-*
" *gate*, adjacent to our Town of *Edinburgh*
" and Monaſtery of *Holyroodhouſe*; thoſe Parts
" of the Town of *Leith*, lying on the North-
" ern Side of the River and Bridge of *Leith*,
" with that Part of *Leith* lying on the
" Southern Side of the ſaid River, and
" Weſtern Side of the *black Vaults*, which
" antiently belonged to the Monaſtery of the
" ſaid *Holyroodhouſe*; with all the Lands,
" Tenements, Houſes, Buildings, Gardens,
" Orchards, Tails, Hills, Barns, and other
" Edifices within the ſaid Burgh; Towns,
" Tenants, Tenancies of free Tenants and
" Cottaries, with their Appurtenances;
" Feus, Feu-farms, Burgage-feus, and o-
" ther Duties, which belonged to the ſaid
" Monaſtery; with the Right, Title and
" Claim of Fiſhing, Port, and Haven Dues,
" Cuſtoms and Tithes, with all other Im-
" munities, which formerly appertained to
" the ſaid Convent.

" Alſo all that Part of the Town, Hou-
" ſes and Gardens in *St. Leonard's*, called
" *Dearenough*, or the *Pleaſants*; together
" with the Right and Privilege of a Rega-
" lity, Chapel and Chancery, within the
" ſaid Borough of the *Canongate*, the Parts
" above mentioned on the Northern and
" Southern Sides of the ſaid River and
" Bridge of *Leith*; together with the afore-
" ſaid Town, Houſes, and Gardens in that
" Part of *St. Leonard's*, called *Dearenough*
" or *Pleaſants*; with a Right and Privilege
" of ſerving Brieves, making Returns, and
" adminiſtring Juſtice in all Cauſes and A-
" ctions, both civil and criminal, belong-
" ing to a free Regality within the Juriſdi-
" ction aforeſaid; with a Right and Liber-
" ty to elect, conſtitute and qualify one or
" more Bailiffs, with their Deputies, Aſ-
" ſeſſors, Clerks, Serjeants, and other ne-
" ceſſary Officers for holding a Court; with
" a Power of holding Courts of Regality
" and Juſticiary, as often as ſhall be found
" neceſſary, for the Trial of Actions both
" civil and criminal, according to the Laws
" of this our Kingdom of *Scotland*; with a
" Right of judging and determining, as
" fully and freely, as any other Lord of Re-
" gality within our ſaid Kingdom.

" With a Power of entring Heirs to the
" Lands and Poſſeſſions of their Predeceſ-
" ſors; by Precept, to receive Reſignations,
" grant Infeoffments, levy and receive Pro-
" fits of Non-entry, with other Advantages
" belonging to the Superiority of the ſaid
" Lands and Lords of Regality; with all
" and ſundry the Offices of Juſticiary and
" Bailiffry in the ſaid Burgh of the *Canon-*
" *gate*, the Parts of the Town of *Leith* a-
" foreſaid, and thoſe of *St. Leonard's* above
" mentioned; always excepting from this
" our preſent Charter the Back-lands called
" the *Cone* Houſe, or Tenements belonging
" to the Chaplainry of *St. Mary* the Virgin,
" founded in the Pariſh Iſle within the
" Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, by the late Sir
" *John Liſton* Curate, with the two Tene-
" ments built by the late *John Kinloch* and
" his Spouſe, ſituate on the Eaſtern and
" Southern Sides of the ſaid Lands; with
" the Gardens, Orchards, Tennis-court,
" Bake-houſe, and Buildings adjoining,
" with Ingreſs and Regreſs to and from the
" ſame, through the Gate of the Weſtern-
" moſt of the ſaid Tenements; with a Te-
" nement and its Appurtenances on the
" Southern Side of the *Canongate*, between
" the Back-lands of the foreſaid Tenements,
" ſometime belonging to *Robert Beton* on
" the North, and bounded on the Eaſt,
" Weſt and South by the Lands of *William*
" *Lafries*, &c. excepting likewiſe from this
" our preſent Charter, ſix Tenements with
" their Appurtenances on the Southern Side
" of the ſaid Street of the *Canongate*, be-
" twixt the Lands belonging to the Heirs
" of *John Thomſon* on the Weſt; and on the
" Eaſt, North and South, by the Lands of
" the Heirs of *John Black*, &c. on the Con-
" ditions contained in a Contract, conclu-
" ded between our truſty Couſin and Coun-
" ſellor, *Robert* Earl of *Roxburgh*, &c.
" Keeper of our Privy Seal, by our Con-
" ſent, and for our Intereſt.

" And we for ourſelves, with Conſent of
" our ſaid Treaſurer and his Deputy, and
" other Lords of our Exchequer, our Com-
" miſſioners aforeſaid, with the unanimous
" Aſſent of the ſaid *Robert* Earl of *Roxburgh*,
" *Elizabeth Ker*, Lady *Broughton*, and others,
" as aforeſaid, on the one Part; and the
" ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters, and
" Counſellors of our ſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, as Feoffees in Truſt, and Gover-
" nors of *Heriot's* Hoſpital; and the ſaid
" Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Counſellors of our
" ſaid Burgh, for themſelves and Succeſ-
" ſors, repreſenting the Body and Commu-
" nity of our ſaid Burgh, on the other Part,
" of the Date the nineteenth and eleventh
" Days of the Months of *November* and *De-*
" *cember*, in the Year of our Lord 1639;
" which Lands, Burgh of Regality, Supe-
" riority and Privilege of Regality, and
" Offices above ſpecified, formerly belong-
" ing to our truſty Couſin and Counſellor,
" *Robert* Earl of *Roxburgh*, and held by him

" immediately of us; and by our Conſent, " he and the ſaid *Elizabeth Ker*, Lady " *Broughton*, by their Procurators and Let- " ters Patent, contained in the ſaid Con- " tract, of the Date aforeſaid, in the Hands " of the ſaid Lords of our Exchequer, who " have our full and ample Commiſſion to re- " ceive Reſignations, and grant new Infeoff- " ments of the Lands, *&c.* held of us by " Staff and Batoon, which, according to " Cuſtom, were reſigned at *Holyroodhouſe*; " together with all the Right, Title, Inte- " reſt, Claim of Right, Property and Poſ- " ſeſſion, which our ſaid truſty Couſin and " Counſellor, *Robert* Earl of *Roxburgh*, his " Heirs and Aſſigns had thereunto, have, " or any manner of Way could have Claim " to this our heritable Infeoffment and Sa- " ſine of the ſame (excepting as above ex- " cepted) to our ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " ſellors, and Community of our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, re- " preſenting the ſaid Body and Community " in due Form, by delivering up, and ma- " king over, as is more fully expreſſed in " certain authentick Inſtruments or Wri- " tings made thereupon.

" Moreover, we now after our lawful " and perfect Age of twenty five Years, and " all our Revocations, both ſpecial and ge- " neral; and according to an Act of the " Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in the Month " of *June, anno* 1633, concerning the E- " rection of Superiorities belonging to us; " and by a general Reſignation of the ſame " into our Hands by the Titulars of Ere- " ctions, perpetually to remain, and our " Decreet and Determination following there- " upon; and according to the Act of An- " nexation, and other Acts of Parliament " made concerning Church Lands and " Tithes; and for the good and faithful " Service done to our late deceaſt Father, " of eternal Memory, and his Predeceſſors, " by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Counſellors, " and Community of our City of *Edinburgh*, " with divers other good Cauſes and Conſi- " derations us thereunto moving; with " Conſent of the aforeſaid Perſons: We " have of new given and granted, and by " this our preſent Charter confirmed, and " of new, for us and our Succeſſors, give, " grant, and confirm to the aforeſaid Pro- " voſt, Bailiffs, Counſellors, and Commu- " nity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and " their Succeſſors, all the Lands, Burgh of " Regality, Superiority, and Privilege of " Regality, and Things above ſpecified, " *viz.* all the aforeſaid Burgh of Regality " of the *Canongate*, and Parts of the Town " of *Leith*, on the Northern and Southern " Sides of the River and Bridge of the ſaid " Town of *Leith*, as aforeſaid; with all the " Diviſions, Lands, Tenements, Houſes, " Gardens, Orchards, Tails, Hills, Barns, " and other Things within the ſaid Burgh " and Towns; Tenants, free Tenancies, " Cottaries, Pendicles, Feus, Feu-farms, " Burgage-feus, and other Duties above " mentioned; with all the Right, Title, " and Claim of Fiſhing, Port and Haven " Cuſtoms, Tithes and Privileges thereunto " belonging, which antiently appertained to " the ſaid Monaſtery of *Holyroodhouſe*, and " the Town, Houſes, and Gardens of the " aforeſaid Part of *St. Leonard's*, called " *Dearenough*, alias *Pleaſants*; together " with the Right and Privilege of Regality, " Chapel, Chancery, and Offices of Juſti- " ciary and Bailiffry within the Diſtricts a- " foreſaid; with all the Feus, Caſualties, " and Liberties thereunto belonging (ex- " cepting as above excepted); with all Right, " Title, Intereſt, and Claim of Right, as " well petitory as poſſeſſory, Property and " Poſſeſſion, which we, our Predeceſſors or " Succeſſors had, have, or any manner of " way may have or claim in and to the " ſame; or to the Rents, Feus, Profits, " Duties, and Caſualties thereof bypaſt, on " account of Ward, Relief, Non-entry, " Eſcheat, Forfeiture, Recognition, Diſ- " claim, Baſtardy, Purpreſture of all or " the major Part of Alienation, or Defect of " Confirmation, Feu-farms and Duties, " Non-payment of Infeoffments retoured, " and Reductions of Saſines on the ſame or " other way whatſoever, for whatever Cauſe " or Occaſion bypaſt; renouncing and tranſ- " ferring the ſame from us and our Succeſ- " ſors, in favour of the ſaid Provoſt, Bai- " liffs, Counſellors, and Community of our " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Suc- " ceſſors; with Covenant of not aſking, and " a Supply of all Defects, as well not men- " tioned as mentioned, which ſhall be " deemed as expreſſed in this our preſent " Charter.

" Moreover, with the Conſent aforeſaid, " from our certain Knowledge and mere " Motion determine; and for us and our " Succeſſors, appoint and ordain, that one " Saſine be taken by the aforeſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Counſellors, and Community of " *Edinburgh*, as Repreſentatives of the Bo- " dy and Community thereof, at the Mar- " ket Croſs, within the ſaid Burgh of Re- " gality of the *Canongate*; which ſhall ſerve " in all Time coming for them and their " Succeſſors, Provoſt, Bailiffs, Counſellors, " and Community; and ſhall ſtand and be " a ſufficient Saſine for all the Lands, Burgh " of Regality, Towns, Superiority, Privi- " lege of Regality and other Things above " ſpecified, notwithſtanding of their Diſcon- " tiguity.

" And as to what concerns us, we have, " with the Conſent aforeſaid, diſpenſed, and " by this our preſent Charter diſpenſeth for " ever; to be held and injoyed, all the ſe- " veral Lands, Burgh of Regality, Towns, " Superiorities, Privilege of Regality, and

" other

" other Things above mentioned, *viz.* all " the aforesaid Burgh of Regality, called the " *Canongate*, and Parts aforesaid of the said " Town of *Leith*, lying on the Northern " and Southern Sides of the River and " Bridge of *Leith*; with the several Districts, " Lands, Tenements, Houses, Gardens, " Orchards, Tails, Hills, Barns, and other " Things lying within the said Burgh and " Towns; Tenants, Tenancies of free Te- " nants, Cotters, Pendicles, Feus, Feu- " farms, Burgage-feus, and other Duties " above specified; with a Right, Title, and " Claim of fishing, Port and Haven Dues, " Customs, Tithes, and other Privileges, " concerning the same, which formerly be- " longed to the said *Abbey* of *Holyroodhouse*; " and to the said Town, Houses, and Gar- " dens of the aforesaid Part of St. *Leonard's*, " called *Dearenough*, or the *Pleasants*; to- " gether with the said Right and Privilege " of Regality, Chapel, Chancery, and Of- " fices of Justiciary and Bailiffry above men- " tioned, with the Districts aforesaid; toge- " ther with all Feus, Casualties, and Im- " munities thereunto belonging; with other " particular and general Privileges above " specified (excepting as above excepted) " to the said Provost, Bailiffs, Counsellors, " and Community of our said City of *Edin-* " *burgh*, and their Successors, Represента- " tives of the whole Body and Community " of our said Burgh; to be held of us and " our Successors in Feu and Heritage for " ever; with all their antient Rights, March- " es, and Divisions, both in Length and " Breadth, in Houses, Buildings, Eminen- " cies, Low-grounds, Moors, Marshes, " Ways, Paths, Waters, Ponds, Rivulets, " Meadows, Grounds, Pastures, Mills, Mul- " tures, with their Appurtenances; Fowl- " ings, Huntings, Fishings, Peatmosses, " Turffmosses, Coals, Coalpits, Conies, Co- " nygers, Doves, Dove-cotes, Work-shops, " Malt-barns, Breweries, Broomhills, Woods, " Forests, Shrubs, Trees, Quarries of Free " and Lime-stone, with Courts and their " several Suits; Amerciaments, Blood-wits, " and Women's Ransoms, with Pit and " Gallows, Sack and Soke, Thole, Theam, " Vertwrack, Waifs, Wair, Venison, in- " fang Thief, outfang Thief, Common Pa- " sturage, free Ish and Entry, with other " Commodities, Profits, and Conveniencies, " with their Appurtenances, as well not " named as named, under, as well as above " the Ground, far or near to the aforesaid " Lands, Burgh of Regality, Superiorities, " Privilege of Regality, and other Things, " with their Pertinents, to be freely, quietly, " intirely, honourably, and peaceably injoy- " ed, without Revocation, Contradiction, " Impediment, or Obstacle whatsoever, to " the said Provost, Bailiffs, Counsellors and " Community of our said Town of *Edin-* " *burgh*, and their Successors, paying to us " and our Successors the yearly Sum of " Twenty Pounds, *Scotish* Money of Blanche " Feu, in equal Payments, at the Terms of " *Whitsunday* and *Martinmass*: And we faith- " fully promise, on the Word of a Prince, to " ratify and confirm this our present Infeoff- " ment and Contract in our next Parliament " to be held within our Kingdom of *Scot-* " *land*; and to dissolve from our Crown the " several Lands, Mills, Superiorities, and " Things above specified, given as aforesaid; " and to grant new Infeoffments of the same " to the said Provost, Bailiffs, Counsellors, " and Community of our said City of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and their Successors.

" In Witness whereof we have ordered " our Great Seal to be put to this our pre- " sent Charter, before these Witnesses, *viz.* " our most beloved Cousens and Counsellors, " *James*, Marquis of *Hamilton*, *&c.* *Wil-* " *liam*, Earl of *Stirling*, *&c.* Lord *Alexander*, " of *Tullibody*, our Secretary, our beloved " Friends and Counsellors, Lord *John Hay* " of *Barro*, Clerk to our Rolls, Register, " and Council, *John Hamilton* of *Orbeiston*, " our Justice Clerk, and *John Scot* of *Scotstar-* " *vet*, Director of our Chancery, Knights."

Given at our Court at *Whitehall*, the Eleventh Day of *December*, One thousand six hundred and thirty nine, in the Fifteenth Year of our Reign.

The Town of the *Canongate*, which is an Appendage of, and a Suburb to *Edinburgh*, is situated at the Eastern End of the City; it consists of a spacious Street, extending from the *Netherbow* Port on the West, to the Palace of *Holyroodhouse* on the East, about half a Mile in Length; whence run a Number of Closses down both Sides of the Hill, with Gardens below them. This Place has suffered more by the Union of the Kingdoms, than all the other Parts of *Scotland*: For having, before that Period, been the Residence of the chief of the *Scotish* Nobility, it was then in a flourishing Condition; but being deserted by them, many of their Houses are fallen down, and others in a ruinous Condition; it is in a piteous Case!

The Citizens of *Edinburgh* as aforesaid, having, by Virtue of a Contract with the Earl of *Roxburgh*, in the Year 1636, become Superiors of the Regality of the *Canongate*, *North-Leith*, that Part of the Barony of *Broughtoun*, adjoining to the River of *Leith*, and the Village of the *Pleasants*, for the Sum of Forty two thousand, and one hundred Pounds, *Scotish* Money. Coun. Regist. vol. XIV. f. 390.

This Regality, in Subordination to the *Edinburghers*, is governed by a Baron and a Bailiff; the former, who is one of the late Bailiffs of *Edinburgh*, and the latter his Deputy, are appointed by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*. The Bailiffs presides in the Court of Regality, held in this Place; wherein are tried all Causes, both Civil and Criminal, other than in Capital Cases. The Officers

Officers in this Town are the Baron and his Bailiff, a Treaſurer, Town Clerk, and Fiſcal; eight Conſtables, and five Officers belonging to the Magiſtrates. The Companies or Incorporations of Trades are ſeven in Number, namely the Wrights, and Maſons, Hammermen, Bakers, Taylors, Cordners, or Shoemakers, Weavers, Fleſhers, or Butchers and Candlemakers, to whom belong a Conveenry. To this Regality, as mentioned in the above Charter, appertains the Town of *North Leith*, that Part of *South Leith*, called the *Coal-hill*, and that Part of *St. Leonard's*, denominated *Dear-enough*, or the *Pleaſants*, adjoining to the Southweſtern Part of the *Canongate*. And the Baron and Bailiff of this Burgh are Juſtices of the Peace in the County of *Mid-Lothian*.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

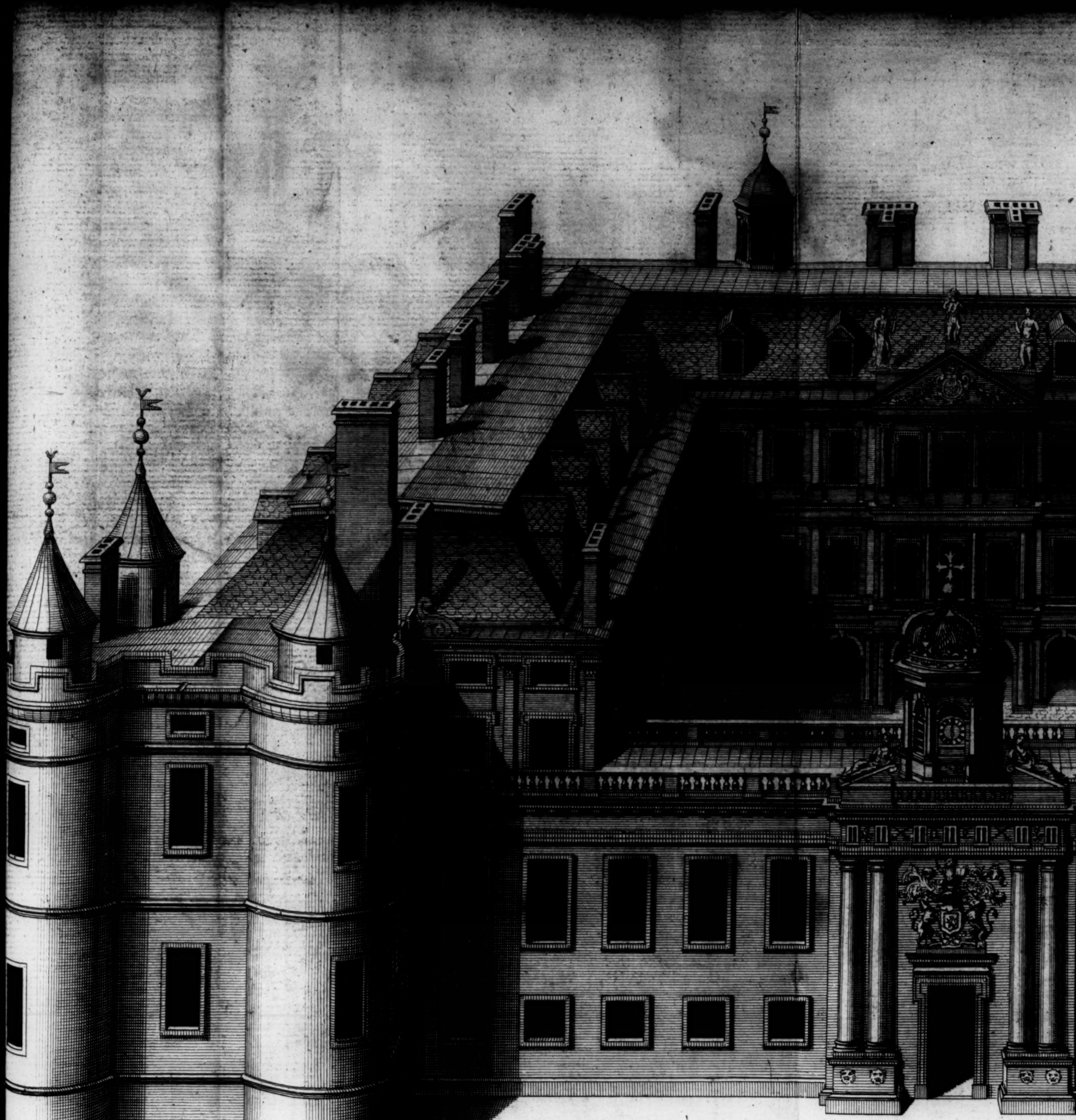
The *Abbey* of *Holyroodhouſe*, by the above Charter of King *David* I. appears to have been founded in the Year 1128.; but whether the remaining Part of the Church be Part of that at firſt erected, I cannot aſcertain; though I am of opinion the Nave is, by its appearing to be of a much antienter Date than the Northern Iſle and its Buttreſſes, which ſeem to be of a modern Conſtruction. Be that as it will, this Church and Cloiſter, after having ſtood four hundred Years in the Fields by themſelves, King *James* V. about the Year 1528, erected a Houſe (to reſide in at his coming to *Edinburgh*) near the Southweſtern Corner of the Church, with a circular Turret at each Angle; which is the preſent Tower at the Northweſtern Corner of the Palace; to which was added, by King *Charles* II. in the Year 1674, all the other Parts of the preſent magnificent Royal Manſion.

The ſaid King *James*, to accommodate himſelf with a Park, incloſed a large Quantity of Ground in this Neighbourhood, with a ſtonern Wall, about three Miles in Circumference, which probably is no where to be paralleled; for, inſtead of Trees and Thickets for Cover, which other Parks abound with, I could not, after the ſtricteſt Search, diſcover one Tree therein; in lieu whereof, it is ſupplied with huge Rocks, and vaſt Declivities, which furniſh the *Edinburghers* with the beſt of Stones to pave their Streets withal; as do the other Parts of the ſaid Park yield good Paſturage and Meadow Grounds, with conſiderable Spots of arable Land. And as to thoſe excellent Stones, I think it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that, were they ſquared and ſent to *London*, where they are in great want of good Stones to pave the Foot Paths, or Sides of the Streets withal; I am perſuaded they would turn to a good Account: For the Rag-ſtones employed in that Service are ſo very bad, that they wear out in a ſhort Time; whereas thoſe of this Place are equal in Duration to Flint, and laſt for a Number of Years, even in a common Street, inceſſantly uſed by the moſt ponderous Carriages.

This Park, conſiſting chiefly of one Hill, ariſes into three Tops, the Southweſternmoſt whereof, is denominated *Arthur's Seat*; but that it ſhould be ſo called, from *Arthur*, a *Britiſh* or *Cumrian* King, I cannot give into; for the Right Reverend (*Geffry* of *Monmouth*) Biſhop of *St. Aſoph's* Account of him is ſtuffed with ſuch monſtruous Fables and Abſurdities, that it has given Reaſon to Men of great Eminence and Learning to think there never was ſuch a Perſon in *Britain*, as King *Arthur*; much more Reaſon I think have they, who take the Appellation of *Arthur's Seat* to be a Corruption of the *Gaelick Ard-na ſaid*, which implies, *the Height of Arrows*; than which nothing can be more probable: For no Spot of Ground is fitter for the Exerciſe of Archery, either at Butts or Rovers, than this; wherefore *Ard-na-ſaid*, by an eaſy Tranſition, might well be changed to *Arthur's Seat*.

At the Northern Extremity of the Eaſtern Diviſion, of this Hill, was an Hermitage, the Cell whereof is ſtill to be ſeen, at the Diſtance of twenty ſeven Feet Southweſt from the ruinous Chapel of St. *Anthony*: It is of the Length of ſixteen Feet eight Inches, in Breadth, twelve Feet eight, and in Height eleven Feet; the Eaſtern End and Southeaſtern Corner are built on the Rock, which riſes within two Feet of the Roof or ſtonern Arch which covers it; it appears to have had two Doors, near the Southweſtern and Northeaſtern Corners, of the Height of five Feet and Width of two Feet, without the leaſt Appearance of a Window, though probably there was one in the Weſtern End, but demoliſhed with the Gabel; and in the Inſide of the Eaſtern End, were two Bolles or Cupboards.

The Hermitage Chapel, which is ſituated twenty ſeven Feet Eaſtward from the Cell, and dedicated to *St. Anthony*, is in Length forty three Feet and an half; in Breadth eighteen Feet, and the ſame in Height. At the Weſtern End is a Tower of nineteen Feet Square; but of what Height at firſt I cannot aſcertain, though by the Form of what is ſtanding, I take it to have been about forty Feet. The Area of the Chapel is in Length thirty two Feet, and Breadth of twelve, and Height of fourteen Feet; it has two arched Door-ways, and two Windows on each Side of the ſame Form, with a handſome *Gothick* Roof of three Compartments: In the Southern Wall, near the Altar, is a ſmall arched Niche, wherein was put the holy Water, and another oppoſite, of larger Dimenſions, which was ſtrongly fortified, for keeping the Pix with the conſecrated



The Royal Palace of Holyrood

lyrood Houſe.

BRITISH MUSEUM

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

conſecrated Bread. Beſide, by the Door and Arch on the Inſide, I imagine there muſt have been an Entry from the Weſt; and the Room over the ſaid Arch I take to have been the Veſtiary, aſcended to by a Ladder, and a few Steps above the ſaid Arch: And without in the Wall, at the Eaſtern End, was a handſome ſtonern Seat. This Chapel appears to have been incloſed with a ſtonern Wall, extending from the Weſtern Precipice of the Hill, along the Southern Side and Eaſtern End, to the Northern Precipice of the ſaid Hill.

Below this Chapel, on the Northern and Weſtern Sides of the ſaid Hill, at the Diſtance of thirty one Feet beſouth the ſaid Cell, are a great Number of Stones, of a pentagonal Form, in divers Poſitions, *viz.* erect, protuberant, and recumbent, which, from their Figure, are denominated Aſterites, from their reſembling Stars; the two former as if growing out of the Earth, and the latter like large Rolls of Stones, with five Faces and Angles, with Joints at certain Diſtances, as if formed and placed there by Art. And oppoſite to theſe, at the South-weſtern End of the aforeſaid Hill, in a pendent Poſition, reſembling at a Diſtance the Drapery of a Picture, are a Number of the ſaid Stones, jointed and formed as above, but of larger Dimenſions.

This Hill, as already mentioned, has three Tops; the higheſt whereof, denominated *Arthur's Seat*, according to Mr. *Stewart*, Mathematical Profeſſor in the College of *Edinburgh*'s Menſuration, is, from *St. Anne*'s Yards, ſix hundred and fifty ſix Feet in Altitude; the uppermoſt Part of which, at a North-weſtern View, ſeems to repreſent the Head and Back of a Camel; and that called *Saliſbury Craigs*, a ſemicircular Body of Rocks, appear at Diſtance like a ruinous Amphitheatre.

The Abbey Church and Palace, which is ſurrounded with a Precinct or Liberty at preſent, uſed as an *Aſylum* for inſolvent Debtors; was antiently the Sanctuary belonging to the Monaſtery, for the Refuge and Protection of Criminals, is bounded as follows, *viz.* It begins at the Northern Gate of the King's Park, whence running Northward, it is bounded on the Weſt by the King's Garden-wall, and the Gutter or Channel in the Horſe-wynd, which continues its Boundary a-croſs the High-ſtreet to the Water-gate, and paſſing through the ſame, with a North-eaſtern and Eaſtern Courſe, is bounded by the Walls of the Tennis-court, Phyſick-garden and Graſs-plot, whence the Wall winding Southward to the North-weſtern Corner of the Abbey Church-yard, turns Eaſtward and running along the Northern Side of the ſaid Church-yard, winds Southward, and joins the Northern Wall of *St. Anne's* Yards, and going Eaſtwards to the Clack-mill-houſe, turns Southward, and continues its Courſe to the Tirleſs or Turn-ſtyle in the King's Park-wall, which, ſurrounding the Incloſure, includes the whole Park therein.

Various are the Opinions concerning the Appellation of the Incloſure denominated *St. Anne*'s Yards, ſome deriving it from the vicinal Hermitage of *St. Anthony* aforeſaid; but, as there is ſaid to have been a Chapel adjoining to the Dean's Houſe in the ſaid Yards, the *Veſtigia* whereof are ſtill to be ſeen a little be-eaſt the Bowling-green Wall belonging to the Palace, I think 'tis more probable, that this Incloſure received its Name from this Chapel, which we may preſume was dedicated to *St. Anne*.

Be that as it will, King *James* VII. having fitted up this Conventual Church in a very elegant Manner, paved it with Marble, and erected a magnificent Throne therein for the Sovereign, and twelve Stalls for the Knights Companions, of the moſt antient Order of *St. Andrew*, with a large and beautiful Organ. But thoſe Things reliſhing too much of Popery, they were demoliſhed by the giddy Multitude and enthuſiaſtical Mob, at the Revolution in the Year 1688; and to ſuch a Degree did their Fury lead them, that they pulled up the fine Pavement, and carried off many of the Stones; ſince which Time, this ſtately Fabrick not being regarded, it is in a very ruinous Condition; and not likely to be repaired, muſt in a few Years become a Prey to Time, and the Inclemency of Weather. Slez. Theat. Scot.

Adjoining to this Church on the South, ſtands the Royal Palace of *Holyroodhouſe*; the Tower at the Northweſtern Angle thereof was erected by King *James* V. about the Year 1528, and the other Parts of this noble Edifice were begun to be built by King *Charles* II. *anno* 1674. We are told by *Slezer*, that this Palace, about the Year 1694, conſiſted of four Courts, but at preſent there are only two remaining; the firſt whereof is entered through the large and antient *Gothick* Gate-way of the outer Court of the late Abbey; this, which is a very ſpacious Court, is bounded on the Eaſt by the Palace, with Houſes towards the Weſt, and at the Northern and Southern Ends by Gardens; with the latter of which it has a Communication by ſeveral Door-ways.

This Palace, as appears by the annexed Print, is a very magnificent ſtonern Fabrick, conſiſting of one noble Square, which on all Sides, is decorated with a ſtately Piazza and ſpacious Walks; the Weſtern Part or Front of this Edifice conſiſts of two lofty double Towers, joined by a beautiful low Building or Gallery, adorned with a double Balluſtrade above, in the Middle whereof, is a magnificent Portico, decorated with huge ſtonern Columns, which ſupport a ſtately Cupola, in form of an imperial Crown: The other three Sides of the Square, are lofty and noble; and the Great Stair-caſe

and State Rooms are equal in Grandeur to the reſt of the Building, and probably not to be outdone any where; and the Gallery on the Northern Side, which extends the Length of the Houſe, is adorned with the Portraitures of all the *Scotiſh* Kings.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, who antiently had his Apartments over the exterior Gate-way, as hereditary Houſe-keeper of the Palace, reſides at preſent in the Northern double Tower; and in the Southernmoſt, is the Great Council Chamber. The upper Apartments in the other Parts of the Houſe, are inhabited by divers of the Nobility, who have Grants thereof during Life.

Behind, or to the Eaſtward of the Palace, was a Bowling-green, incloſed towards the North and South by two Wings, the former being the remaining Part of the Conventual Church, and the latter the Landry; which being fallen down, is deprived of that on the South, as it will, in all Probability, be ſoon of that on the North by the like Fate. And the Field be-eaſt the ſaid Bowling-green, denominated *St. Anne*'s Yards, was deſigned to have been converted into a Flower Garden, to be decorated with Statues and Gravel Walks: But by the Abdication of King *James*, and Union of the Kingdoms, the Deſign is defeated; and the Palace not kept in proper Repair, will probably in a ſhort Time undergo the Fate of its Offices, which are all tumbled down!

Nicol. Scot. Hiſt. lib. p. 33. 34.

The Royal Garden, at the Northern End of the outer Court, is converted into a Phyſick Garden, with a proper Salary for an able Botaniſt to ſuperintend the ſame. This Garden, according to the late ingenious and learned Dr. *Nicolſon*, Archdeacon of *Carliſle*, was, above forty Years ago, in ſuch a flouriſhing Condition, by the Skill and Induſtry of the ingenious and worthy Botaniſt, *James Sutherland*, who, the Dr. ſays, "In about "twenty Years, has brought his Collecti-"on of Plants to ſuch a Degree of Excel-"lency as is truly admirable. His *Hortus* "*Medicus Edinburgenſis* ſurpaſſes moſt of "them." And a little farther adds, "that "the great Variety of Seeds and Plants, "which his Correſpondents abroad have "furniſhed him with, have mightily in-"creaſed his foreign Stock; and his late "Perſonal View and Examination of the "Shores and Mountains of *Annandale*, *Nid-*"*diſdale*, &c. have amply diſcovered to him "the Riches of his own Country; ſo that "we have ſufficient Encouragement to hope "that he will ſhortly oblige us with a new "Proſpect of one of the beſt furniſhed "Gardens in *Europe*."

The Garden at the Southern End of the ſaid Court, by its large Dimenſions, beautiful Walks, and ever-green Incloſures, ſeems likewiſe to have belonged to the Palace. And on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid Court, in the Horſe-wynd, were the King's Stables.

At the Foot of the *Canongate*, oppoſite to the outer Gate of the Abbey, is the Remains of a Croſs, conſiſting of three Steps, the Baſe and the Shaft; it was antiently denominated the *Girth* Croſs (now corruptly the *Girs* or *Graſs* Croſs) from its being the Weſtern Limit of the Sanctuary; but ſince the making the Gutter or Channel above mentioned, it is become the Boundary of the Aſylum, as aforeſaid.

A little to the Northward of this Croſs is ſituated *St. Thomas*'s Chapel and Alms-houſe, (both very ruinous) founded by *George*, Biſhop of *Dunkeld*; for whoſe Reaſons, for founding and indowing the ſame, it will be neceſſary to give the Heads of the Charter of Foundation; whereby will likewiſe be ſhewn the Manner of Proceeding in ſuch Erections in the Times of Popery.

George Creichtoun, by Divine Mercy, Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, out of Love to God, for the Augmentation of his Worſhip; and for the Welfare and Proſperity of his Lord, *James* V. by the Grace of God, preſent King of *Scotland*; his deareſt ſon *James*, Prince and Steward of *Scotland*, and Duke of *Rothſay*; and for the Souls of the illuſtrious Princes, *James* III. and IV. Kings of *Scots*, their Father, and Grandfather; and *Mary*, Queen of *Scotland*, Conſort to the ſaid *James* III.; the Soul of *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis*, King of *France*, and Conſort to the ſaid *James* V.; for the Soul of the ſerene Prince, *John*, Duke of *Albany*; for his own (the Founder's) Soul, and that of his deareſt, *John*, Earl of *Mar*, Brother to the ſaid *James* IV. King of *Scots*; the Souls of the Founder's Father, and Mother, Brethren, Siſters, and all his Relations, Predeceſſors, and Succeſſors; and of all thoſe whom he had in any way offended; from whom he had received any Benefit, and for ſuch as he was obliged to pray; and all others departed this Life.

Give and grants, in pure and perpetual Alms, to the Honour of Almighty God, the moſt bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his Mother, and all Saints, all the Lands of *Lochflat*, with their Appurtenances, lying within the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, which he deviſed in Truſt to *James Greg* and *John Faw*, Chaplains, and their Succeſſors, celebrating divine Service at the Altars of *St. Andrew* and *St. Katharine*, within the monaſtical Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, near the Town of *Edinburgh*, in the Southern Chapel, adjoining to the high Altar of the ſaid Church, the Rents and Profits whereof to be diſpoſed of as follows, *viz.*

To each of the ſaid Chaplains Twenty four Marks yearly; Forty Shillings to the Canons of the Conventual Church of *Holyroodhouſe* aforeſaid, to celebrate the Founder's Anniverſary *Obit*, by ſolemnly ſinging in the Choir of the ſaid Church, on the Day of his Death yearly, the *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with

with a Maſs in the ſame Place, on the Day following, for the Repoſe of his Soul, and thoſe of the above mentioned; Sixteen Shillings for eight waxen Candles, *viz.* two upon each of the ſaid Chapels, two on the high Altar, and two upon the Founder's Tomb, decently adorned; Ten Shillings for ſix Tapers of three Pounds Weight to be lighted up and burnt on the ſaid Anniverſary during Maſs; Three Shillings for ringing the great Bells, and Eight Pennies for ringing the ſmall or Hand-bell through the Towns of *Edinburgh* and *Canongate*; Two Shillings to the Bearers of the Torches about the ſaid Altar and Founder's Tomb; Thirty Shillings for the Support of four waxen Candles, to be kindled and burnt on the ſaid Altar, decently adorned, during the firſt and ſecond Veſpers, and reſpective Feſtivals throughout the Year; Thirty Shillings to be given to thirty poor Perſons; Ten Shillings for Bread and Wine, for the Celebration of Maſſes at the aforeſaid Altars; Twenty Shillings to repair the Decorations of the ſaid Altars; an Annuity of Four Pounds to the Church of *St. Mary* in the Field; and Eight Pounds yearly to the Abbot and Canons of the ſaid Monaſtery, as a Feu-farm or Quit-rent for the ſaid Lands of *Lochflat*; and to ſeven poor old Men, and their Succeſſors, to be lodged in an Alms-houſe to be built by the Founder, near the Abbey of *Holyroodhouſe* aforeſaid, the yearly Sum of Twenty four Marks each.

And for defraying the annual Expences above mentioned, certain Lands and Tenements were appropriated by the Founder, and the Charge thereof veſted in the Chaplain, who officiated at the Altar of *St. Andrew* aforeſaid, and his Succeſſors, for which he and they were to receive an annual Salary of Twenty Shillings; and the Surpluſage of the Revenues to be employed in repairing the Houſe, Furniture, *&c.* But in caſe of Non-acceptance of the ſaid Truſt, or in Abſence of the ſaid principal Chaplain, the aſſiſtant Chaplain ſhall execute the ſaid Truſt, and receive the Salary above mentioned.

The Patronage of this Chapel and Almshouſe was at firſt in the Founder; who by his Will conſtituted divers Perſons of the Name of *Creichton*, and their Heirs, his Succeſſors therein; and in caſe of Failure, to devolve to the Abbot and Canons of the Abbey of *Holyroodhouſe*.

The Charter of Foundation above mentioned, beſides the aforeſaid, contains divers Rules and Conſtitutions for the ſaid Chaplains and Alms-men.

1. That the ſaid Chaplains ſhall ſay Maſs daily at the ſaid Altars; and at the Beginning of each Maſs, to exhort the People to ſay one *Pater noſter*, with an *Ave Maria*, for the Soul of the Founder, and thoſe of the Perſons above mentioned; and after celebrating the Maſs, clothed in white, ſhall repair to his Grave, with a Sprinkler dipt in Holy Water, and there ſay the Pſalm *de profundis*, with Prayers requiſite for the Souls aforeſaid: When done, the ſaid Chaplains ſhall ſprinkle the Biſhop's Tomb, and the People preſent with Holy Water, and weekly celebrate the *Placebo* and *Dirige* for the Repoſe of his Soul, and thoſe of the Perſons above named.

2. The Chaplains aforeſaid ſhall have the Care and Government of the Alms-men, to correct, chaſtiſe, and puniſh them, if neceſſary; and if any of them be frequently guilty of breaking the Rules and Conſtitutions of the Alms-houſe, it ſhall be lawful for the Patrons of the Alms-houſe to remove them and place others in their Stead.

3. That the Alms-men ſhall riſe about eight of the Clock in the Morning, and ſay fifteen *Pater noſters*, the ſame Number of *Ave Marias*, and three *Credos in Deum Patrem*, in Honour of God, the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, his Mother, and *St. Andrew*, and *St. Katharine* aforeſaid; and ſhall ſit and pray before the ſaid Chapel for the Founder's Soul, and thoſe of the Perſons above mentioned, and on *Sundays* and Feſtivals, as often as they enter the Church for Divine Service, ſhall put on their red Gowns, and at High Maſs ſit before the Altar of the Chapel in the ſaid Conventual Church, and there ſay fifty *Ave Marias*, five *Pater noſters*, and one *Credo:* And in like Manner, in Time of *Veſpers*, to ſay two *Roſarys* of the bleſſed Virgin; and in their red Gowns to walk at all publick Proceſſions; to leave their Gowns to their Succeſſors, and not to beg under the Pain of Ejection, ſeeing they have ſufficient Allowances for their Maintenance. *Anno* 1541.

This Chapel and Alms-houſe, with their Appurtenances, was on the 31ſt of *March*, *anno* 1617, diſpoſed of by the Chaplains, and Beadmen, to the Magiſtrates and Council of the *Canongate*, for a certain Sum of Money, with Conſent of *David Creichton*, of *Lugtoun*, the Patron, to be and remain an Hoſpital for the Uſe of the Poor of the ſaid Burgh of the *Canongate*, to be preſented thereto by the Bailiffs and Council of the ſame.

Some Time after, *viz.* on the 30th of *January*, *anno* 1634, the Bailiffs and Council of the *Canongate* diſpoſed of the ſaid Chapel, and Hoſpital, with their Appurtenances, to the Church Seſſion of the Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, and their Succeſſors, for a certain Sum of Money, to be and remain an Hoſpital for the Poor of the *Canongate*, as aforeſaid, to be preſented by the Church Seſſion, and their Succeſſors.

This Chapel and Hoſpital ſeems to have been rebuilt in the Year 1617, from the following Inſcription over the Entry into the latter, *viz.*

Helpe

Helpe here the Poore, as ze vald God did zov. June 19. 1617.

Over this Inſcription are the Figures of two Cripples, an old Man and Woman, with the *Canongate* Arms above them; the Chapel, in the Year 1747, was converted into Coach-houſes.

Remark. Surely never was any Place more unjuſtly called an Hoſpital than this; for, inſtead of its being an Hoſpital, wherein the Inhabitants are ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, it hardly deſerves the Name of an Alms-houſe: For, though it contains twelve Rooms, for the Reception of ſo many diſtreſſed Objects, yet there are only four inhabited, by as many poor Women, who have only an Allowance of Four Pence *per* Week each; but the Houſe being in a very ruinous Condition, and the Roof almoſt gone, they muſt quickly leave it, or be buried in its Ruins.

I have ſince learnt, that thoſe Women are Pariſh Penſioners, put in by the Church Seſſion; for the Lands and Tenements which belonged to this Foundation being all loſt or imbezzled, the Buildings muſt go to Ruin.

Adjoining to this Hoſpital is a Port, called the *Water-gate*, ſo denominated from its Vicinity to a Dub or Horſe-pond oppoſite thereto, on the Northern Side: And juſt without the ſaid Port, on the Eaſtern Side of the Street, was the Royal Tennis-court, antiently called the *Catchpel*, which is ſtill ſtanding, but now converted into a Linnen Manufactory.

In the Street oppoſite to the Place where the *Canongate* Church is ſituated, was antiently held the Market of the *Canongate*; ſince the Removal of which to the Head of the *Canongate*, where it is now only a Fleſh-market, the Croſs thereof, for the Convenience of Paſſage in the Street, was removed to, and erected againſt the Church-yard Wall, on the Eaſtern Side of the Gate-way leading to the ſaid Church of the *Canongate*; it conſiſts of four Steps and a Shaft, with the Town's Arms thereon.

Anderſon's Collect. lib. 2. p. 166.

On the Examination of Witneſſes concerning King *Henry*'s Murder, *anno* 1567, the Mint-office of *Scotland* ſeems to have ſtood on the Southern Side of the *Canongate*, oppoſite to the preſent *Canongate* Church and Tolbooth, which now I have diſcovered to be the Houſe in the High-ſtreet, wherein the Ducheſs Dowager of *Gordon* at preſent reſides.

A little higher in the ſaid Street or *Canongate*, antiently ſtood another Croſs, called *St. John's Croſs*; which being likewiſe taken down, to free the Street from Incumbrances, a Croſs is laid in the Pavement in the Middle of the Street, which ſerves as a Boundary to the *Trinity Church* Pariſh and that of the *Canongate*.

Although there be no weekly Market in this Place for mercantile Wares at preſent, yet at the Head of the *Canongate* are daily a Number of Stands, with a Variety of Merchandize, which reſemble a Market.

The Magiſtrates and Council of the *Canongate* were, by an Act of Parliament in the Year 1593, impowered to take Two Pennies of every loaded Cart, and one Penny for every Horſe-load entering the *Watergate*, to enable them to lay a Cauſe-way from *Holyroodhouſe* to the *Netherbow*. This I take to be the Time when the *Canongate* was at firſt paved.

ABBEY Church.

In the Southeaſtern Corner of the Abbey Church, are depoſited the Bodies of King *James* V. and his Queen *Magdalen*, a Son, and his natural Daughter; and the unfortunate King *Henry*, or Lord *Darnley*, who was cruelly murdered by the moſt abandonedly wicked Earl of *Bothwell*. On the two firſt are the following Inſcriptions.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Illuſtris Scotorum Rex, Jacobus, ejus nominis V. ætatis ſuæ anno 31, regni vero 30, mortem obiit in palatio de Falkland, 14. Decembris, anno Dom. 1542: Cujus corpus hic traditum eſt ſepulchro.

That is,

The illuſtrious King of *Scots*, *James* V. of that Name, died in his Palace of *Falkland* the 14th of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1542: Whoſe Body is committed to this Sepulchre.

Magdalena, Franciſci Regis Franciæ primogenita, Regina Scotiæ, ſponſa Jacobi V. Regis, anno Dom. 1537, obiit.

That is,

Magdalen, eldeſt Daughter to *Francis* King of *France*, Queen of *Scotland*, Conſort to King *James* V. died in the Year of our Lord 1537.

In the Body of the Church.

D. I. H.

Here lyes ane Nobil and maiſt Vertuous Ladie, Deame *Jeane Hamilton*, Countas of *Eglingtoun*, Dochter to *James* Duke of *Schatillarot*, ſometime Governour of this Realm. She deceaſed in *December* 1596.

Adamus Bothuelius.

Hic reconditus jacet nobiliſſimus vir, Dominus Adamus Bothuelius, epiſcopus Orcadum et Zethlandiæ, commendatarius monaſterii ſanctæ crucis, ſenator et conſiliarius regius: qui obiit anno ætatis 67, 23. die menſis Auguſti, anno Dom. 1593.

Epitaphium.

EPITAPHIUM.

Nate ſenatoris magni, magnè ipſe ſenator,
Magni ſenatoris, triplice laude, parens;
Tempore cujus opem poſcens eccleſia ſenſit,
Amplexa eſt cujus cura forenſis opem;
Vixiſti ex animi voto: jam plenus honorum,
Plenus opum, ſenii jam quoque plenus obis.
Sic nihil urna tui, niſi membra ſenilia celat,
Teque vetat virtus, vir tua magne mori.
Æternum vive, atque vale.

M. H. R.

Engliſhed thus:

Here lies interred a moſt noble Man, Lord *Adam Bothwel*, Biſhop of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, Commendator of the Monaſtery of the Holy Croſs, Senator of the College of Juſtice, and one of the Lords of His Majeſty's Privy Council, who died in the 67th Year of his Age, 23d Day of the Month of *Auguſt*, in the Year of our Lord 1593.

EPITAPH.

Thy Praiſe is triple ſure, thyſelf, thy Sire,
Thy Sons, all Senators, which Men admire.
The ſtagg'ring State by thee was quickly ſtay'd,
The troubled Church from thee got preſent Aid.
Thou lived at thy Wiſh, thy good old Age
In Wealth and Honours, took you off the Stage.
Thine aged Corps interred here now lie,
Thy Virtues great, forbid your Name to die.
Go happy Soul! and in thy laſt Repoſe,
Vanquiſh thou Death, and all its fatal Blows.
Thy fragrant Fame, ſhall thus eternal be,
Unto thy Country and Poſteritie.

D. O. M.

Here lyeth Dam *Margaret Roſs*, Daughter to *James* Lord *Roſs*; and Dam *Margaret Scot*, Daughter to *Walter* Lord *Buccleugh*, and Siſter to *Walter Scot* Earl of *Buccleugh*. She was married to Sir *George Sterline* of *Keir*, Knight, and Chief of his Name; and having lived a Pattern and Paragon for Piety and Debonairitie, beyond her Sex and Age; when ſhe had accompliſhed 17 Years, ſhe was called from this tranſitory Life to that eternal, 10th *March* 1633. She left behind her only one Daughter, *Margaret*, who in her pure Innocency ſoon followed her Mother, the 11th Day of *May* thereafter, when ſhe had been twelve Months ſhown to this World: And here lyeth near unto her interred.

D. Georgius Sterline de Keir, eques auratus, familiæ princeps, conjugi dulciſſimæ poni curavit. MDCXXXIII.

Though Marble, Porphine and Mourning touch,
May praiſe theſe Spoils; yet can they not ſo much:
For Beauty, Laſt and Fame, this Stone doth cloſe
One, Earth's Delight, Heav'n's Care, a pureſt Roſe.
And ſhouldſt thou, Reader, but vouchſafe a Tear
Upon it, other Flow'rs ſhall ſoon appear;
Sad Violets and Hyacinths which grow,
With Marks of Grief, a publick Loſs to ſhow.

In the Veſtiary.

Quod reliquium apud nos eſt, hic conditur, Roberti Vicecomitis de Belhaven, Baronis de Spot, &c. Regi Carolo à ſecretioribus conſiliis, et inter familiares intimi; quippe qui et prius Henrico Valliæ gratiſſimus, ejuſque ſtabulis præfectus erat: illo vero fatis cedente, fratri Carolo, nunc rerum potito, in quæſtorum domus adſcitus eſt, ſingulari favoris gradu acceptus, re et honoribus auctus.

In juventute, Nicolaæ Moraviæ, Abercarniæ Comarcho natæ, ad octodecim non amplius menſes, unicæ uxoris in puerperio ſimul cum fœtu extinctæ, lectiſſimo conſortio fruebatur. Ingraveſcente ab aulico ſtrepitu (ut morum illico et malorum temporum pertæſus) ſe ſubtrahens, in patriam reverſus eſt. Archibaldum et Robertum Duglaſſios, equites auratos, primævi fratris filios, terris et bonis præterque teſtamento legavit, æquâ lance diviſis; hæredes ſcripſit; qui memoriæ ejus, gratitudinis ſuæ pignus, hoc monumentum poni curârunt.

Ingenium, quod literis cultura non implevit, ſagacitate natura ſupplevit; indolis bonitate et candore nulli ceſſit. Facilè ſuccendi, at, dum loquimur, faciliùs deferveſcere: ei in moribus, quod æquè ab omnibus vix acciperetur, unicum erat. Fide in regem, pietate in patriam, officiis in amicos, charitate in egenos, nulli ſecundus; cui in proſperis modus et comitas, in adverſis conſtantia et magnanimitas, ad ſupremum uſque diem invaluere. Obiit Edinburgi prid. idus Januarii, anno ab incarnatione Meſſiæ, ſupra MDCXXXIX. ætatis verò ultra climactericum magnum, tertio.

That is,

Here are interred the Remains of *Robert* Viſcount of *Belhaven*, Baron of *Spot*, &c. Counſellor to King *Charles*, and moſt intimately in Favour with him; becauſe formerly he had been moſt dear to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, and Maſter of his Horſes. But he being dead, and *Charles* his Brother now reigning, he was made Chamberlain to the King's Houſhold, and entertained with a ſingular Degree of Favour, and advanced to great Honours and Wealth.

In his Youth he injoyed the ſweet Society of *Nicolas Murray*, Daughter to the Baron of *Abercairny*, his only Wife, who lived with him not above eighteen Months, and died in Child-bed with her Child. When

grievous old Age came upon him (as weary of bad Times and Customs) withdrawing himself from the Noise of the Court, he returned to his Country. He nominated Sir *Archibald* and Sir *Robert Douglasses*, Baronets, Sons to his eldest Brother, to be his Heirs, dividing equally amongst them, all his Lands and Goods, except some Legacies. And they erected this Monument to his Memory, as a Token of their Gratitude.

Nature supplied him with Sagacity, what his Mind wanted of Education. He was inferior to none in a good Capacity and Candour. One Thing he had in his Life, which scarcely would be acceptable to all: For Loyalty towards his Prince, Love to his Country, Kindness to his Relations, and charitable to the Poor, he was singular. In Prosperity he was meek and moderate; in Adversity, his Constancy and Magnanimity prevailed to his very End. He died at *Edinburgh* the 14th Day of *January*, and from the Incarnation of the Messiah, 1639, and of his Age the 66th, being the third Year above his great Climacterick.

GEORGIUS WISEHEART.

Hic recubat celebris doctor Sophocardius alter;
Entheus ille, Σοφος καρδιος agricola.
Orator fervore pio, facundior olim,
Doctiloquis rapiens pectora dura modis.
Ternus ut antistes Wisheart; ita ternus Edinem,
Candoris columen nobile, semper idem.
Plus octogenis hinc gens Sophocardia lustris,
Summis hic mitris claruit atque tholis:
Dum cancellarius regni Sophocardius idem
Præsul erat Fani Regulæ sanctæ tui.
Atque ubi pro regno, ad Norham, contendit avito
Brussius, indomita mente, manuque potens;
Glasgous Robertus erat, Sophocardius alter;
Pro patria, qui se fortiter opposuit:
Nec pacis studiis, Gulielmo, animisve Roberto,
Agricola inferior; cætera forte prior.
Excelsus sine fastu animus, sine fraude benignus,
Largus qui miseris; intemerata fides;
Attica rara fides constantia raraque, nullis
Expugnata, licet mille petita, malis.
In Regem, obsequii exemplar, civisque fidelis;
Antiquam venerans, cum probitate, fidem.
Omnibus exutum ter, quem proscriptio carcer,
Exilium, lustris non domuere tribus.
Ast reduci Carolo plaudunt ubi regna secundo;
Doctori Wisehart insula plaudit ovans.
Olim ubi captivus, squalentequè carcere læsus,
Annos ter ternos, præsul honorus obit.
Vixit olympiadas ter quinas; Nestoris annos
Vovit Edina; obitum Scotia mœsta dolet:
Gestaque Montrosei, Latio celebrato Cothurno:
Quantula (proh) tanti sunt monumenta viri!

Englished thus.

Another famous Doctor *Wiseheart*, here
Divine *George Wiseheart* lyes, as may appear.
Great Orator, with Eloquence and Zeal;
Whereby, on hardest Hearts he did prevail.
Three *Wisehearts*, Bishops, so the third was he,
When Bishop of fair *Ed'nburgh's* Diocie.
Candor in him was noble; free of Stain;
In Cases all, the same he did remain.
Above four hundred Years, great *Wiseheart's* Name,
For Honours, has pure and untainted Fame;
While one thereof both Purse and Mitre bore,
Chanc'lor, and Bishop near *St. Andrews* Choir.
And when brave *Bruce* did for his Nation plead,
At *Norham*, with undaunted Hand and Head.
The *Robert Wiseheart* sat in *Glasgow's* Chair;
With Courage for his Country singular.
To these great *George* was not inferiour,
In Peace and War elsewhere Superiour.
High, without Pride; his Bounty had no Guile;
His Charity to th'Poor nought could defile;
His Loyalty untainted; Faith most rare;
Athenian Faith was constant ev'ry where.
And though an thousand Evils did controul,
None could o'ercome his high and lofty Soul.
To King and Country he was faithful still;
Was good and just, ev'n from a constant Will.
Thrice spoil'd and banish'd for full fifteen Years,
His Mind unshaken, chearful still he bears.
Deadly Proscription, nor the nasty Goal
Could not disturb his great seraphick Soul.
But when the Nation's King, *Charles* the second blest,
On his Return from sad Exile to rest;
They then receiv'd great Doctor *Wiseheart*; he
Was welcome made, by Church and Laitie.
And where he had been long in Prison sore,
He nine Years Bishop, did them Good therefore.
At length he dy'd in Honour where his Head
To much hard Usage was accustomed.
He liv'd 'bove seventy Years; and *Edinburgh* Town,
Wish'd him old *Nestor's* Age, in great Renown.

Yea

Yea *Scotland*, ſad with Grief, condol'd his Fall;
And to his Merits, gave juſt Funeral.
Montroſe's Acts, in *Latin* forth he drew;
Of one ſo great, ah, Monuments ſo few!

De Georgio Vicecomite Sutherlandiæ.

Memoriæ illuſtriſſimi Domini, Georgii Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, &c. Dynaſtæ; Sutherlandiæ et Strathnaverniæ, jure hæreditario, Vicecomitis ac regalitatis Domini; ex ſigilli magni cuſtodibus unius; Regi Gulielmo à ſecretioribus conſiliis, decimi noni comitis recta linea oriundi ab Allan Sutherlandiæ Thano; quem Milcolumbo tertio, hæredi legitimo regnum reſtituere conantem, è medio ſuſtulit Macbethus; cum tyrannidem occupaſſet, circum annum æræ Chriſtianæ 1057. Hoc famæ perennis monumentum deflens poſuit vidua, Joanna Vemia, filiarum Davidis, comitis Vemii, natu maxima; quæ huic comiti peperit Joannem nunc Sutherlandiæ comitem, et Annam Arbuthnoti Vicecomitiſſam; priori verò marito, Archibaldo Anguſiæ comiti, filio Marchionis Duglaſſiorum natu maximo, Archibaldum Forfaro comitem, et Margaretam Vicecomite de Kingſtoun, in matrimonium datam. Quinque alii hujus Dominæ liberi impueres deceſſerunt.

Natus in arce ſua, de Dornach, 2do Novembris, 1633, denatus Edinburgi 4to Martii 1703.

That is,

To the Memory of the moſt illuſtrious Lord, *George*, Earl of *Sutherland*, Lord *Strathnaver*, &c. heretable Sheriff of the ſaid Lands, and Lord of the Regality thereof; one of the Keepers of the Great Seal, under the moſt renowned Prince, King *William*, one of the Lords of Privy Council, and the Nineteenth Earl, deſcended in a Right Line from *Allan* Thane of *Sutherland*, whom *Macbeth*, in the Rage of his uſurping Tyranny, about the Year of Chriſt 1057, made away with, for endeavouring to reſtore the Kingdom to *Malcom* III. lawful Heir to the Crown. His mournful Widow, *Jean Wemys*, eldeſt Daughter to *David*, Earl of *Wemys*, erected this Monument of laſting Fame.

To the defunct Earl, ſhe brought forth *John*, now Earl of *Sutherland*, and *Anne*, Viſcounteſs of *Arbuthnot*; and to her former Huſband, *Archibald*, Earl of *Angus*, eldeſt Son to the Marquiſs of *Douglaſs*, ſhe brought forth *Archibald*, Earl of *Forfar*, and *Margaret*, given in Marrige to the Viſcount of *Kingſtoun*. Five other Children of the ſaid Lady Dowager died in their Nonage. The Earl himſelf was born in his own Caſtle of *Dornach*, 2d *November*, 1633, and died at *Edinburgh*, 4th *March*, 1703.

In the Site of the late Choir.

To the Memory of Anna Fouller.

Two virt'ous Hands, one Truth-expreſſing Tongue,
A furniſh'd Heart, with Piety, Faith, and Love;
A fruitful Womb, whence hopeful Males are ſprung;
Two Luſt free Eyes, Thoughts tending far above
The Reach of Nature, motionleſs become;
Reſt peaceably to this earthly Tomb.
She died 9th *May*, 1645. of her Age 48.

In clariſſimum virum, Alexandrum Milnum, Lapicidam egregium, hic ſepultum, anno Dom. 1643, Feb. 20.

Siſte hoſpes: clarus jacet hoc ſub marmore Milnus,
Dignus cui Pharius conderet oſſa labor:
Quod vel in ære Myron fudit, vel pinxit Appelles,
Artificè hoc potuit hic lapicida manu.
Sex luſtris tantum vixit (ſine labe), ſenectam
Prodidit: et mediam clauſerat ille diem.

That is,

Stay Paſſenger, here famous *Milne* doth reſt,
Worthy in *Egypt*'s Marble to be dreſt;
What *Myron* or *Appelles* could have done,
In Braſs or painting, that he could in Stone.
But thirty Years he (blâmeleſs) lived; old Age
He did betray, and in's Prime left this Stage.

D. O. M.

Gulielmo Gramo de Hilton, et Margaretæ, conſorti ſuæ, ſuiſque terrena animæ, indumenta cum fata vocaverint, hic deponi conceſſum fuit, 6to cal. Septembris, 1646. Hoc in cœmeterio conditur hactenus progenies tota, Alexander, Margareta, Maria una, atque alteri liberi quidem, non poſteri ſed parentum ſuorum, ut in morte, ita in vita et hæreditate illa, æterna anteceſſores. O quam fluxa res humana, ſpes lubrica et mortalitates ſæpe præpoſtera! O vitæ fugacis curriculum breve, in quo viator hæc legens ſiſtis nec ſiſtis!

In *Engliſh*.

Auguſt the 27th, 1646. It was granted to Captain *William Graham* of *Hiltoun*, and *Margaret Stuart*, his Spouſe, and to their Children, that in this Place they lay down the earthly Clothings of their Souls when God ſhall call them by Death.

Here already is buried their whole Offſpring, *Alexander*, *Margaret*, and *Mary*, and their other Children; not poſthumous Children indeed, but Forerunners to their Parents, as in Death, ſo in the everlaſting Inheritance

heritance and eternal Life. O how uncertain are all human Affairs, the Hope of them periſhing, and Mortality often prepoſterous and backward!

O ſhort Race of flying Life! wherein thou
Paſſenger, reading this, halts, yet ſtands not.

Mind Paſſenger, thy going hence,
From Captain *Graham*, his Providence;
Nor envy thou this little Stone,
Here is no proud Mauſoleon:
But rather emulate his Hopes,
In which he Earth far over-tops,
Nilus vaſt Pyramids: Lo here
A Wardrobe for his Soul's Attire,
He doth provide; he truſts at laſt
This Coat incarnate not to caſt.
But lay it off; the World may burn,
Yet ſhall his Aſhes, from his Urn
Muſter his Outſide, and preſent
Chriſt's all Monarchick Parli'ment.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Anagram.

Ah me, I Gravel am, and Duſt!
And to the Grave deſcend I muſt;
O painted Piece of living Clay!
Man, be not proud of thy ſhort Day.

In the Church-Yard.

NICOLAUS PATERSON.

Hic habentur reliquiæ Nicolai Paterſoni, nobiliſſimo Joanni, inclyto Rothuſiæ comiti, clariſſimo Scotorum proregi, a ſecretioribus miniſtris. Obiit poſtridie Iduum Decemb. 1665.

That is,

Here are lodged the Remains of *Nicol Paterſon*, Secretary to the moſt noble and excellent, *John*, Earl of *Rothes*, moſt famous Viceroy of *Scotland*, who died 14th *Novem.* 1665.

To groan, ſigh, ſob, weep and bemoan for
him that's gone, is great Folly,
To reſt, is beſt, in Confidence he's gone to
Glory.
You ſee that neither Youth, nor Strength,
nor Beauty,
Can privilege one Man from Nature's Duty,
Howe're let none paſs by without Reſent;
To Death itſelf, for his Death doth repent.

De JOANNE PATERSON.

Memoriæ dilectiſſimi, conjugis, Joannis Paterſoni, qui cum ſuaviſſimo matrimonii vinculo, 35 plus minus annos tranſegiſſet; et aliquoties balivi munere, in vico (Canongate) functus eſſet; obiit anno Chriſti, 1663, April 23. ætatis 63. amoris et officii ergo, monumentum hoc dicavit Agneta Lyell, quæ hæc ipſa obiit 1664, April 23. ætatis.

Ecce Paterſoni, mortis ſecura, ſecunda
Mens peregrinantes quæ pereganda monet.

Engliſhed thus.

To the Memory of her moſt beloved Huſband, *John Paterſon*, who, after he had lived about 35 Years, in the ſweet Bond of Marriage, and ſeveral times had diſcharged the Office of a Bailey in the *Canongate*, died in the Year of Chriſt 1663, April 23, his Age 63. In Token of her Love and Duty, *Agnes Lyell* dedicated this Monument; and who herſelf died in *April* 1664.

Lo, *Paterſon's* kind Ghoſt, redeem'd from
Hell,
To Sojourners their Duty clear doth tell;
Stay Paſſenger, conſider well,
That thou, ere long, with me muſt dwell.
Endeavouring while has Breath
How to avoid the ſecond Death:
For, on this Moment, do depend
Torments and Pleaſures without End.
See then, to ſin, thou daily die,
So ſhalt thou live eternallie;
And ſerve the Lord with all thy might:
The Day's far ſpent, faſt comes the Night.
Mark well, my Son, what here you read,
The beſt Advice is from the Dead.

MARY MOSS.

Here lies *Mary Moſs*, Daughter to *Edward Moſs*, who departed this Life, in the Year of God, 1671. aged 18 Years.

Here lies interr'd chaſte Beauty's Maid,
In whom Death Virtue had betray'd;
Meek, modeſt, mild, ſweet *Mary Moſs*,
Perfections Flow'r, in primely Bloſs,
Tranſformed now is into Duſt;
Had the Reſpect of all in Truſt.
From Wedlock's Hope divorced here,
Stop Reader, and her Worth admire.

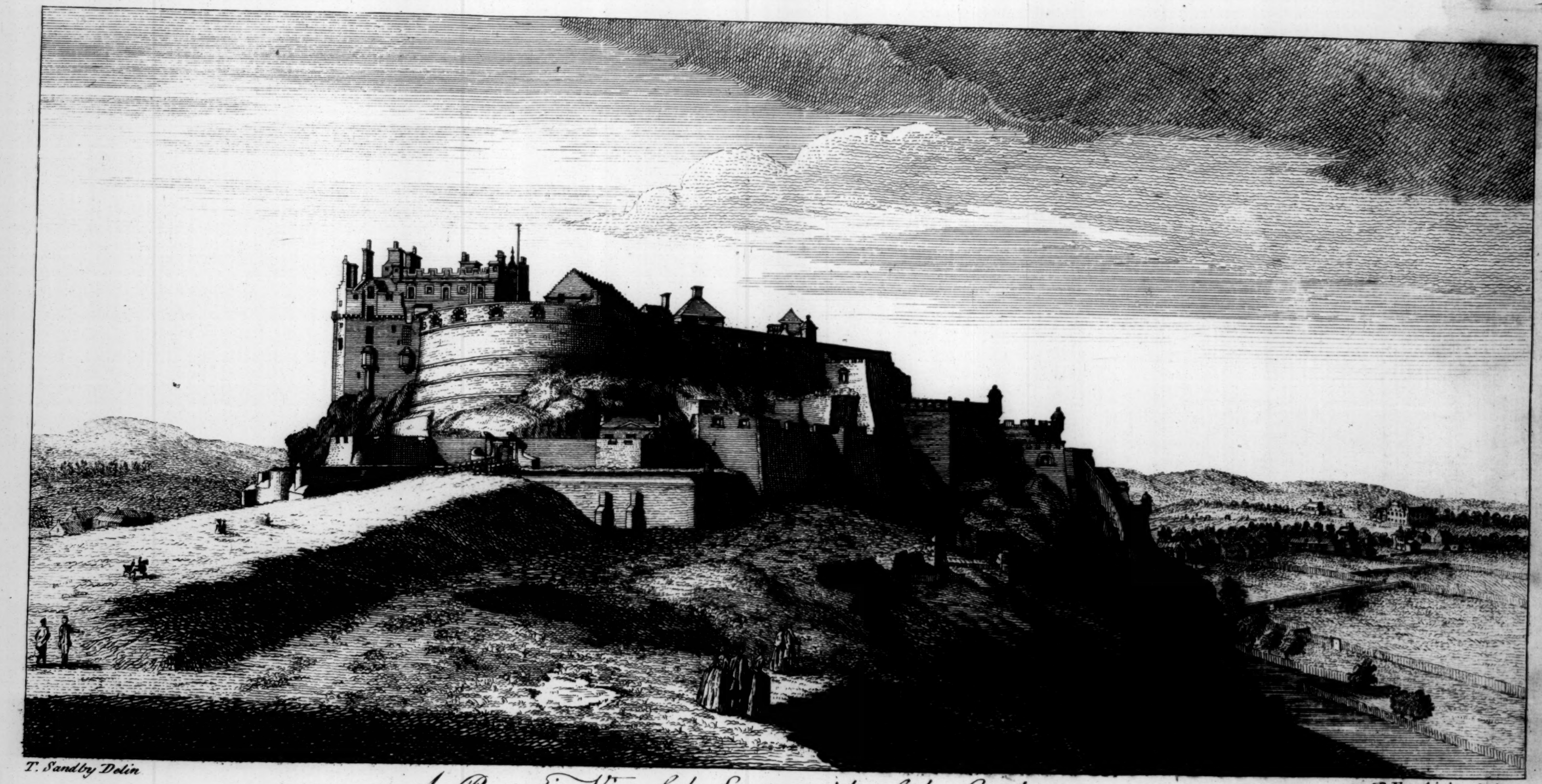
RICHARD and ROBERT HENDERSONS.

Two Brethren *Henderſons*, here lie below,
Sons to *Alexander Henderſon* Gardiner;
Struck in their Prime of Youth by Death's
ſad Blow.
Richard could write and plead, *Robert* could
cure,
Their Arts, Strength, Stature, ſeem'd them
to ſecure
Longer from this Attack; but we may ſee,
Nothing impedes the Courſe of Deſtinie.

Richard died the 30th of *November*, 1677, his Age 33. *Robert Henderſon* died 21ſt *June*, 1680, his Age 23.

In the *CANONGATE* Church.

Reverendus Dominus, Thomas Wilkie, qui primus hac in æde evangelium enunciavit, quod caducum habuit hic deponi juſſit; ad animarum curam, in vico canonicorum, admotus paſtorali munere ibidem, ad annos



T. Sandby Delin

A Perspective View of the Eastern side of the Castle

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

annos plus minus 24, ſumma cum laude, ad vitæ terminum functus eſt. Natus 9. Aprilis, 1645, denatus 19. Martii 1711. cujus memoriæ, ejus vidua, Rachel Sinclair, amoris ergo poſuit.

That is,

The Reverend Mr. *Thomas Wilkie*, who firſt preached the Goſpel in this Church, ordered his Body to be laid here: Being advanced to the Miniſtry in the *Canongate*, he, with greateſt Applauſe, diſcharged the Paſtoral Office there, for about twenty four Years, to the End of his Life. He was born and died as above; to whoſe Memory, *Rachel Sinclair*, his Widow, erected this Monument as a Badge of her Love.

Who in this Church, the Goſpel firſt did preach,
And by his Life, as well as Doctrine teach.
Here lies great *Wilkie*, who of late,
Was Miniſter of the *Canongate*.
Near twice twelve Years, he in that Office ſpent,
With greateſt Praiſe, while Life to him was lent.
His Birth and Death, this little Stone doth bear,
Which *Rachel Sinclair*, his Widow, did uprear
Unto his Memory; that of her Love,
To Ages all it might a Token prove.

The CASTLE Church.

The Weſtern Part of the Hill whereon *Edinburgh* ſtands, riſing into a very high and large Rock of exceeding hard black Marble, the Caſtle is ſituated thereon; the *Area* whereof is ſaid to contain about five *Scotiſh* Acres of Ground, which make about ſix *Engliſh*. This Rock is on all Sides very ſteep, eſpecially towards the North, where it is perpendicular for a conſiderable Way. This Fortreſs is only acceſſible on the Eaſtern Side, where its Entrance, is not only fortified in the ſtrongeſt Manner by the natural Rock, but likewiſe by a very high Half-moon, of exceeding ſtrong ſtonern Work, mounted with twelve beautiful brazen Guns of Eighteen Pounders; which, together with the ſeveral Forts below, and its natural Advantages, render it almoſt impregnable to all Efforts, other than that of Famine.

The chief Buildings in this Caſtle form a parallelogram Square; the Eaſtern End whereof is bounded by the antient Royal Palace; which by the Dates on the Eaſtern and Weſtern Fronts thereof, appears either to have been new fronted or rebuilt in the Years 1556, and 1616: In the Southeaſtern Corner of this Edifice, in a ſmall Room on the Ground-floor, *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was brought to bed on the 19th of *June*, *anno* 1566, of a Son, afterwards King *James* VI.; in Commemoration whereof, the following doggrel Lines are written on the Wall.

Lord Jeſu Chryſt, that crounit was with Thornſe,
Preſerve the Brith, quhais Badgie heir is borne,
And ſend her Sonne Succeſſion to reign ſtill,
Lang in this Realme, if that be thy Will.
Als grant, O Lord, whatever of her proſeed,
Be to thy Honour and Prais, ſo be it.

The other Rooms on the Ground-floor are at preſent imployed as a Cellar and Drinking-rooms for the Accommodation of the Garriſon; and the Apartments above are appropriated for the Reception of Officers and State Priſoners; in one of which called *the Crown Room*, which is ſtrongly ſecured, are depoſited the *Regalia* of *Scotland*, as will appear by the following Writing.

Inſtrument upon the Lodgment of the *Regalia*, within the Crown Room of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, the 26th of *March*, 1707.

At the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and within the Crown-room there, betwixt the Hours of One and Two Afternoon, of the 26th Day of *March*, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventh Year of our Lord, and Sixth Year of the Reign of her Majeſty, *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith.

" The which Day, in Preſence of us Notaries publick, and Witneſſes under ſubſcribing, compeared perſonally *William Wilſon*, one of the Under-clerks of Seſſion, Depute Mariſchal, for himſelf, as Procurator for, and in Name and Behalf of *William* Earl *Mariſchal*, Lord *Keith*, and *Altrie*, &c. Great Mariſchal of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, heritable Keeper of the *Regalia* thereof, *viz.* Crown, Sceptre, and Sword; and there in Preſence of *David* Earl of *Glaſgow*, Lord *Boyle*, &c. Lord Treaſurer Depute (who for himſelf, and in Name of the remanent Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, were preſent to receive the above *Regalia*) the ſaid *William Wilſon*, after producing and reading a Procuratory, granted by the ſaid noble Earl to him, of the Contents therein and after mentioned, dated and regiſtered in the Books of Council and Seſſion, on the twenty fifth Day of *March* inſtant, did alſo produce to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer Depute a Schedule, ſigned by him and us Notaries-publick under ſubſcribing, containing an Inventary, and particular Deſcription of the ſaid *Regalia*, as follows.

" The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, inriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Ennamlings. Its Parts and ſpecifick Forms are theſe: *Primo*, It is compoſed of a large broad Circle or Fillet, which goes round the Head, adorned with twenty two large precious Stones, *viz.* Topazes,

" Amethyſts, Garnets, Emeraulds, Ru-
" bies, Hyacinths in Collects of Gold of
" various Forms, and with curious En-
" namlings; and betwixt each of thoſe Col-
" lects and Stones, were interpoſed great
" Oriental Pearls, but one of them is now
" wanting. *Secundo*, Above the great Circle
" there is another ſmall one, formed with
" twenty Points, adorned with the like
" Number of Diamonds and Sapphires
" alternatively, and the Points are topped
" with as many great Pearls: After which
" Form are the Coronets of our Lords Ba-
" rons. *Tertio*, The upper Circle is ele-
" vate or heightned with ten Croſſes-floree,
" each being adorned in the Center with
" a great Diamond, betwixt four great
" Pearls placed in Croſs Saltire, 1 and 1;
" but ſome of the Pearls are wanting; and
" the Number extant upon the upper Part
" of the Crown, beſides what are in the
" Under-circle and in the Croſs-patee, are
" fifty one; and theſe Croſſes-floree are
" interchanged with other ten high Fleurs
" de lis, all alternative with the foreſaid
" great Pearls below, which top the Points
" of the ſecond ſmall Circle. *Nota*, This
" is ſaid to be the antient Form of the
" Crown of *Scotland*, ſince the League made
" betwixt *Achaius* King of *Scots* and *Charles*
" the Great of *France*.

" The ſpecifick Form of our Crown dif-
" fering from other Imperial Crowns, in
" that it is heightned or raiſed with Croſſes-
" floree alternatively with Fleurs de lis.
" The Crown of *France* is heightned only
" with Fleurs de lis, and that of *England*
" with Croſſes-patee alternatively with
" Fleurs de lis.

" Our Crown of *Scotland*, ſince King
" *James* VI. went to *England*, has been igno-
" rantly repreſented by Herauld Painters,
" Ingravers, and other Tradeſmen, after
" the Form of the Crown of *England*, with
" Croſſes-patee; whereas there is not one,
" but that which tops the Mond, but all
" Croſſes-floree, ſuch as we ſee upon our
" old Coins, and theſe which top our old
" Churches: Theſe Crowns were not anti-
" tiently arched or cloſe.

" *Charles* VIII. of *France* is ſaid to be the
" firſt in *France* who took a cloſe Crown, as
" appears by his Medals coined in the Year
" 1495, being deſigned *Imperator Orientis*.
" *Edward* V. of *England*, in the Year 1483,
" carried a cloſe Crown, as is obſerved by
" *Selden*; and our Crown is arched thus.
" *Quarto*, From the upper Circle proceed
" four Arches, adorned with ennamled Fi-
" gures, which meet and cloſe at the Top,
" ſurmounted with a Mond of Gold, or ce-
" leſtial Globe, ennamled with blue Semee,
" or powdered with Stars croſſed and en-
" namled with a large Croſs-patee, adorned
" in the Extremities with great Pearls (ſuch
" a Croſs tops the Church of *Holyroodhouſe*)
" and cantoned with other Four in the
" Angles. In the Center of the Croſs-pa-
" tee, there is a ſquare Amethyſt, which
" points the Fore-part of the Crown; and
" behind, or on the other Side, is a great
" Pearl; and below it, on the Foot of the
" palar Part of the Croſs, are theſe Chara-
" cters, J. R. V. by which it would ap-
" pear, that King *James* V. was the firſt that
" cloſed this Crown with Arches, and top-
" ped it with a Mond and Croſs-patee.

" Yet it is evident, that the Money and
" Medals coined in the Reigns of King
" *James* III. and IV. have a cloſe Crown.
" And 'tis no leſs clear, that the Arches of
" the Crown were not put there from the
" Beginning, or at the making of the Crown;
" becauſe, 1*mo*, They are tacked by Tacks
" of Gold to the antient Crown. 2*do*, The
" Workmanſhip of the Arch is not ſo good,
" and there is a ſmall Diſtinction in the Fine-
" neſs betwixt the firſt and laſt, the latter
" being ſuperfine Gold, and the other not
" ſo exactly to that Standard, whereof Trial
" has been made. *Quinto*, The Tire or
" Bonnet of the Crown was of Purple Vel-
" vet; but in the Year 1685, it got a Cap
" of Crimſon Velvet, adorned as before,
" with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought
" and ennamled, and on each of them a
" great Pearl, half Inch in Diameter, which
" appears between the four Arches; and the
" Bonnet is turned up with Ermine. Up-
" on the loweſt Circle of the Crown, imme-
" diately above the Ermine, there are eight
" ſmall Holes, diſpoſed Two and Two to-
" gether on the four Quarters of the Crown,
" in the middle Space betwixt the Arches,
" which were for lacing, or tying thereto
" Diamonds or precious Stones. The Crown
" is nine Inches broad in Diameter, being
" twenty ſeven Inches about; and in Height,
" from the Under-circle to the Top of the
" Croſs-patee, ſix Inches and an half: It al-
" ways ſtands on a ſquare Cuſhion of Crim-
" ſon Velvet, adorned with Fringes and
" four Teſſels of Gold Thread hanging
" down at each Corner."

Remark. The Antiquity of Crowns is by Writers allowed to be very great: At firſt they were only uſed by the Gods, and being a religious Ornament, it appertains to the *Pontificalia*, rather than the *Regalia*, and came to be uſed by Kings, by virtue of their being Prieſts, as well as Princes.

The firſt Crowns were only a Bandelet, Fillet, or String around the Head, and tied behind; ſtill to be ſeen on Medals, around the Head of *Jupiter*, and thoſe of the Kings of *Egypt* and *Syria*. Another Bandelet being added, they were decorated with Branches of Trees and Flowers; and being ſince made of a Circle of Gold, radiated in form of our Coronets, were at laſt cloſed and croſſed at Top, like our Crowns at preſent. However, the Uſe of this Gem ſeems not

to

to have been brought in use amongst us, till after the Conquest of the *Picts*, towards the Middle of the ninth Century.

The Sceptre.

" The Stem or Stalk of the Sceptre being " Silver double overgilt, is two Foot long " of hexagon Form, with three Buttons or " Knops answering thereto. Betwixt the " first Button and the second is the Handle " of hexagon Form, furling in the Middle " and plain. Betwixt the second Button " and the third, there are three Sides in- " graven. Upon that under the Virgin " *Mary*, one of the Statues on the Top of " the Stalk, is the Letter J. upon the se- " cond Side, under *St. James*, the Letter " R, and on the third, under *St. Andrew*, " the Figure V. The Side betwixt J and " R, is ingraven with fourteen Fleurs de " lis; and on the Side betwixt the Figure " V. and the Letter J, are ten Thistles con- " tinued from one Stem. From the third " Button to the Capital, the three Sides " under the Statues are plain; and on the " other three, are antick Ingravings, *viz.* " Sacramental Cups, antick *Medusia*'s Heads, " and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of " the Stalk is an antick Capital of Leaves " imbossed, upon the Abacus whereof arises " round the prolonged Stem surrounded " with Statues. *First*, That of the blessed " Virgin crowned with an open Crown, " holding in her Right-arm our blessed Sa- " viour, and in her Left a Mond ensigned " with a Cross.

" Next to her, on her Right-hand, stands " the Statue of *St. Andrew* in an Apostolical " Garment, and on his Head a Bonnet, like " a *Scots* Bonnet, holding in his Right- " hand a Cross or Saltire, a Part whereof is " broken off; and in his Left, elevate, a " Book open. On the blessed Virgin's " Left-hand stands another Statue, seeming " to represent *St. James*, with the like Apo- " stolical Garment, and a hanging Neck " superadded thereto, and upon his Head a " little Hat, like to the *Roman Pileum*; in " his Right-hand, half elevate, a Book " open, and in his Left a pastoral Staff; " the Head is broke off; and above each " Statue, being two Inches and an half, ex- " cepting that of the Virgin, which is a lit- " tle less, the finishing of a *Gothick* Niche. " Betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in " Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in " Length four Inches Foliage along the Bo- " dy; their Heads upwards, and effronted " inwards, and the turning of their Tails " ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward. " Above these Rullions and Statues stands " another hexagon Button or Knot, with " Oak Leaves under every Corner, and a- " bove it a Chrystal Globe of two Inches " and a Quarter Diameter, within three " Bars jointed above, where it is surmount- " ed with six Rullions; and here again with " an oval Globe, topped with an Oriental " Pearl, an half Inch Diameter. The " whole Sceptre in Length is thirty four " Inches."

The Sword.

" The Sword is in Length five Foot, the " Handle and Pommel are of Silver over- " gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pom- " mel is round, and somewhat flat on the " two Sides; on the Middle of each, there " is of imbossed Work, a Garland, and in " the Center there have been two ennamled " Plates, which are broke off. The Tra- " verse or Cross of the Sword being of Sil- " ver overgilt, is in Length seventeen " Inches and an half; its Form is like two " Dolphins, the Heads joining, and their " Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell is " hanging down towards the Point of the " Sword, formed like an Escalop flourished, " or rather like a green Oak-leaf. On the " Blade of the Sword are indented with " Gold these Letters, *Julius* II. P. The " Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet, covered " with Silver, gilded and wrought in Phila- " gram Work, into Branches of the Oak- " tree Leaves and Acorns. On the Scab- " bard are placed four round Plates of Sil- " ver overgilt; two of them near to the " Crampet are ennamled blue, and thereon " in golden Characters, *Julius* II. *Pon.* " MAX. N. At the Mouth of the Scabbard, " opposite to the Heck, is a large square " Plate of Silver, ennamled Purple, in a " Cartouche Azure, an Oak-tree eradica- " ted and fructuated Or; and above the " Cartouche the Papal Ensign, *viz.* Two " Keys in Saltire Addosse, their Bowls " formed like Roses or Cinquefoils, tied " with Trappings and Tessels hanging " down. At each Side of the Cartouche " above the Keys, is the Papal Tire, invi- " vironed with three Crowns, with two La- " bels turned up, adorned with Crosses.

" Pope *Julius* II. who gifted the Sword " to King *James* IV. had for his Armorial " Figures an Oak-tree fructuated (which is " the Reason that the Sword is adorned " with such Figures) a Hill and a Star; " which two last Figures I find not on any " Part of the Sword. If they have been on " the two ennamled Plates, which are lost " off from the Pommel, I know not; but " 'tis certain, this Pope had such Figures, " as appears by these Verses made by *Volto-* " *line*, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the same " are mentioned by *Hermanines Hermes*, a " *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines " found in a Monastery.

Quercus, mons, stella formant tua stemmata, princeps,
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.
Tuta Petri mediis navis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit à ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.

" And thereafter, upon Delivery of the " above

" above *Regalia* to the ſaid Lord Treaſurer " Depute, and upon lodging thereof, with " the foreſaid Deſcription of the ſame, in " an orderly Manner, in a Cheſt within the " ſaid Crown Room; the ſaid *William* " *Wilſon*, as Procurator for, and in Name " and Behalf of the ſaid *William* Earl of " *Mariſchal*, and in the Terms of the ſaid " Procuratory, proteſted, That the deli- " vering up of the *Regalia* foreſaid, ſhall " not invalidate, or be prejudicial to the " ſaid Earl *Mariſchal* his heritable Right of " keeping thereof, both in Time of Parlia- " ment and Intervals, either in the ſaid " Earl his Caſtle of *Dunnotter*, as hitherto " his Anceſtors have done, or any where " elſe within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, that " his Lordſhip and his Succeſſors ſhall " think ſecure and convenient.

" As alſo, in the Terms of the Act, ra- " tifying the Union betwixt the Kingdom " of *Scotland* and the Kingdom of *England*; " whereby it is ſtipulated and agreed by " both Parliaments, that the Crown, Sce- " ptre, and Sword of State ſhall be conti- " nued to be kept, as they are at preſent " within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and that " they ſhall ſo remain in all Time coming, " notwithſtanding the Union: Proteſted, " That they ſhall remain within the ſaid " Crown Room in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; " and in caſe the Government ſhall find the " Tranſportation thereof from *Edinburgh* " Caſtle to any other ſecure Place within " this Kingdom, at any Time hereafter ne- " ceſſary: Proteſted alſo, that the ſame " may not be done, until Intimation be " made to the ſaid Earl *Mariſchal* and his " Succeſſors, to the effect his Lordſhip or " they may attend, and ſee them ſafely " tranſported, and ſecurely lodged.

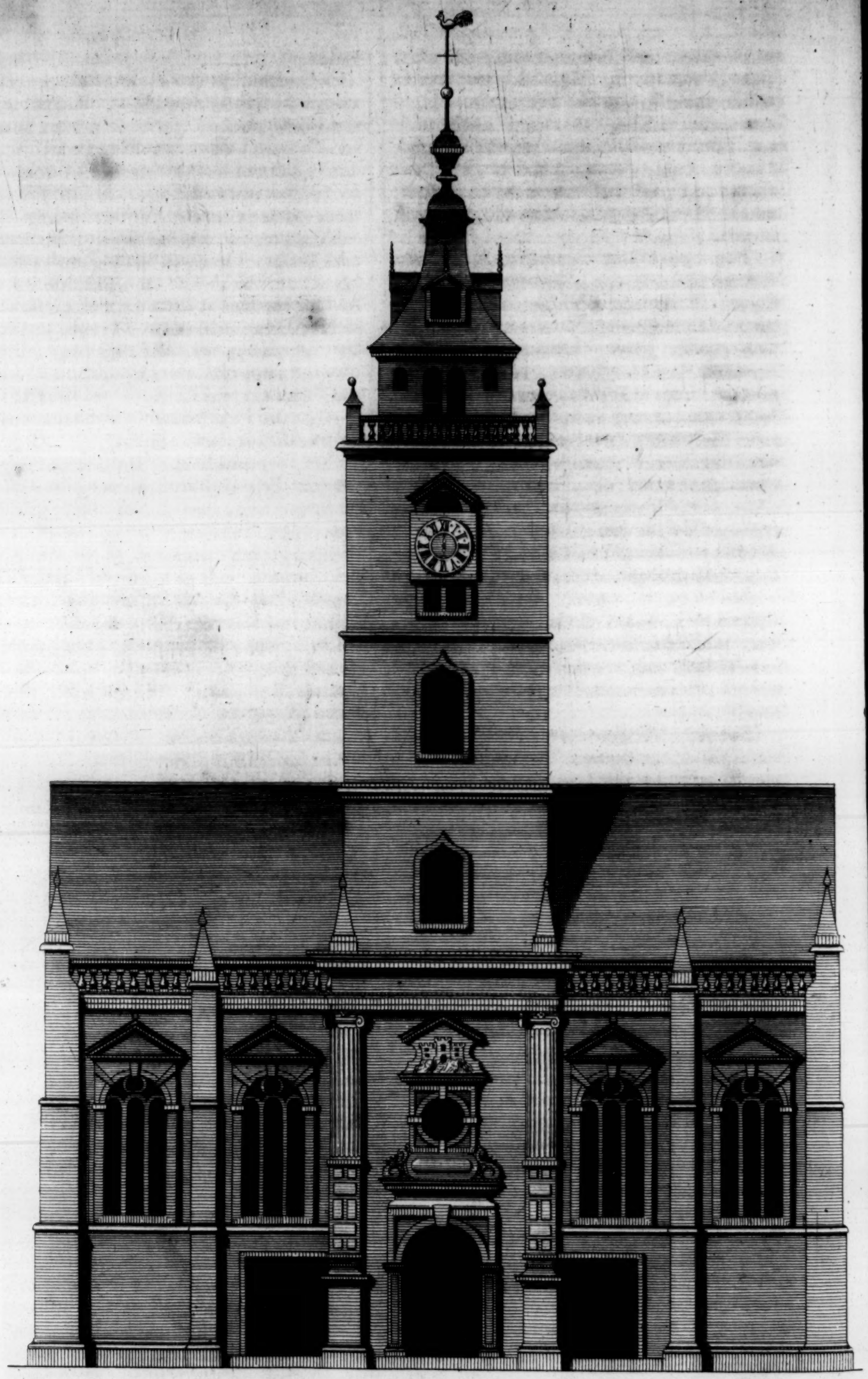
" And made due and lawful Intimation " of the Premiſſes to Collonel *James Stew-* " *art*, Deputy Governor of the ſaid Caſtle, " then preſent, that he might not pretend " Ignorance; as alſo, as Procurator fore- " ſaid; and likewiſe for himſelf, as conti- " nued Keeper of the ſaid *Regalia*, by De- " putation from the ſaid Earl *Mariſchal*, and " the deceaſed *George*, Earl *Mariſchal* his " Father, ſince the third Day of *Auguſt*, 1681, " in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. King " *James* VII. King *William*, and Queen *Mary*, " and of her preſent Majeſty Queen *Anne*, de- " clared, that the ſame are now delivered to " the ſaid *David*, Earl of *Glaſgow*, Lord " Treaſurer Depute, for himſelf, and in " Name foreſaid, in the ſame State, Caſe " and Condition he then received the ſame; " and offered to give his Oath, that neither " he the ſaid *William Wilſon*, nor any to his " Knowledge, has ever directly, or in- " directly, imbezeled or taken away from " the ſaid *Regalia*, any of the Jewels, Pearls, " or others appertaining thereto.

" And therefore, ſeeing he had with ex- " act Care and continued Fidelity, honeſtly " diſcharged the ſaid Truſt repoſed in him, " did proteſt to be liberate and exonered for " his Adminiſtration in the ſaid Office, du- " ring the ſaid hail bygone Space; but Pre- " judice to the ſaid Earl *Mariſchal*, of keep- " ing the ſame in all Time coming, as for- " merly by himſelf, and the ſaid *William* as " his Depute, or any other whom his Lord- " ſhip ſhall appoint. And upon all and " ſundry the Premiſſes, the ſaid *William Wil-* " *ſon*, as Procurator for, and in Name and " Behalf of the ſaid *William*, Earl *Mariſchal*, " aſked and took Inſtruments, one or more, " in the Hands of us Notaries Publick un- " der ſubſcribing. Thir Things were done " Place and Time above mentioned, before, " and in Preſence of Mr. *David Leſly*, Son " to the Earl of *Leven*, Governor of the " Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, Sir *James Mackenzie*, " Kt. and Bart. Clerk of the Treaſury, and " many other Witneſſes needleſs to be men- " tioned; as are alſo the Atteſtations of di- " vers Publick Notaries to the ſaid Deed " or Inſtrument."

The Southern Side of the above mentioned Parallelogram Square, conſiſts of a large antient Edifice, formerly the Parliament-houſe, now converted into a Barrack, for the Uſe of the Garriſon. The Northern Side of the ſaid Square is formed by a very long and large antient Church; which from its ſpacious Dimenſions, I imagine that it was not only built for the Uſe of the ſmall Garriſon, but for the Service of the neighbouring Inhabitants, before *St. Giles*'s Church was erected for their Accommodation: Be that as it will, this large Building at preſent is by two Floors divided into three Stories; the lowermoſt whereof is the Magazine of Ordnance, which contains a fine Train of Artillery, with its Appurtenances; the ſecond Story is the Armoury, wherein is above Three thouſand compleat Stands of Arms. And the third or uppermoſt Story contains a Number of Tents, and other Military Utenſils. And the Weſtern End of the Square is a double Building, with a paved Court in the Middle, containing the Officers Apartments. The other Buildings in this Fortreſs are the preſent ſmall Church or Chapel, the Governor's Houſe, a ſtately new Building, the Gunner and Store-keeper's Houſes, the Magazine of Gun-powder, which conſiſts of about Nine hundred Barrels; the Repoſitories of Bombs, Cannon, and Muſket Balls, and the Store-houſes for covered Waggons, and other Carriages.

Adjoining to the fourth or innermoſt Gate of this Caſtle, on the Ground, lyes a huge Piece of Ordnance, reſembling an old faſhioned Mortar, (ſuch as I have ſeen in *Germany*, though not ſo large, nor hooped, but caſt) denominated *Mounts-Megg*, ſmall at the Breech, and large at the Mouth; compoſed of a Number of thick iron Bars, which,

BRITISH MUSEUM



The Trone Church.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

which, by their inward Appearance, look as if welded; and being ſtrongly bound by ſtrong iron Hoops, ſeems to have been of conſiderable Strength; but there being a Breach in its Side, that is probably owing to a Burſt the laſt Time it was diſcharged. It is in Length thirteen Feet, two Feet three Inches and a half in Diameter at the Mouth, and the Bore twenty Inches wide, tapering inwards.

The conſtant Garriſon of this Caſtle, conſiſts of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Major, Lieutenant, Enſign, Chaplain, Surgeon, Maſter-gunner, Store-maſter, Deputy Store-maſter, three Under-gunners, four Serjeants, four Corporals, two Drummers, and one hundred and thirteen private Men. Other Men twenty three, Women ſixty two, male Children thirteen, female Children fourteen, together, two hundred and forty eight; in which is twenty one Families. Though this be the Number of the Perſons who generally reſide in this Fortreſs, yet there is generally a Company or two of a marching Regiment quartered therein. The People in this Place are ſupplied with Water from a Draw-well, about one hundred and twenty Feet in Depth, the digging whereof muſt have been attended with an immenſe Labour, ſince the Rock is almoſt equal in Hardneſs to a Flint.

The only Diſtrict at preſent belonging to this Caſtle, is that on the Eaſtern Part thereof, called *the Caſtle-hill*; this Eminence, which leads from the Town to the Caſtle, is about two hundred and ſeventy four Feet higher than the Frith of *Forth*, two Miles to the Northward; and the Upper Part of which being about five hundred Feet in Length, and eighty in Breadth, forms a moſt delicious Walk for the Citizens; whence they have a charming and extenſive Proſpect of the ſaid Frith and beautiful Countries on both Sides thereof. The Height of this Hill from the *Graſs-Market* on the South, I take to be about ninety Feet, and the Northern Side, regarding the *Nord Loch*, about one hundred and Twenty Feet: The Aſcents of both are very ſteep; and though the Length of the ſaid Hill be but about five hundred Feet, from the Houſes at the Weſtern End of the City, yet the Riſe is ſo conſiderable, that the Foundation of the Caſtle is higher than the Tops of the ſaid Houſes.

The Precinct of the Caſtle above mentioned was fortified with a ſtonern Wall, about the Height of 8 Feet, which extended alongſt the Northern Foot of the Hill, adjoining to the *Nord Loch*, from the Liberty of the City to the Well-houſe Tower, at the Northeaſtern Corner of the Rock whereon the Caſtle is ſituated; in which Tower, a Guard was placed to defend the ſhort Wall, againſt all ſudden Attacks which might have been made on it in dry Seaſons, when the Loch was low in Water, and the Bog almoſt dry.

CHRIST's Church.

The Churches in *Edinburgh* ſtill proving inſufficient to accommodate the People in the Performance of their religious Duties; the Common Council reſolved to fit up *St. Giles*'s Church for their greater Convenience, and to erect two new Churches for their further Accommodation. Purſuant to this Reſolution, they purchaſed Sites for the intended Fabricks: For that for the Northweſtern Quarter of the Town in the Caſtle-hill Street, and for that for the Southeaſtern Quarter in the Neighbourhood of the Trone; for which they agreed to pay the Proprietors of the latter the Sum of Eleven thouſand five hundred Marks, by Virtue of a Decreet and Modification of the Lords of Seſſion, of the 31ſt of *March*, *anno* 1636.

Thus prepared, the Foundations of the intended Churches ſeem to have been laid in the Year 1637, and a voluntary Subſcription begun towards carrying on the Works; but the People being weary of contributing, the Common Council ordered Money to be borrowed for the more effectually proſecuting the ſaid Works: But this proving likewiſe very burdenſome, it was judged proper to lay aſide the Church on the Caſtle-hill, though the Building had been carried on at a great Expence: However, the Work was pulled down, and the Materials imployed in the Erection of this Church. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XV. f. 47.

At this Time the Building was well advanced, as doth appear by the following Inſcription in the Front over the Doorway.

Ædem hanc Chriſto et Eccleſiæ ſacrarunt Civis Edinburgen. ANNO DOM. MDCXLI.

That is,

This Temple was conſecrated and dedicated to Chriſt, and the Church, by the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, in the Year of our Lord 1641.

By the above Inſcription is plainly ſhewn, that this Edifice is denominated *Chriſt's Church*, and not that of the *Trone*; for the Appellation of the *Trone-Church*, by which it is at preſent called, it received from its Vicinity to the Trone, or publick Beam for the weighing of Merchandize, which then ſtood hard by.

And that no Materials might be wanting to carry on the Work with Expedition, the Common Council, *anno* 1644, by their Act of the 4th *November*, ordered one thouſand Stones Weight of Copper to be bought in *Amſterdam* to cover the Roof withal; which being brought home, they ſometime after ordered it to be ſold, and the Church to be covered partly with Lead and Slates. And on the 18th of *December* following, the Treaſurer to the Work was ordered to finiſh the ſame with all Expedition: Yet, notwithſtanding of this Order, the Work ſeems to have been but little advanced in the Space of three Years; Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 16. 26.

for, at the latter End of the Year 1647, the wooden Work of the Roof only appears to have been erected, and for the preſent covered with Deals; which ſeems to have been owing to the want of Money, ſeeing the Council at this Time ordered a voluntary Collection to be made amongſt the Pariſhioners towards finiſhing the ſame; and the Pews in the Church being fitted up, to the Number of one hundred and eight, the Profits ariſing thereby were to be employed to the ſame End.

The Accounts of the Building of this Church are ſo very confuſed and defective, I have not been able to come at the true Expence of Erection: However, by the beſt Diſcovery and Calculation I have made, it muſt, with the Coſt of the Site, have amounted to about the Sum of Seventy five thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money. This appears to have been a very tedious Work; for, although the Foundation was laid in the Year 1637, yet the Roof was not covered in twenty ſix Years after: For, on the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1663, the Common Council having altered their Reſolution of covering the ſame with Copper, ordered that provided for the Purpoſe to be ſold; and the flat Part of the Southern End of the Church to be covered with Lead; and the raiſed Part toward the North to be ſlated. In the Year 1673, a Bell, which coſt the Sum of Fourteen hundred and ninety Marks, and eight Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, was hung up in the Steeple; and, five Years after, the Clock belonging to the Trone or Weigh-houſe, was put up in the ſaid Steeple. However, the Church appears to have been preached in, *anno* 1647, by the firſt Rents of the Seats being collected for that Year.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXII. f. 59.

The Diſtrict belonging to this Church, called *the Southeaſt Pariſh*, begins at the Eaſtern End of the Church, and running Eaſtward down the High Street, to the *Netherbow* Gate, contains that Part of the Southern Side of the ſaid Street, with all the Wynds and Cloſes therein, which are Thoroughfares; *viz.* from *Marlin*'s Wynd on the Weſt, incluſive to the Town Wall on the Eaſt, excluſive of *Gray*'s Cloſe, which belongs to *Lady Yeſter*'s Pariſh.

In the Year 1639, *David Makcall* Merchant of *Edinburgh*, in conſideration of the great Goodneſs of God to him in his temporal Affairs, and the numerous Mercies and Deliverances from the imminent Dangers he had been expoſed to in his Peregrinations, vowed to dedicate Part of his Subſtance, wherewith the Almighty had bleſſed him, to pious Uſes; amongſt which was the Sum of Three thouſand five hundred Marks, given in Truſt to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Land, the Profits whereof to be imployed in the Maintenance of a Miniſter, to preach and pray every *Sunday* Morning at ſix of the Clock, till a Quarter after ſeven, in this Church which was then erecting, according to the Preſbyterian Diſcipline. But the Magiſtrates, who are appointed Patrons of the Benefaction, are impowered to appoint the Time for preaching the ſaid Sermon, as they ſhall think proper.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXVII. f. 686.

But, by the aforeſaid Sum of Money's remaining unappropriated till the Year 1703, it muſt, by the growing Intereſt, have increaſed to a conſiderable Sum; in which Year, the Town Council, by their Act of the 17th *November*, ordered the Income of One thouſand Pounds of the ſaid Money to be imployed for the Maintenance of two Morning Preachers, to preach alternately in this Church; and he whoſe Turn it is not, to preach at ſuch Time and Place the ſame Day in the City, as ſhall be appointed by the Magiſtrates. But how the remaining Part of this Money is applied, is to me unknown.

This Morning Lecture has been as it were a Nurſery for the Miniſtry; for young Clergymen have thereby an Opportunity to diſplay their Parts, whereby many have been preferred to the moſt conſiderable Benefices.

This Pariſh conſiſts of ſix Diviſions, each of which in the Year 1742, according to the then Miniſters Examination Rolls, contained the following Numbers of Families and Perſons, *viz.* the firſt Diviſion one hundred and two Families, conſiſting of four hundred and thirty three Perſons; the ſecond one hundred and one Families, of three hundred and ninety one Perſons; the third one hundred and ſixteen Families, of four hundred and ninety four Perſons; the fourth one hundred and thirty one Families, of four hundred and ſeventy ſeven Perſons; the fifth eighty two Families, of three hundred and twelve Perſons, and the ſixth of eighty Families, of three hundred and twenty four Perſons. Total of Families, ſix hundred and twelve, and of Perſons two thouſand four hundred and thirty one.

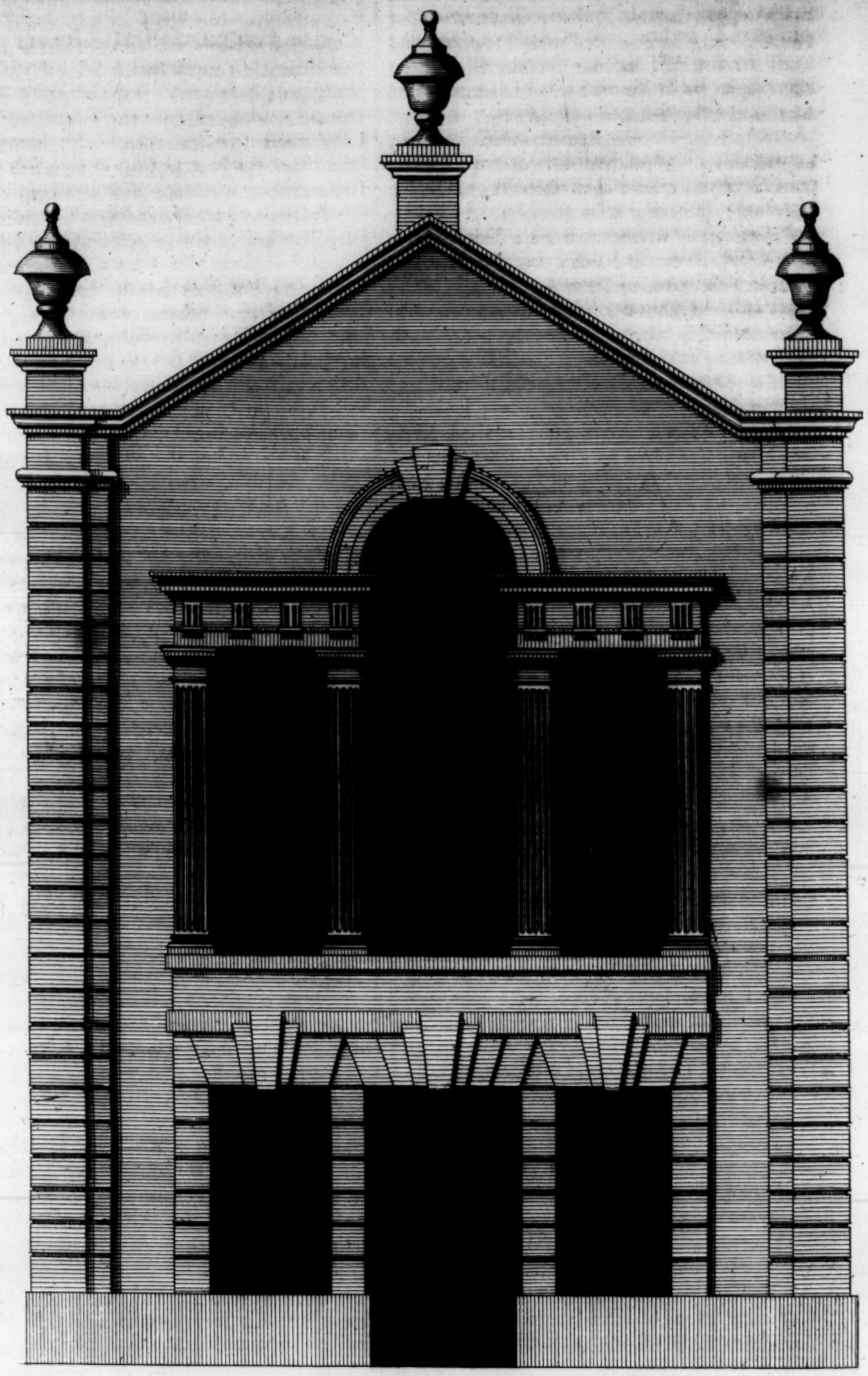
The Patronage of this Pariſh, like that of all the other City Pariſhes, is in the Town Council. The Pariſh is governed by the Church Seſſion, which conſiſts of the two Miniſters, ſix Elders, and ſix Deacons; and the Miniſters Stipends, like thoſe of the other Pariſhes, are Two thouſand five hundred Marks each.

The Seats of this Church, in the Year 1746, being one hundred and twenty ſix in Number, they were let at the yearly Sum of One thouſand three hundred and twenty five Pounds *Scotiſh* Money.

Antiquities and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

Oppoſite to the Church, in the Middle of the High-ſtreet, is interred the Corpſe of one *Marlin*, a *French* Paviour, who, according to his Deſire, was there inhumed, probably

BRITISH MUSEUM



A View of St. Mary's Chapel

P. Fourdrinier sculp

probably in Commemoration of his being the Man, as 'tis ſaid, who at firſt paved the ſaid Street. Be that as it will, his Grave is known by a Row of ſix Stones laid in the Pavement, of the Form of a Lid of a flat Coffin, of the Length of ſix Feet.

Behind the Church, on the Eaſtern Side of *Marlin*'s Wynd, ſo denominated from the Grave aforeſaid, is ſituated the Poultry Market, wherein is ſold, not only Fowls of all Sorts, but likewiſe Bread, Veal, Pigs, Hares, Rabbits, and Eggs, which pay the ſeveral Tolls or Duties to the City, as ſet forth in the following Table.

A Table.

Of the Poultry and Bread Market, with the Cuſtoms, Rents of Stands, and Boards therein.

	s.	*d.*
For every twenty Pair of Rabbits, and in Proportion for a ſmaller Number - - - - -	2	0
Every Gooſe, wild, tame, and Solen	0	2
Every Turkey - - - -	0	6
Every Score of Wild-fowl, and in Proportion for a ſmaller Number	1	0
Every Score of Cocks, Hens, or Ducks, and in Proportion for a ſmaller Number - - - -	1	0
Every Load of Eggs, conſiſting of 600, and in Proportion for a Burden of three hundred - -	1	0
Every Pig - - - - -	0	6
Every Dozen of Pidgeons - -	0	2
Every Dozen of Larks - - -	0	1
Every Burden of Bread belonging to Unfreemen - - - -	1	0
Every Horſe-load of Bread belonging to Unfreemen - - -	2	0
Every Cart-load of Ditto - -	12	0
Every Calf - - -	0	8
Each Calf, for Stall room - - -	1	0
N. B. That all the above is *Scotiſh* Money.		

At the Southeaſtern Corner of *Marlin*'s Wynd in the *Cowgate*, in a Square, incloſed with a ſtonern Wall, was antiently held the Corn Market: But the ſame being removed, *anno* 1716, to the Eaſtern End of the *Graſs Market*; this Incloſure of late was imployed for a Coal-fold or Market, and at preſent for a Fiſh Market.

On the Eaſtern Side of *Niddry*'s Wynd is ſituate *St. Mary*'s Chapel; which by the Charter of Foundation of the 31ſt *December*, *anno* 1504, appears to have been founded by *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Roſs*, and to have been ſo denominated from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*. At preſent it is the Hall belonging to the Wrights and Maſons, and the upper Part is imployed by the Muſical Society, who hold their weekly Concerts therein; of which Erection I ſhall ſubjoin the following Account.

Certain Gentlemen of this City having in the Year 1728, propoſed to erect a Muſical Society in *Edinburgh*, for the Diverſion of themſelves and Friends; the Motion was ſo well approved of, that it was readily agreed to by a Number of Lovers of Harmony, who, forming themſelves into a Fraternity, met and agreed on the following Regulations for their better Government.

At Edinburgh, *the* 29*th* March, 1728.

We the Members of the Muſical Society, held weekly in *Mary*'s Chapel in *Niddry*'s Wynd, either now ſubſcribing, or who ſhall ſubſcribe on or before the ſecond *Wedneſday* of *June* next, being reſolved, for our mutual Diverſion and Entertainment, to continue the ſame, and to render it perpetual; have agreed, and do hereby agree to aſſemble ourſelves weekly in the ſaid Place, for the Performance of Concerts of Muſick, as we have already done for theſe twelve Months paſt, under the following Articles and Regulations, which are hereby declared to be the fundamental Laws of the Society, to which we do reſpectively ſubmit.

1. That the Society ſhall conſiſt of a Number of Members, not exceeding ſeventy, unleſs it ſhall afterwards appear neceſſary in a General Meeting to increaſe the Number.

2. That for the Preſervation of Order, and the Management of the Affairs of the Society, there ſhall be a Governor, Deputy Governor, Treaſurer, and five Directors, elected in a General Meeting of the Subſcribers, hereby appointed to be held upon the ſecond *Wedneſday* of *June* next enſuing, at Five o' Clock in the Afternoon in the Hall; and afterwards to be annually elected in General Meetings of the Society, hereby appointed to be held at the ſame Place, and at the ſame Hour, upon every ſecond *Wedneſday* of *June* yearly thereafter; and that the ſaid Election ſhall proceed by way of Ballot.

3. That upon the ſecond *Wedneſday* of *June* enſuing, in the ſaid firſt General Meeting, and every General Meeting yearly thereafter, before proceeding to the Election of the ſaid Officers of the Society, every Member ſhall pay a Guinea into the Hands of Mr. *Robert Lumiſden*, our preſent Caſhier, or into the Hands of the Treaſurer for the Time being, towards defraying the annual Charge of the Society, and the augmenting its Stock.

4. That a Book ſhall be kept, wherein ſhall be recorded the Minutes of Procedure in the ſaid General Meetings, and likewiſe the Matters which ſhall occur in the ordinary Courſe of Adminiſtration of the Governor and Directors; which being fairly entered into the ſaid Book, ſhall be duly ſigned by the Governor, or Deputy Governor,

nor, and Four of the Directors, hereby appointed to be a Quorum.

5. That the Society being thus regularly conſtituted, with a Governor and Directors, ſhall, after the ſaid firſt General Meeting, proceed to conſider the Requeſts of thoſe who deſire to be received and admitted as Members of the Society; and that the Queſtion, *Admit or not*, ſhall be determined in a Meeting, conſiſting of the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and Quorum of Directors, and fifteen Members, by the Majority of Voices, declared after the Manner of Ballot: That the Member admitted ſhall pay at his Entry into the Hands of the Treaſurer, a Guinea, to ſerve as his Contribution for that Year wherein he enters; and that a Record of ſuch Admiſſion and Payment ſhall be duly entered into the Book of the Society, and ſigned as aforeſaid.

6. And to the end, that the yearly Contribution of the Members may be paid regularly and without Trouble to the Treaſurer, every Member neglecting to pay the ſame, as directed by the third Article, ſhall *eo ipſo* not only forfeit all Right in the Society, and be no longer deemed a Member thereof; but is hereby declared to be incapable of being again received as a Member, upon any After-application, unleſs he ſhall juſtify ſuch a Cauſe of Admiſſion, as excuſes him from the apparent Contempt, and may induce the Society to admit him a-new, according to the fifth Article, upon Payment of ſuch additional Contribution, as to the Meeting aſſembled for his Re-admiſſion ſhall ſeem meet.

7. That a Concert of Muſick ſhall be performed every *Friday* during the Time of Seſſion, which ſhall begin preciſely at Six o'Clock in the Afternoon in Summer, and at half an Hour after Five in the Winter.

8. That there ſhall be no Dividend made of any Money ariſing from the yearly Contributions, or otherwiſe, without the Conſent of the Governor and Directors, and two Thirds of the Members.

9. That it ſhall belong to the Governor and Directors to appoint Concerts, for the Entertainment of the Ladies, at ſuch Times as they ſhall think proper: That the Tickets, by which the Ladies are to be admitted, ſhall be iſſued by the Treaſurer, not exceeding the Number of ſixty, (except on the Feaſt of *St. Cecilia*), to be purchaſed from the Treaſurer by the Members of the Society alone, at the Rate of half a Crown each, upon the *Wedneſday* immediately preceding the Concert: And if any are to be returned, it ſhall only be on the Day following, before One o'Clock in the Afternoon.

10. That the Management of every Matter and Thing, whether touching the Performance of the Muſick, or the Execution of the Rules and Orders of the Society, contained either in theſe Articles, or found afterwards convenient to be agreed to, for the better Government of the Society and its Concerns, ſhall be the Province of the Governor and Directors.

11. That the Treaſurer ſhall fit his Accompts yearly with the Governor and Directors, ſometime in the Month of *March*.

12. That the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors, ſhall each have the Privilege of inviting one or two of their Acquaintances, to ſhare of the Muſick performed in the ſaid Concerts, other than thoſe to which Ladies happen to be invited; to which none but Members are to be admitted, unleſs in ſome very particular Caſe it ſhall appear reaſonable to the Governor and Directors to allow of the ſame.

The above Contract and Articles are ſubſcribed by the ſeventy Members aforeſaid. This Society was ſo highly approved of, that many Perſons of Diſtinction applied to be admitted Members: But the Place of Meeting not being capacious enough to admit a great Number; a few Years after the Erection of the Society, thirty Perſons were admitted, whereby the Members were increaſed to one hundred in Number, who continue to meet as aforeſaid, to divert themſelves and Friends in the moſt agreeable and delightful Manner, with both vocal and inſtrumental Muſick, by a Number of the beſt Performers.

Adjoining to the *Cowgate*, at the South-weſtern Corner of the *Black Friars* Wynd, is ſituated the new Chapel, founded by the late Lord Chief Baron *Smith*, in the Year 1722, for the Celebration of the Divine Offices, according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, and for the Uſe of the *Engliſh* reſiding in this City and Neighbourhood. But for a more particular Account thereof, and better Information of the Reader, I ſhall ſubjoin a Copy of the Deed of Foundation, which is as follows.

" Whereas I have purchaſed in the Name " of *John Vicaridge* (but in Truſt for my " ſelfe) the Inheritance of a Piece of Ground " lying at the Bottom of *Black Friars* Wynd, " in *Edinburgh*, and have built thereupon a " Chapel (which is to be called the *New* " *Chapel*) for the more convenient carrying " on the Worſhip and Service of God, ac- " cording to the Liturgy and Uſage of the " Church of *England*.

" Now, I do by theſe Preſents declare " my Will and Intent to be, that the ſaid " Chapel, and the Seats which I have erect- " ed therein (except one reſerved to my ſelfe " during my Life, and that appointed for " my Servants), ſhall be at the Diſpoſition " and Order of *Alexander Wedderburn*, and " *David Roſs* Eſquires, two of the Honour- " able Commiſſioners of Exciſe in *Edin-* " *burgh*, *William Bowles*, Eſquire, Deputy " Remembrancer in his Majeſty's Court of " Exchequer in *Edinburgh*, *Charles Eyre* Eſq; " Solicitor

" Solicitor of the Cuſtoms in *Edinburgh*, " *John Colquitt*, Eſq; Collector of the Cu- " ſtoms at *Leith*, and the ſaid Mr. *John* " *Vicaridge*, one of the Attorneys in the " Court of Exchequer aforeſaid, (and the " Right Honourable the Earl of *Ruglen*, " and ſuch other Peers and Lords of the " Seſſion and Exchequer, as ſhall be Mem- " bers of the Congregation aſſembling there " for Worſhip, who ſhall pleaſe to aſſiſt " therein) as a ſelect Veſtry, in ſuch Man- " ner as they think will beſt contribute to- " wards the Support of the Miniſters offi- " ciating therein; which I hope may be a " Fund for allowing to each of them Ten " Pounds yearly, over and above their pre- " ſent Allowance.

" And my Will and Intent farther is, " that the Number of the ſaid ordinary Ve- " ſtry-men above mentioned, as any of them " happen to die, or ſhall leave this Country, " ſhall be filled up by the Majority remain- " ing in *Scotland*, out of ſome of the beſt " qualified Members of the ſaid Congrega- " tion, by an Inſtrument in writing, to be " ſigned by ſuch Survivours, or the major " Part of them.

" I do reſerve to my ſelf, during my Life, " the Power of nominating the Miniſters to " officiate in the ſaid Chapel, where any Va- " cancy ſhall happen either by Death, or " removed for a juſt Cauſe, of the preſent " Miniſters, or either of them, or of thoſe " who ſhall hereafter ſucceed them; which " Power, after my Deceaſe, ſhall be and re- " main in the ſaid Veſtry for ever.

" And my Will and Intent further is, that " no Miniſter ſhall be capable of officiating in " the ſaid Chapel, who is not conformable to " the ſaid Liturgy and Uſage of the Church " of *England*; and who is not qualified by " taking the Oaths to the Government; " and who ſhall not expreſſly by Name pray " for his preſent Majeſty King *George*, and " thoſe who ſhall ſucceed him to the " Crown of *Great Britain*, according to " the Settlement thereof in the Proteſtant " Line, by the Acts of Parliament relative " thereto.

" I deſire the Communion Service, when " there is no Sacrament, may be read in the " reading Deſk, as is at preſent uſed; and " that the Miniſters will, in their Sermons, " avoid controverſial Points as far as may " be; and endeavour by their Lives and " Preaching to recommend to their Audi- " tors, ſolid and ſubſtantial Piety: And to " that End, I wiſh they would make the " Treatiſe called *The whole Duty of Man* a " Pattern for carrying on the whole Courſe " of their preaching, by preſſing upon thoſe " that hear them the Neceſſity of caring " for their Souls, and that that Care cannot " be as it ought, without performing the ſe- " veral Duties we owe to God, ourſelves, " and our Neighbours, upon the particular " Branches whereof they ought to inlarge; " that all that hear them may be fully in- " ſtructed in all the Parts of thoſe Duties.

" I heartily recommend to the ſaid Mini- " ſters, Temper and Charity towards one " another, and alſo towards thoſe that dif- " fer in Opinion from them. And I wiſh, " for that End, that they would frequently " call to Remembrance our bleſſed Saviour's " Precept of Learning from him to be meek " and lowly, which will beſt advance their " own Credit, and the Religion and Wor- " ſhip they profeſs. And I pray to God, to " give his Bleſſing to what I have done to- " wards the promoting his Honour and Glo- " ry."

In witneſs whereof, I have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents, at *Edinburgh*, the 25th Day of *July*, 1722 Years, before theſe Witneſſes, Mr. *James Stephen*, Uſher to the Court of Exchequer in *Edinburgh*, and the ſaid *William Granger*.

Sic ſubſcribitur, *J. Smith.*

To the above Chapel belong two Cha-. plains; the firſt whereof has a Salary of Sixty Pounds *Sterling per annum*, and the ſecond Fifty Pounds of the ſame Money.

At the Southeaſtern Corner of the *Black-friers* Wynd ſtood the Archiepiſcopal Palace belonging to the See of *St. Andrew's*, Part whereof is ſtill to be ſeen.

A little within the *Netherbow*, between the Southern Side of the Street, and the Corner-houſe on the Northern Side, antiently ſtood the Port called the *Netherbow*; which was removed to the Place where it at preſent ſtands by the Loyaliſts, in the Year 1571.

Juſt below, in the Wall of a Houſe in *Alto-Relievo* and *Profil*, are the Heads of a Man and Woman, by People ſaid to be thoſe of *Adam* and *Eve*, and to have been removed from the Wall of a Houſe on the Northern Side of the Street. Be that as it will, the Form of the Table whereon the ſaid Buſts were cut, is altered; and being halfed, the Heads are divided, and a Stone fitted to the original Border inſerted, whereon are engraven the following Words in *Gothick* Characters, and not in *Saxon* as generally aſſerted, *viz.*

In ſudore vultus tui veſceris pane, anno 1621,

That is,

In the Sweat of thy Face ſhalt thou eat Bread.

which being taken from the ſcriptural Hiſtory of *Adam* and *Eve*, have given Occaſion to think that they are the Buſts of thoſe Perſons; but that they are not, I ſhall indeavour to ſhew, I hope, to the Satisfaction of the Reader.

Theſe Stones being in a Wall over a Baker's Shop, I imagine they were put up by one of that Profeſſion, who, taking them to be the Heads of the ſaid *Adam* and *Eve*,

added the above Inſcription, in ſome meaſure, alluding to his Trade; but whoever at firſt conferred on them thoſe Names are greatly miſtaken; for *Adam* and *Eve* were both naked, other than their Coats of Skins, notwithſtanding of which they are both carved and painted naked; whereas the ſaid Buſts are clothed with the *Roman Chlamis*, which, with their elegant Sculpture, manifeſtly ſhews them to owe their Origin to that Nation.

Theſe Figures by Antiquaries, are taken to be thoſe of the Emperor *Severus* and *Julia* his Conſort, by reſembling the Figures on their Coins, more than of thoſe of any other of the imperial Families. Hard by, on the ſame Side of the Street, was ſeated the Marquiſs of *Tweedale*'s Houſe.

Before the Rebellion in the Year 1745, there were in this Pariſh one Engliſh Chapel, and ſix other Epiſcopal Meeting-houſes, with an independent Meeting-place.

In this Pariſh are no ſepulchral Inſcriptions.

St. CUTHBERT's Church.

This Church, which at preſent is generally called the *Weſt Church*, ſeems to be of an antient Foundation, by its being dedicated to *St. Cuthbert*, an *Engliſh*, Biſhop, who died about the Year 690: Now as the *Picts* were then in Poſſeſſion of the Country wherein this Church is ſituated, and at war with the *Engliſh*, it cannot reaſonably be imagined, that they would have dedicated one of their Churches to an Enemy, whoſe Nation ſought their Deſtruction. But the *Engliſh* having ſoon after recovered the Province of *Lothian* from the *Picts*, it continued in their Poſſeſſion till the Year 936, when it was given up to *Indulphus*, King of *Scotland*; before which Time, this Church, I think, muſt have been built by the *Engliſh*. And that it is of great Antiquity, is manifeſt, by King *David* I.'s, in the Year 1128, giving this Church to the Abbot and Canons of the Abbey of *Holyroodhouſe*; at which Time the Pariſh was of a much larger Extent than at preſent; for it antiently contained not only the Pariſhes of *Corſtorphin* and *Liberton*, but it certainly did the City of *Edinburgh* and the Town of the *Canongate*, which I think is demonſtrated by their ſtill being almoſt ſurrounded by the ſame; which incloſes them on all Sides, except that Space on the Back of the *Canongate*, which extends from *Ironſide* without the *Watergate*, near the Abbey, to the *Caldton*. Now, as *Edinburgh* plainly appears to be ſituate within this Pariſh, the latter may probably be near coeval with the former; and without Doubt has been taken out of it, as the Town of the *Canongate* plainly appears to have been taken out of the Regality of *Broughton*, as I am of opinion both were antiently taken out of this Pariſh.

The Reverend and publick-ſpirited Divines, *Niel Macvicar*, and *Thomas Pitcairn*, Miniſters of this Pariſh, being willing to contribute all they could to inable me to put the City of *Edinburgh* in the beſt Light I can; they, in the Year 1743, intreated the ſeveral Elders and Deacons of the Pariſh to take the exact Number of Families and Souls contained in their reſpective Diviſions, which being twenty ſix in Number; in twenty thereof, the Perſons imployed according to their Inſtructions, took the Numbers of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, reſpectively; but the other ſix, deviating from their Inſtructions, ſome have only taken the Numbers of the Men and Women, others, Men, Women and Children, without diſtinguiſhing Boys from Girls; ſome Males and Females, without mentioning Men, Women, Boys, or Girls; and others, Men, Women, Children, Lodgers, and Servants, without diſtinguiſhing Males from Females amongſt the latter; whereby the general Account is not only rendered defective, but perplexed. However, as an Account of this Kind of a large Pariſh is rare to be met with, I ſhall ſubjoin the ſame in the Manner I received it; which is as follows.

Diviſions.	*Fam.*	*Men*	*Wom.*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total*
Firſt Diviſion *Weſtport*	133	127	190	52	49	179	239	418
Second	101	116	157	67	58	183	215	398
Third	130	149	189	75	77	224	266	490
Fourth	138	127	193	76	95	203	288	491
Kirk-brae	178	278	348	0	0	278	348	626
Firſt and ſecond Diviſions, *Potter-row*	162	197	268	46	32	243	300	543
Damhead and *Dalry*	48	53	71	46	31	99	102	201
Ironſide	12	28	27	10	13	38	40	78
Pilrigg	42	106	80	13	9	119	89	208
Burrowloch	89	128	169	49	62	177	231	408
Braidhouſes	30	0	0	0	0	50	53	103
Craigleith and *Innerleith*	28	52	49	14	16	66	65	131
St. Ninians Row	99	130	150	51	67	181	217	398
North water of Leith	85	145	133	20	28	165	161	326

Marchiſtoun

Diviſions	*Fam.*	*Men*	*Wom.*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total.*
Marchiſtoun - - -	73	76	95	48	68	124	163	287
Wrights Houſes - - -	75	100	120	52	58	152	178	330
Sauchton-hall - - - -	62	95	134	25	16	122	150	270
Newington - - - -	154	198	249	85	88	283	337	620
Briſtow - - - -	73	86	108	54	94	140	202	342
Grange - - - -	57	91	109	27	47	118	156	274
Windmill - - - -	63	70	88	44	37	114	125	239
Pleaſants - - -	178	187	248	114	124	301	372	673
Dean - - - -	85	107	157	68	63	175	220	395
Fountainbridge - - -	89	146	151	56	73	202	224	426
Dalry - - - -	66	0	0	0	0	146	148	294
Stockbridge - - -	120	156	188	105	75	261	263	524

	Diviſions	*Families*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total of Souls*
Numbers total of the above Table - - -	26	2370	4341	5152	9493

Now, as in the above Account, the Diviſion of the *Kirkbrae* only appears to be defective in the Number of Perſons, by wanting the Numbers of Boys and Girls, I ſhall therefore attempt to ſupply the Defect, by a Compariſon between it and the Diviſion of the *Pleaſants*, which comes the neareſt of any, and inſtead of exceeding, it not coming up to the Number, nothing can be brought to charge it with an unjuſt Addition. Now, as the ſaid Diviſion of the *Pleaſants* gives one hundred and fourteen Boys, and one hundred and twenty four Girls, theſe added to Nine thouſand four hundred and ninety three, the Number of Souls in this Pariſh, will appear to amount to Nine thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty one.

The above Account I received from the Reverend, and truly generous and publick-ſpirited Mr. *Niel Macvicar* ſenior Miniſter of the Pariſh, who on this Occaſion did exert himſelf to prevail on the Elders and Deacons, to take accurate Accounts of the Numbers of Men, Women and Children, within their reſpective Diviſions; that they nearly did, is manifeſt, by this being the higheſt Account that ever was taken of this Pariſh by ſome hundreds of Perſons; for, on other Occaſions, many of the Epiſcopalian Communion and Seceders, would give no Accounts of their Families; but now, by the earneſt Solicitations of the ſaid Elders and Deacons, they were prevailed on to give the above ſpecified Accounts. Had the Incumbents of the other Pariſhes ſo laudably exerted themſelves, I ſhould have had almoſt an exact Account of the Number of Inhabitants in the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*. I muſt confeſs, that the Reverend Mr. *Robert Hamilton* and Mr. *Hugh Blair*, Miniſters of Lady *Yeſter*'s and the *Canongate* Churches, did ſomething more than others of their Brethren, but their Accounts being likewiſe defective, are imperfect.

The King is Patron of this Pariſh, and the Miniſters, who are two in Number, are paid by the Heritors, or landed Gentlemen, chiefly in Corn, which makes the Amount of their Stipends in Money very uncertain: However, at a Medium, they yield above one hundred Pounds *Sterling* yearly.

The Church Seſſion conſiſts of the two Miniſters, twenty ſix Elders, and twenty ſix Deacons, that is, an Elder and Deacon, as Repreſentatives for the ſeveral parochial Diſtricts.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

In deſcribing the Antiquities and Things obſervable in this Pariſh, I ſhall begin at the Village denominated the *Water of Leith*, about a Quarter of a Mile benorth the Church; and with a winding Courſe round the Wall of *Edinburgh*, deſcribe the ſeveral Parts thereof, as they occur.

The Mills of *Edinburgh* and *Dene*, ſituate at the *Water of Leith*, as aforeſaid, appear to be of conſiderable Antiquity, by divers Profits ariſing therefrom, given by King *David* I. to the Abbot and Canons of his new Foundation of *Holyroodhouſe*, above ſix hundred Years ſince, and whereby is likewiſe ſhewn the Antiquity of the Seat of *Dene*.

The marſhy Spot of Ground at the Head of the *Nordloch*, bounded by the Church-town of *St. Cuthbert's*, and the Way leading to *Edinburgh* on the Weſt, the Caſtle-rock on the South, and Loch-bank on the North, and extended Eaſtwards to the ruinous Fort called the *Wellhouſe Tower*, appears antiently to have been the King's Garden; no doubt for the Accommodation of our Princes, when they reſided in *Edinburgh* Caſtle. By this Diſcovery manifeſtly appears, that there was no Head of Water formerly where the *Nordloch* is at preſent ſituate: For the Place occupied by the Water now, muſt have been a dry Bottom, and no other

Water

Water therein than a very ſmall Stripe or Rill, ariſing from the two Wells or ſmall Springs iſſuing out of the Caſtle-rock, with ſome Springs in the Fields from the North; that the ſaid *Nordloch*, as aforeſaid, was made at the fortifying of *Edinburgh*, about the Middle of the fifteenth Century, to ſave the Expence of a Wall on that Side; which was done at the ſmall Expence of erecting a Dam a-croſs the Bottom, to keep in the Water, whereby was formed the preſent artificial Loch, where there was none before; as may be obſerved by the curious, and demonſtrated, by opening the Sluice in the ſaid Dam, at the Eaſtern End of the Loch, to let out the Water, as was done in the Year 1743, when it became dry.

Bowmak. contin. Ford. Chr.

That this little Vale was antiently a dry Bottom, is atteſted by *Walter Bowmaker*, Abbot of *Inchcolm*, in the Frith of *Forth*, and Continuer of *Fordun*'s Chronicle; who tells us, that the Queen in the Year 1398, appointed a Tournament of twelve Knights (of whom *David Stuart* the Prince her Son was Chief) to be held in a Place adjoining to the Northern Side of the Town of *Edinburgh*, where the Loch is at preſent.

From the North-weſtern Corner of the Caſtle-hill Street of *Edinburgh*, as already hinted, antiently lay a ſloping Way, which in a diagonal Poſition, ran down the Hill to the Kirktown of *St. Cuthbert's*. This Way I imagine was at firſt made, either as a Church-road, or Communication with the aforeſaid Garden; for it would by no Means have anſwered to have gone to the ſaid Garden by the preſent Road to *St. Cuthbert's*, which leads almoſt round the Caſtle.

A little to the Southward of *St. Cuthbert's*, lies the Burgh of Barony denominated *Portſburgh*, ſo denominated, from its Vicinity to the Weſt-port or Gate of *Edinburgh*. The Origin of this Weſtern Suburb of *Edinburgh*, I take to be owing to the King's Stables, which were ſituate juſt without the ſaid Port, oppoſite to the Caſtle, on the Southern Side of the Way leading to *St. Cuthbert's*. At the Weſtern End of the ſaid Stables was a Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, the *Veſtigia* whereof are ſtill to be ſeen at the Foot of the Chapel-wynd. Adjoining to this Chapel on the Weſt is a pleaſant Green, of the Length of about one hundred and fifty Yards, and Breadth of about fifty Yards. This is the remaining Part of the Royal Tilting or Tournament Ground, whereon Feats of Arms or Martial Exerciſes were performed by the brave, whoſe Exploits might be ſeen by Royal and other Spectators, from the Walls and Windows of the ſaid Caſtle. And at a ſmall Diſtance Weſtward was ſituated the *Caſtlebarns*, likewiſe for the Accommodation of the Court, when it reſided in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; the Appellation whereof is ſtill remaining in a Place of that Name.

The Superiority of *Portſburgh* was bought by the Town Council of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1648, of Sir *Adam Hepburn* of *Humby*, Knight, for the Sum of Twenty ſeven thouſand five hundred Marks *Scotiſh* Money. And *anno* 1661, the *Edinburghers* bought of *James Boiſland* the Superiority of the ſaid *King's Stables*, for the Sum of One thouſand Pounds of the ſaid Money, together with his Admiſſion to the Freedom of a Gild-brother of *Edinburgh*, in the beſt Manner, *gratis*.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVII. p. 17.

Ibid. vol. XX. p. 268. 270.

The Diſtricts of *Portſburgh* and *Potter-row* forming one Juriſdiction, is governed by a Baron (who is one of the old Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*) and two Bailiffs his Aſſiſtants, who are appointed by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*. Theſe Magiſtrates in a Court of Barony held there, try Cauſes both civil and criminal, other than in capital Caſes. The Officers belonging to *Portſburgh* are the Baron, two Bailiffs, a Treaſurer, Town-clerk, Fiſcal, two Conſtables, and two Serjeants or Town-officers.

To *Portſburgh* likewiſe belong divers Companies of Handicrafts; but they being ſubject to the Controul of the Incorporations of *Edinburgh*, are but of little Note.

A little beſouth *Portſburgh*, lie the Diviſions of the *Wrights-houſes* and *Marchiſton*: The Manſion-houſe which gives Denomination to the firſt, appears to be of conſiderable Antiquity, by the Date of the Year 1376, over the Eaſtern Window of the Weſtern Wing; but to whom it owes its Foundation, I cannot learn, no more than the Reaſon of its being ſo called; for which divers Reaſons are aſſigned by the Populace, but with little Appearance of Truth; wherefore I ſhall paſs them over in Silence.

Although the *Wrights* Manſion-houſe appears to be above three hundred and ſixty Years ſtanding; yet I take the Houſe of *Marchiſton*, by the manner of its Conſtruction, to be of a much antienter Date. But what adds chiefly to its Fame, is its once having been the Seat of the moſt celebrated *John* Lord *Napier*, Baron of *Marchiſton*, who by his admirable and moſt uſeful Diſcovery of the Logarithms, has raiſed to himſelf and Country an everlaſting Monument of Honour.

But, to return to *Briſtow*. This Place, by a Charter in the Archives of *Edinburgh*, ſeems to have been called the *Gallowgate*; no doubt from its being the Street leading to the Place of Execution; and that the Lands now called *Heriot's Crofts*, extending Eaſtwards to *St. Leonard's*, were denominated *Dalry*. The Wind-mill at the Southern End of the *Potter-row*, was erected, for raiſing Water from the South-loch or Meadow, to ſupply the Society of Brewers withal. At the South-weſt Corner of the Croſs-cauſeway, in the Way to *Newington*, was an ob-

long

long Pool, or Pond of Water, called the *Gooſe-dub*, which was levelled, and converted into a Garden about thirty Years ſince.

A little to the Southward, on the Weſtern Side of the Road leading to *Newington*, lay the Borough-loch, ſo denominated from its belonging to *Edinburgh*, and its lying in the Borough-moor. This Loch ſeems to have been of little Benefit to the *Edinburghers*, till the ſeventeenth Century; ſince I only find it called a Loch: But after the Beginning of the ſaid Century, ſome conſiderable Advances ſeem to have been made in draining it, ſeeing that, in the Year 1658, this Loch with its Marſhes were let to *John Straton*, on a Leaſe of nineteen Years, at the yearly Rent of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money. But on the 7th *September anno* 1722, the ſaid Loch was let on Leaſe to *Thomas Hope*, for the Term of fifty ſeven Years, at the yearly Rent of Eight hundred Pounds of the aforeſaid Money. *Hope*, in conſideration of the Contract, obliged himſelf to drain the ſaid Loch; and when accompliſhed, to make a Walk round the ſame, of the Breadth of twenty four Feet, to be incloſed with a Hedge and a Row of Trees on each Side, with a Walk a-croſs the ſame from North to South, of the Breadth of thirty Feet, to be fenced on each Side with a Hedge and two Rows of Lime-trees, with a narrow Canal of nine Feet wide on each Side.

Coun. Regiſt. Vol. XLIX. p. 332.

This Place being brought to Perfection, is denominated *Hope*'s Park, or the Meadow; the former, from the Leaſee or Undertaker; and the latter, from its Graſs and Verdure. In the beautiful Walks of this delightful Place, the Citizens delight themſelves in walking; the ſurrounding Walk being in Length two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy Yards, ſhews the whole Incloſure to be in Circumference one Mile and a half, and one hundred and thirty five Yards, *Engliſh* Meaſure.

Remark. The firſt or moſt antient Name of the aforeſaid Lake, is that of the *Borough-loch*, which it received, from its lying in the Borough-moor of *Edinburgh*; by which Name it was known till about the Middle of the fifteenth Century, when a Canal or Loch was made on the Northern Side of *Edinburgh*, as a Fence for the Town on that Side, it then received the Appellation of the *Nordloch*; on which Occaſion the antient Name of the Borough-loch was obliged to make way for that of the South Loch. By which Appellation it is generally denominated in the Town's Charters, Council Regiſters, and other Records belonging to the City, ever ſince.

But a Notion ſome Time ſince having prevailed amongſt the Citizens, that the South Loch lay in the *Cowgate* of this City, it was received by the Populace as an undoubted Fact; nay, ſuch Credit it obtained at laſt, that Perſons of all Ranks gave into the Belief of it as a certain Truth, which renders the Perſon obnoxious to Cenſure, that ſhall preſume to refute this idle Tale.

Be that as it will, as my Reſearches are in queſt of Truth, I ſhall ſhew but little Concern to the Opinions of thoſe, who ſpurn at Reaſon, ſtifle Conviction, and deſpiſe Facts in favour of Fables; I have therefore ſpared for no Pains to ſearch this Affair to the Bottom.

The firſt who gave Riſe to this Story, for ought I can learn, was *Slezer*, in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*, wherein he poſitively avers, that there was a Loch in the *Cowgate*; and, to prove there was, tells us, there were certain Houſes in *St. Ninian*'s Row let on Leaſe, with the Privilege of a Boat; and that the ſaid Loch was drained about one hundred Years ago. This I ſuppoſe is meant before the Publication of his Book in the Year 1693, which brings his Time of the ſaid Loch's being drained to the Year 1593. Slez. Theat. Scot.

To which I anſwer, That ſurely never any Thing was written with greater Incogitancy, and leſs Conſideration, than *Slezer*'s Relation of his imaginary South Loch; for he ought to have known, that *St. Ninian*'s Row, where the Privilege of a Boat is ſaid to have been granted, is on the Northern Side of *Edinburgh*, and Eaſtern End of the *Nordloch*; therefore it cannot be well ſuppoſed to have had an Affinity with his Loch in the *Cowgate*; but that the Boat ſaid by him to have belonged to *St. Ninian*'s Row, muſt have appertained to the *Nordloch*, otherwiſe it would have been of little Service to the Proprietor, by having it at ſo great a Diſtance from his Habitation, as the Weſtern End, or any Part of the *Cowgate*. That this, to call it no worſe, is a Miſtake of the firſt Magnitude, is evident; for had he conſulted the Town's and other Records, he would have found, that the ſaid *Cowgate* was a Street above one hundred and fifty Years before his pretended Time of the Loch's being drained; as is manifeſt by the Abbot and Canons of *Melroſe* having demiſed a certain Spot of Ground in the ſaid *Cowgate* in the Year 1438: And by divers Records in the Hands of a learned and curious Gentleman, the *Cowgate* is ſhewn to have antiently gone by ſeveral Names, *viz.* in the Year 1480, it was indifferently called the *Cowgate*, South Street of *Edinburgh*, and the *Well-gate*, from the Town's Wells being therein: And *anno* 1494, it was called the *Cowgate*, or *via communis*, which corroborates *Munſter*'s calling it the principal Street of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1549, which was forty four Years before *Slezer*'s pretended draining, as aforeſaid. Rec. in Arch. Edin. In penes M'farlane of M'farlane. Munſt. Coſmog.

Many are of opinion, that there muſt have been a Loch in the *Cowgate*, by the Ouzineſs of the Ground, and a Soil ſo boggy, that it cannot ſupport a ponderous Edi-

fice, without an artificial Foundation, either of Piles or Planks.

Answ. That in all narrow Bottoms, such as the *Cowgate* is, the Rains, by washing the Soil from off the Hills on both Sides, a mossy Substance is formed in the Bottom below, as is manifest in Places innumerable, where there never were either Loch or Water-course.

Others again declare, that there was a Loch in the *Cowgate*, is evident, by Iron-rings having been fixed in the Walls of divers Houses there, to which they used to tie their Ferry and other Boats.

Answ. This Story seems to have no other Foundation than the Tattle of the Times; for the Bait being swallowed by all, without the least Inquiry into the Truth of it, has passed for Fact: But, whenever a Person shall inquire concerning the said Rings, at the Places referred to, *viz.* at *Blackfriars* Wynd, *Bell*'s Wynd, and the *Kirkheugh*, he will be told, that such Rings had been often talked of; but the oldest Person living never saw, nor heard of any one that ever did see any of the said Rings. But if there ever had been Rings fixed in the Walls of the said Houses, 'tis more reasonable to suppose they were put there to tie Beasts to, seeing in this Street was antiently held the Market for the Sale of Cattle; which being very narrow, had not Room to fix Posts in the Street, as in the spacious *Grass-market*. Besides, it were absurd to imagine, there could be Rings in the Walls of Houses in the *Cowgate*, for tying Ferry or other Boats to, when the Distance between the Northern and Southern Rows of Houses, at the widest of the above named Places, *viz.* at the *Kirkheugh* and *Bell*'s Wynd, where the *Cowgate* is but about sixteen Feet in Breadth, and at the Foot of *Blackfriars* Wynd, but about twelve Feet wide. Now, as it may be reasonably imagined, that the Fronts of the Houses on either Side at those Places, were not built in the Water, there must have been on the Land on each Side the said Loch, a Path-way for the Convenience of Passage; to which, if we only allow the Breadth of three Feet to each, the Loch, at the widest of the aforesaid Places, will be reduced to ten Feet in Breadth, and at the narrowest of the said Places to about six Feet, whereby is demonstrated, that instead of there being Occasion for a Ferry-boat at any of the above mentioned Places, the Breadth of the Water was not the Length of a Cock-boat; so that this Loch, instead of requiring a Boat to cross it, a short Board laid a-cross at any of the said Places, would have been sufficient; nay, the said Loch might have been stept or leapt over at those Places.

And, such is the Want of Thought in some of the Assertors of this wild Notion, that they have brought a Brook or Burn from the *Nordloch* round the Western Side of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, to their darling *Southloch* in the *Cowgate*, unluckily, without considering the great Rise of the Ground from the said *Nordloch*, to the Head or Western End of the *Cowgate*; which I take to be above forty Feet of perpendicular Height. Besides, the Patrons of this Loch ought to have considered the Impossibility of a Loch's standing on a Declivity; which would have been the Case, had there been one in this Place, as is manifest by the great Descent from the Western to the Eastern End of the said *Cowgate*; the Level whereof I caused to be taken by Dr. *Macfait*; whereby it appeared to be no less than forty three Feet higher at the Western End than at the Eastern End.

But, lest it should be alledged that there was a Dam erected, to keep up the Water, like that at the Eastern End of the *Nordloch*: This will by no Means answer; for the *Nordloch* lying on a flat Bed, is easily confined; but by the great Descent aforesaid, a Dam of a stupenduous Height and Strength must have been erected to make the Water overflow the Western End of the *Cowgate*; which would have required a Collection of Water, many times the Quantity of that contained in the *Nordloch*, which would have raised the Water at the Damhead, or Eastern End, to such a Height, that would have laid the Street at the *Netherbow* many Feet under Water; and consequently have overflowed the Top of the Central Hill, at the Head of *Leith* Wynd.

Now as this Dam could neither be filled or kept full without a large Quantity of Water; the Patrons of our *Cowgate* Loch ought to have told us whence this Water came to fill it, and to supply the Loss occasioned by incessant Exhalations; but this not being to be done, have wisely concealed the same: For, after the strictest Search made in this Neighbourhood, I could no where discover that there ever was the smallest running Spring or Current of Water in the *Cowgate*, or Hills contiguous, other than what is occasioned by Rain.

Again, had there been a Loch in this Place at the first fortifying of *Edinburgh*, there would have been no Occasion for a Wall on this Side as a Fence to the City, than there was on the other Side, where the *Nordloch* answered all the Ends of a Wall. But that there was a Wall erected on the Northern Side of the *Cowgate*, is manifest, by divers Parts of it being still to be seen; as is also Part of two of its Gate-ways, one in the Western Part of the Town, denominated the *West* or *Upper bow*; in the Eastern Side of which are still remaining the Hooks whereon the Gate hung: And near the Eastern End of the Wall in *Gray*'s Close, the Arch

Arch there ſtill to be ſeen, is ſaid to have been another of the ſaid Gate-ways.

There are ſome again ſeemingly more cunning than the reſt, who artfully give out, that divers of their Acquaintance have ſeen antient Charters, which ſet forth the Boundaries of Lands and Houſes adjoining to the ſaid Loch; but alas, when thoſe Perſons are inquired for, they are either dead, gone abroad, or forgot who they were! Nor did I, in all my Reſearches, find but two Men, who pretended to have ſeen writings, mentioning the *South Loch*'s having been in the *Cowgate*, viz. *Matthew Brown*, one of the Clerks of Seſſion, and Mr. *Walter Little* of *Liberton*. The Anſwers given to my Queries by the former, were ſo evaſive and trifling, I had good Reaſon to believe they were only bare Aſſertions, by his not remembring the Perſon's Name who ſhewed him thoſe Writings, or what was become of either him or them: And the latter having no ſooner heard of my having declared againſt there having been a Loch in the *Cowgate*, than he told ſeveral Gentlemen that he has a Charter, which expreſly mentions a Houſe of his on the Northern Side, near the Weſtern End, of the *Cowgate*'s being antiently bounded by the *South Loch*. This Declaration having amazed me not a little, after I had, by the reaſons above mentioned, ſtrongly aſſerted, that there never was, nor indeed could there have been a Loch in the *Cowgate*.

For the clearing up of this Point, I applied to divers of Mr. *Little*'s Friends, to endeavour to prevail upon him to let me ſearch for the ſaid Charter in his Charter-cheſt; which they having kindly performed, I waited on Mr. *Little*, at his Lodgings in *Edinburgh*, when he readily promiſed to bring the ſaid Charter along with him when he returned to Town; but, having forgot to bring it, according to his Promiſe, I called at his Houſe at *Orchyard-head*, in the *Carſs* of *Falkirk*, when he generouſly allowed me to inſpect his ſaid Charter-cheſt, wherein, to his great Surprize, (through Defect of Memory) and my no ſmall Pleaſure, we found the Charter ſo often quoted by him, to prove that there antiently was a Loch in the *Cowgate*; but, inſtead of proving what it was brought for, there is not the leaſt Mention therein, of there having been either a Loch, Pond, or other Water in the ſaid *Cowgate:* For it only ſets forth, that the ſaid Houſe was bounded on the South by the *Cowgate*; which effectually refutes the Relation of there having formerly been a Loch in that Street, as aſſerted by Mr. *Little*, through a great Defect of Memory.

And, for the better Juſtification of myſelf in this Affair, and that nothing may be wanting to demonſtrate that there never was, nor indeed could there have been a Loch in the *Cowgate*. It will therefore not be amiſs to declare, that before it was averred that there antiently was a Loch in the *Cowgate*, he ought to have conſulted the Draw-well, (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) at the lower End of the *Candlemaker-row*, and Weſtern End or flat Part of the ſaid *Cowgate*, and Neighbourhood of Mr. *Little*'s Houſe aforeſaid; wherein it may be obſerved, that the Water in the ſaid Well, and the Rock thereby, is ſeveral Feet lower than the Surface of the Street; whereas, had there been a Loch in that Place, the Surface thereof could have been no higher than the Water in the Well, for the Water wherewith it is fed, unconfined, would only have ariſen to a certain Height: Beſides, there could hardly have been a Loch in a Place where Rocks riſe to ſo great a Height; which ought to have been carefully conſidered, before it was aſſerted that there really was a Loch in the ſaid *Cowgate*.

To what has been ſaid, I ſhall (to prevent the Citizens in Time coming from being impoſed upon, by the wild notions of a Loch's having been in the *Cowgate*) ſubjoin a few Things concerning the *South Loch*.

In the Year 1582, a great Scarcity of Water happening in the Town's Wells, the Town Council ſtrictly injoined all Brewers not to draw any Water out of the ſaid Wells, but to fetch what they had occaſion for from the *South Loch*. Now, as all or moſt of the Town's Draw-wells were then, and now are in the *Cow-gate*, it is evident, that the *South Loch* was not in the *Cowgate*. Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 46.

And in the following Year 1583, one *Ramſay* made a Propoſal to the Town Council, to bring Water from the *South Loch* into the *Cowgate*, to ſupply it with Water. Coun. Regiſt. vol. VII. f. 14.

N. B. *Theſe Tranſactions happened many Years before the draining of* Slezer's *imaginary Loch in the* Cowgate.

The Common Council, in the Year 1598, reſolved, that it would be of great Uſe to the Citizens to have the Water of the *South Loch* brought into divers parts of *Edinburgh*, *viz.* to the Head of *Liberton*'s Wynd, the Market-croſs, Salt Trone, and *Blackfriars* Wynd Head. Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 200.

And as a further Proof that the *Borough Loch* was the *South Loch*, is evident by the following Words, in an Act of the Town Council, *anno* 1631, *viz.* "Agries and "ordains the Gras of the Muir, called the "*Society Muir*, at the South Side of the "Loch, with the Gras of the *South Loch*, "as the ſame is incloſed in with Water, and "ſua to be keiped, with the Paſturage and "Gras of the Eaſter and Weſter Muir, and "Lonings thereof; reſerving the Quarrel "and wynning of Stones, caſting Devattis "and Fewall to the Counſall of this Burgh "and Nighboures by their Lycence." Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 217.

As I doubt not it will be thought, that I have been too prolix on a Subject of ſo little Conſequence; yet, as the Citizens make

make, as it were, a common Cauſe of it, and ſeem reſolved to defend it at the Expence of Truth, as if the Welfare of the City thereon depended; I have therefore ſpared no Pains to undeceive them in this Affair, to prevent their expoſing themſelves hereafter, in Defence of this trifling Nonentity.

Near the Southweſtern Corner of the aforeſaid Nunnery, ſtood the Church of *St. John the Baptiſt*, in the *Borough Moor*; but when, by whom, or for what Uſe founded, I cannot learn; tho' probably it may have been a Chapel of Eaſe to the Church of *St. Cuthbert*.

A little beſouth the Meadow, and Weſtern Side of *Newington*, ſtood a Monaſtery of Nuns, called *Sancta Catharina de Sienſis*, from a Convent and City of thoſe Names in *Italy*, of the Order of *St. Dominick*; but by whom, or when founded, I cannot learn. However, by the Account ſent in of its Revenues in the Year 1562, they appear to have amounted in Money, to the Sum of Two hundred and nineteen Pounds, ſix Shillings and eight Pence, eight Bolls of Wheat, ſix Bolls of Bear, and one Barrel of Salmon.

A little Diſtance toward the Southweſt, is the Seat of *Grange*. Now as all religious Foundations had their reſpective Granges, Barns, or Out-houſes, for the Convenience of Agriculture, I take this to have been that belonging to the Nunnery of the *Siens*.

Some Way to the weſtward of the *Grange*, in the *Borough Moor*, and Neighbourhood of *Canaan*, are to be ſeen the *Veſtigia* of a large Chapel dedicated to *St. Roque*. This Chapel, with its large Cemitery, has been of great Uſe to the *Edinburghers* in the Time of Peſtilence. The Town Council, in the Year 1532, granted to Sir *John Young*, the Chaplain, four Acres of Ground in the *Borough-Moor*, to pray for the Souls of thoſe interred in the ſaid Chapel, and to keep the Windows and Roof in Repair.

But to return, oppoſite the late Monaſtery of the *Siens*, on the Eaſtern Side of *Newington*, on a gentle Eminence, denominated *Mons ſacer*, that is, the *Holy Mount*, now corruptly *Mount-hooly*, was ſituate a Chapel, which, from the Poſition of the Bodies buried croſs-legged ways, with their Swords by their Sides, which were found lately in digging there, I take to have belonged to the Knights Templers.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII. f. 38. an. 1586.

The old wooden Gallows, incloſed with a Wall, ſituated in that Part of the Common Moor, juſt let in Few: It was by the Common Council ordered to be taken down, and a new one to be erected nearer the Town, with ſtonern Pillars. This Gallows I take to have ſtood on the Weſtern Side of the *Dalkeith* Road, where it is left by the Way to *Muſſleburgh*.

Id. ibid.

The wooden Gallows aforeſaid being taken down, the preſent Gallows, with four ſtonern Pillars, incloſed within a ſtonern Wall, at the Northeaſtern Corner of Gibbet-lane, in the Way from *Edinburgh* to *Dalkeith*, was erected at the Expence of Two hundred Marks *Scottiſh* Money.

The Field on the Northern and Weſtern Sides of this Gallows, denominated the *Gallow-Green*, was appointed by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, for the Students of the College to divert themſelves in.

At the Corner of *St. Leonard*'s Lane, on the Eaſtern Side of the Road to *Dalkeith*, are certain Houſes, denominated *St. Herman*'s, but how they came ſo to be called, I cannot learn, tho' probably from a Chapel there. At the Head of the ſaid *St. Leonard*'s Lane, is the Baſe of a Croſs, with a Cavity in the upper Part wherein the Shaft was fixed. This Croſs is ſaid to have been erected in Commemoration of one *Umfraville*, a Perſon of Diſtinction, ſaid to have been killed on the Spot where the ſaid Croſs ſtood.

At the lower End of the ſaid Lane, on an Eminence, ſtood the Chapel and Hoſpital of *St. Leonard*, which, with its Appurtenances, was granted by King *James* VI. to *John Wardlaw*. But this Hoſpital and Chaplainry being ſome time after reſigned to the King by the ſaid *Wardlaw*, *James*, by his Charter of 31ſt *December*, *anno* 1591, granted the ſame in favour of the Magiſtrates, Council, and Community of the *Canongate*, with their Appurtenances, for the Uſe and Maintenance of aged poor Men, lame Perſons and Orphans to be placed in the Hoſpital to be erected within the Burgh of the *Canongate*; which was accordingly built in the Year 1617, by the Appellation of *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, as above related. But alas! all the Lands and other Endowments belonging to the ſaid Hoſpitals and Chaplainry are embezzled and loſt. Here is ſtill to be ſeen the Font and Holy-water Stone: And the Site of the Chapel is converted into a Cemitery for Self-murderers.

About ſixty Yards from the South-eaſtern Angle of the Wall of *Edinburgh*, on the Weſtern Side of the Street, denominated the *Pleaſants*, was ſituated a Priory of Nuns, called *Sancta Maria de Placentia*; ſo named from a City and Convent of thoſe Appellations in *Italy*; and from which, the Street wherein it ſtood, is corruptly called the *Pleaſants* but at what Time, or by whom the ſaid Monaſtery was founded, I cannot learn, no more than I can the Amount of its Revenues.

Being come as it were, to the Extremity of *St. Cuthbert*'s Pariſh, it is interſected on the Weſt by *Edinburgh*, and on the Eaſt by the Head of the *Canongate*, though formerly both were in the ſaid Pariſh, as I have already partly made appear, and ſhall hereafter farther demonſtrate. Proceeding from the Southeaſtern Angle of the Wall, of *Edinburgh*, through Part of the *Pleaſants*, *St. Mary* and *Leith* Wynds, at the Diſtance of

of about five hundred and fifty Yards, we rejoin the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert's*, at the Southern End of *St. Ninian's Row*, ſo denominated from a Chapel of *St. Ninian's*, the *Veſtigia* whereof are ſtill to be ſeen at the SoutheaſternCorner of the *Long-gate*, oppoſite the *Caldton*, the upper Part whereof is converted into a Dwelling-houſe; and in the lower, the antient Arch is ſtill to be ſeen; whence, the ſaid Pariſh running Weſtward along the Northern Side of the *Nordloch*, joins its Church at the Weſtern End of the ſaid Loch.

About a Quarter of a Mile to the Northward, lies the Village of *Broughton*: This Appellation implying *Caſtletown*, it probably owes its Origin to a Caſtle: Be that as it will, it is a Burgh of Regality belonging to *Heriot's* Hoſpital, the Property whereof, together with the Manſion-houſe, and eighty ſix Acres and an half of Land, with the Lands of *Middleton*, and thoſe of the three Riggs, with their Appurtenances, were purchaſed of *Thomas Fleyming*, by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1626, for the Uſe of that Foundation, for the Sum of Thirty three thouſand, ſix hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 7.

Remark. Since this Acqueſt by the *Edinburghers*, they have purchaſed divers of the principal Eſtates in the Neighbourhood of the City for the Uſe of their Hoſpitals. This I take to be a very impolitick Step; for by taking thoſe Eſtates out of living Hands, and veſting them in Mort-main, the Number of the neighbouring landed Gentlemen is reduced, and the Trade of the Town much obſtructed. Beſides, it often happens, that Eſtates in the Vicinity of great Towns, are ſpent and ſold twice or thrice within the Space of a Century, which adds to the Wealth of the Inhabitants. Now, as a Number of landed Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood of any Place contributes much to its Intereſt, I think it would be good Policy in Governors of the reſpective Hoſpitals in *Edinburgh*, to diſpoſe of the Eſtates belonging to the ſaid Hoſpitals near the Town, and to purchaſe others at a remoter Diſtance.

The Borough or Common-Moor of *Edinburgh* being in the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert's*, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of its Dimenſions and Boundaries, which were taken by an actual Survey made, by reaſon of a Treſpaſs committed in the ſaid Moor, by *David Preſton* of *Craigmiller*; for which a Proceſs being commenced againſt him, the Contents of the ſaid Moor, of the following Tenor were inſerted therein.

Regiſt. Evid. in Arch. Edin.

"The Common or Borough Moor begins at the Southweſtern Corner (near the "Baſe of a Croſs) of *St. Leonard's Loning* "in the *Pleaſants*; running thence along "the Side of the Dyke, on the Eaſtern Side "of the High-way, with a Southeaſtern "Courſe, paſſeth the Gate of *Prieſtfield*-"houſe, to the Way that leads to *Prieſt*-"*field*, *Pepper-mill*, and *Niddry*; and from "the Southweſtern Side of the ſaid Way, "with a Southern and Southweſtern Courſe, "runs along the Dyke or Wall that incloſeth the Lands of *Cameron*; and turning "the Southweſtern Angle of the ſaid Wall "or Dyke, in a Southern and Southeaſtern "Direction, runs along the ſame Wall to the "End of the green Ground of the ſaid Com-"mon Moor, and to the Road that leads "from *Edinburgh* to the Bridge between the "Lone Dykes of the ſaid Lands of *Cameron*, "and extending along the Weſtern Lone "Dyke, by the Edge of the ſaid Borough-"Moor, runs along the ſaid Dyke to the "*Pow-burn*; and ſtretching along the ſaid "Burn to the Loning which paſſeth the "Grounds of *Newlands*, belonging to the "Laird of *Braid*, runs Weſtward along a "Dyke to the Southern Corner of the ſame "Dyke, ſituated at the Eaſtern Boundary "of the Lands of *Tipperling*; whence it "runneth Northward to and along a Dyke "to the Road that leads to *Marchiſton* and "the *Craighouſe*, and by the ſaid Road Eaſt-"ward, to the Weſtern Dyke of the *Dove-*"*Croſs*, and by the Southern End of the "ſame, to the Northweſtern Corner there-"of; and along the ſaid Wall Northward, "to the Northweſtern Corner of the ſame, "on the Southern Side of the High Way "leading from *Edinburgh* by the Gate of "*Marchiſton*; and from the Northern Side "of the ſaid High Way, againſt the Corner "of the ſaid Dyke, by the Garden-Wall, "newly erected by the Laird of *Marchiſton*, "on that Part of the ſaid Common Moor, "lately granted him by the Town Council; "and running along the ſaid Garden-wall "to the Northeaſtern Corner thereof, goes "on towards the North and Northeaſt, by "the old Dykes which incloſeth the arable "Lands of the ſaid *Marchiſton* to the Coit-"houſe, belonging to the Laird of *Wryte's* "Houſe."

Remark. By this Account the Borough-Moor appears to have been as ſpacious as it is a rich Spot of Ground; but at what Time, or by what King or Kings it was granted to the *Edinburghers*, does not appear by any of the Town's Charters; for the oldeſt extant, is that of *Robert* I. dated at *Cardroſs* the 28th *May*, in the laſt Year of his Reign, *anno* 1329. But as *Edinburgh* appears to have been a Burgh Royal about the Beginning of the twelfth Century, it muſt have been granted by *David* I. who undoubtedly erected the Town into a Burgh Royal. However, the Citizens ſeem to have been very eager to get rid of it, by obtaining from *James* IV. a Charter of the 6th *October*, in the Year 1508, to impower them to let the ſaid Moor in feu. But, to the good Luck of the preſent Citizens, the Sterility

of the Borough Loch and neighbouring Marsh prevented their being disposed of; for all being then let for trifling Sums, these probably would have been feued at five or six Pounds *Scotish* Money *per annum*, whereas, by their being drained with little or no Expence to the City, they are now said to be let for the Sum of One thousand eight hundred Pounds, *Scotish* Money yearly; and probably when the Lease expires may be let for more; which shews, that had this Moor been under good Management at first, it would have produced a noble Revenue to the Town at present.

Drum. Hist. Ja. IV. p. 74. The *Borough-moor* in the Year 1513 appears to have abounded with large Oak-trees, and in which King *James* IV. reviewed his Army, before he marched to the fatal Battle of *Flodun-field*, wherein he lost his Life, with the Defeat of his Army.

Invent. Rec. Town Clerk. off. p. 21. The Teinds or Tithes of this Moor having belonged to the Abbot and Canons of *Holy-roodhouse*, the Town Council took a Lease of the same, for the Term of nineteen Years, at the yearly Rent of Ten Marks *Scotish* Money.

Having in this Parish given Accounts of the Borough-moor and Loch, and other Things relating to *Edinburgh*, I think this is a Place equally proper to give an Account of the Marches or Boundaries of the Jurisdiction belonging to the City; which, for the Information of the Reader, I shall subjoin as follows.

It being an antient Custom in *Scotland*, for the several Boroughs of the Kingdom, to survey the Boundaries of their respective Jurisdictions, which is called *Riding the Marches*. This Custom is still performed yearly by many of the said Boroughs. But the *Edinburghers* seem to have been very backward in this Affair; for, about the Space of two hundred Years, there appears to have been only two Orders issued by the Town Council for that Purpose, and only one of the said Ridings recorded in their Registers; and that without giving an Account how, or in what Manner the said Riding was performed.

However, by what I have been able to learn from some Citizens who marched in the Cavalcade of the Year 1717, which was the last Time of riding the said Marches, it appears to have been a very pompous Shew: For the Magistrates and Common Council, attended by the principal Citizens and chief Officers belonging to the Town; together with the Bailiffs, and chief Officers of the Town of *Leith*, and Districts of the *Canongate*, *Portsburgh*, and *Potterrow*; the Officers of the City Train'd-bands, and proper Bands of Musick, all sumptuously apparelled, and mounted on stately Horses, well accoutred, formed a long and pompous Cavalcade.

The Riding the Marches, recorded in the Council Register, was performed on the 15th of *May*, in the Year 1701, wherein the Boundaries of the Town's Jurisdiction are set forth as follows:

Coun. Regist. vol. XXXVI. p. 804. About nine of the Clock in the Morning, the Cavalcade marched out at the *Bristow* Port, and proceeded to the *Windmill*; thence to *Gairnshall* and the *Stens*; and turning Westward to *Brownsfield* House, proceeded to *Marchiston*. The Reason of their taking this uncommon Way, was to view certain Encroachments made on their Property; whereas the common Way was, after having marched out at *Bristow* Port, turned Westward along the Town-wall to *Portsburgh*, and thence to *Marchiston*; and passing through the Lane on the Southern Side of the House, wynded Southwards through *Tipperling* Lone; whence returning to the *Borough-moor-head* Lane, marched through it to the Village of *Egypt*, and thence Eastward to the Cemitery-wall of *St. Roque's* Chapel; and proceeding to the *Grange* House, marched through *Cant's* Lane to *Cameron*, and thence to *Priestfield*; whence passing on the Eastern Side of the Gallows, continued their March to *Bedford-hall* and the *Crackling-house*; and proceeding through the *Pleasants* and *St. Mary's* Wynd, to the Head of the *Canongate*, wynded Eastward down the Street to the *Water-gate*; and marching through the same, proceeded to the *Abbey-hill*; and wynding upwards to the upper *Quarry-holes*, and the Strype or Rill which crosseth the Way from *Edinburgh* to *Leith*, proceed to the *Hawkhill*; and from thence to the *Black Craigs*, *Tillieside*, *Brae-Leith*, and its Citadel, *Newhaven* and *Wardy-brae*, and the Burn or Brook beyond it, where the March is a Dyke. And returning to *Newhaven*, go on to *Bonington* Mills, the Haugh be-east the *Powder-mill*, *Canon-mills*, *Stockbridge*; and crossing the Water, proceed to *Dean*, and back by the *Water of Leith*; thence to *Drumsheugh* and *St. Cuthbert's* Church-town; thence wynding Eastward along the Northern Side of the *Nordloch*, to its Eastern Extremity, and returning back to the said *St. Cuthbert's*, march back to *Edinburgh*, which they entered through the West Port.

In the *Portsburgh* Division of this Parish, in the Street denominated *Bristow*, is a very large Meeting-house belonging to the Seceders; as is also in the same Street the Merchant Maiden Hospital: And in *Heriot's* Croft, is that magnificent Edifice, called *Watson's* Hospital.

Monumental Inscriptions.

Robertus Pontanus.

Ille ego Robertus Pontanus, in hoc prope sacro
Christi qui fueram pastor gregis, auspice Christo,
Æternæ hic recubans expecto resurgere vitæ.
Obiit

Obiit octavo die menſis Maii, anno D. 1608, ætatis 81.

EPITAPH.

A Paſtour of Chriſt's Flock ſometime was I,
Within the Church that ſtandeth juſt hard by,
Sir *Robert Pont* my Name, who here now ly,
And in Chriſt's Power, I hope that this my Duſt,
Shall riſe to Life eternal with the Juſt.
Twice forty Years and one when he had ſeen,
During which Space he on the Earth had been,
Of the third Month, upon the twice fourth Day,
To Death he did reſign his Corpſe of Clay.
When Sixteen hundred Years and ſeven were paſt and gone,
He now interred is beſide this little Stone.

DAVID RENNY.

To the laſting Memory of *David Renny*, Portioner, Brewer, and ſometime Bailie of *Portſburgh*, who departed this Life 25th *April* 1705, in the 54th Year of his Age, who left behind him twelve Children, brought forth to him by *Jane Ferguſon* his Spouſe, who erects and dedicates this Monument for the Uſe of themſelves and their Poſterity. 1 *Cor.* xv. *v.* 55. 57.

By him whoſe Conqueſts thro' the World are known,
I to my firſt Original am thrown;
My Earth lies here, my better Part's above,
And lives, ſo I, not Death, the Conqu'ror prove:
Yet leſt the ſtingleſs King of Terrors boaſt,
Of what he's won, and what he thinks I loſt;
He that's Almighty, and for ever true,
Engag'd this Duſt ſhould riſe and conquer too.
What I poſſeſs ſecures me what's to come,
My Clay ſhall be refin'd, then ſent for home.

ROBERT LITHGOW.

Here lies *Robert Lithgow*, Portioner of *Croſs-gates*, who departed this Life upon the 18th of *January*, 1710, in the 56 Year of his Age.

You'll ſay alas he's dead! He cannot die,
He's only chang'd to Immortality.
Weep not for him who has no Cauſe of Tears,
Huſh then your Sighs, and calm your needleſs Fears.
Run ſuch a Race, as you again may meet,
You'll find your Converſation far more ſweet,
When purg'd from Droſs, you ſhall unmix'd poſſeſs
The pureſt Eſſence of eternal Bliſs.

Vincenti dabitur. Omnes una manet nox. Calcanda
Semel via lethi. Mors ſola fatetur quantula, &c.

HENRICUS NISBET.

Henricus Niſbet, a Dean junior, famam pluris quam opes, virtutem pluris quam famam habens; terrena deſpiciens, cœleſtia ſpirans, lethi memor; Ἀνάστασιν expectans; vivus ipſe videnſque hoc ſibi ſuiſque Monumentum ſepulchrale conſtruxit. *Anno Dom.* MDCXCII.

Æqua lege, vocant Regem cum paupere Fata;
Cuncti fluunt, virtus unica fixa manet.
Huic ergo dones vitam, ſuper aſtra vehendus,
Mortis et addiſcas jura ſevera pati.

Engliſhed thus.

Henry Niſbet of *Dean*, preferring Fame to Riches, and Virtue to Fame, deſpiſing earthly Things, and aſpiring after heavenly Injoyments, being mindful of Death, and waiting for the Reſurrection; in his own Life, and at his own Sight, cauſed build this ſepulchral Monument for him and his, in the Year of our Lord 1692.

Death equally does call the rich and Poor,
All things are fleeting, Virtue does endure.
Then ſtudy Virtue as you would incline
Maugre ſharp Death, in Heav'ns high to Shrine.

JOHN FINDLAY.

Mors patet, hora latet.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi.

Here lyes *John Findlay*, Merchant, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, who departed this Life upon the 8th Day of *November* 1699, his Age 26 Years.

O Death! O Grave! why ſo ſevere?
Ev'n Youth muſt ſee thy Look auſtere;
This young Man did by living die,
By Death he lives eternallie.

HADDOW's-HOLD Church.

Edinburgh having been ſtill in want of Churches, the Common Council in the Year 1699, judged it neceſſary to convert a Meeting-houſe in the *Land-Market* into a Pariſh-Church; but this Reſolution being petitioned againſt by the Miniſters and Elders of neighbouring Pariſhes, as already hinted, the ſaid Council, in lieu thereof, ordered the Northweſtern Part of *St. Giles*'s Church to be fitted up for the Uſe of the new intended

tended Pariſh; which being accordingly performed; it received the Name of *Haddow's-Hold* Church, from a Part thereof (as 'tis ſaid) having been a Priſon, wherein one *Haddow*, a Perſon of Diſtinction, had for a long time been kept in Dureſs. Be that as it will, the Diſtrict thereunto belonging is denominated the *New North Church* Pariſh; the Contents thereof are as follows, *viz.*

All the *Lucken-booth* Row, and from the Council-houſe Weſtward, *Beth*'s Wynd, the Back of it, with *Forreſter*'s Wynd, excluſive of *Henderſon*'s and *Wright*'s Lands, the Southern Row of the *Land-Market*, to Provoſt *Muir's* Cloſe incluſive, with all the Wynds and Cloſes therein, including the little Cloſe near the Weſtern Foot of *Liberton*'s Wynd; the Cloſes betwixt *Liberton*'s and *Forreſter*'s Wynd, and the Weſtern Part of the *Streight-Bow* Street, benorth the *Overbow* Gate, and the Southern Side of the Street called the *Caſtle-hill*.

Having juſt mentioned the *Luckenbooths*, as the Etymology of that Appellation is known but to few, it will not be amiſs to acquaint the Reader, that the *Scotiſh* Commerce antiently extended no farther than *France* and the Low Countries; from the former we had Wine, and from the latter woolen Cloth, by the *Flemings* called *Laken*; the Sellers whereof occupying the Booth-row, that Name was forced to give way to that of the *Lakenbooths*; which being ſtill kept by the Dealers in that Commodity, the Appellation will no doubt continue during the ſtanding of theſe rotten, noiſome, and offenſive Buildings.

Examin. Roll. This Pariſh being divided into ſix Diviſions, the firſt whereof contains eighty three Families, and three hundred and thirty three examinable Perſons; the ſecond, one hundred and four Families, and three hundred and ſeventy two Perſons; the third, ſeventy two Families, and two hundred and fifty ſeven Perſons; the fourth, ſixty ſix Families, and two hundred and fifty eight Perſons; the fifth, ninety one Families, and three hundred and thirty ſix Perſons; and in the ſixth Diviſion, ſixty three Families, and two hundred and twenty two Perſons: Total of Families, four hundred and ninety five, and examinable Perſons, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy Eight.

The Seats in *Haddows-Hold* Church, *anno* 1746, amounted to one hundred and thirty five, which were let for the annual Sum of One thouſand two hundred and thirty ſix Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

The middle Row of Buildings, called the *Luckenbooths*, is ſaid to have been antiently the Reſidentiaries Houſes belonging to the Collegiate Church of *St. Giles*. That this is a Miſtake, I think, is manifeſt; for in the Year 1511, the Town Council, towards inlarging the ſaid Church, bought of *Alexander Mauchanes*, four Lands or Tenements, in the *Booth-row*, now the *Luckenbooths*, which manifeſtly ſhews that it did not then belong to the Church; for by its Name, it ſeems then to have been inhabited by Merchants. Now, as this Church was made Collegiate in the Year 1466, if the ſaid Booth-row was occupied by the ſaid Reſidentiaries in the Year 1511, I preſume it muſt have been as Inmates; and if ever the ſaid Houſes were purchaſed by the Church, it muſt have been ſince that Period.

And as to what is ſaid of the preſent Tolbooth's having been the Provoſt of the ſaid Churches Manſion-houſe, this is likewiſe a Miſtake; for the ſaid Provoſt's Houſe appears to have been ſeated on the Southern Side of *St. Giles*'s Church-yard, at preſent the Parliament Cloſe; wherefore I am of opinion, that if ever the ſaid Tolbooth was occupied by any Perſon belonging to this Church, it muſt have been by the Curate, who was to have a Houſe allowed him by the ſaid Provoſt, near to the ſaid Church. This middle Row of Buildings is a very great Nuſance to the Town, by darkening and ſpoiling the Proſpect of its Noble and ſpacious High-Street, which, for Space and Magnificence of Houſes, is probably not to be excelled.

At the Eaſtern End of the Paſſage between the ſaid *Luckenbooths* and *St. Giles*'s Church, denominated the *Kreims* (which were by the Town Council, in the Year 1555, firſt allowed to be ſet up againſt the ſaid Church) were certain Steps, called *our Lady's Steps*, ſo denominated from a Statue of the Virgin *Mary*, in a Niche, at the Northeaſtern Corner of the ſaid Church.

The High Council-houſe, at firſt called the *New Tolbooth*, ſituated at the Southweſtern Corner of *St. Giles*'s Church, was erected in the Year 1564, for the Uſe of the Court of Seſſion, and other Judicatories; but thoſe Courts being ſince removed to the Parliament Houſe, the Apartments therein are at preſent imployed for the Juſticiary and Town Council Courts to ſit in, with an Armoury and Wardrobe; the third I ſhall ſpeak of elſewhere; and the laſt is a Repoſitory wherein are kept the ſumptuous Robes antiently worn by the City-repreſentatives in Parliament, together with the rich Trappings and Accoutrements for their Horſes, which were uſed in the pompous Cavalcade at the Opening of the *Scotiſh* Parliament.

Here are alſo depoſited the Robes belonging to the City-Magiſtrates and certain Members of the Common Council which conſiſt of twenty three Gowns, *viz.* a Scarlet-cloth Gown faced with Ermine for the Lord Provoſt, twelve for the new and old Magi-

Magiſtrates, *viz.* the four Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, and Treaſurer, the four old Bailiffs, old Dean of Gild, and old Treaſurer, of Scarlet Cloth faced with Crimſon Velvet; and eleven Gowns of black ſilken Damaſk for the Merchants and Trades Counſellors, or Common Council Men; thoſe of the former are adorned with Golden Loops and Taſſels, and the latter with the like in Silver. Here are likewiſe two Gowns of Black Callimanco, for the Sword and Mace-bearers.

The preſent Tolbooth, ſituated at the Weſtern End of the *Luckenbooth* Row, is the Common Priſon for Debtors and Criminals. And the old Tolbooth in the Bank Cloſe in the *Land-Market* which was rebuilt in the Year 1562, is ſtill ſtanding on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid Cloſe, with the Windows ſtrongly ſtanchelled; the ſmall Dimenſions thereof occaſioned its being laid aſide. At the upper or Northern End of the *Weſt-bow* Street, ſtands the publick Weigh-houſe; the Ground whereon it ſtands was granted to the *Edinburghers* by King *David* II. in the 23d Year of his Reign, *anno* 1352.

On the Southern Side of the *Land-Market* Street, corruptly called the *Lawn-Market*, on *Wedneſdays* is held a Market for Linnen and woolen Cloth; all Perſons uſing the ſame not having Shops in the Street, pay weekly for their ſtanding, Two Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money; and every Shop-keeper having more than one Stand to pay for the ſame.

Here are no ſepulchral Monuments or Inſcriptions.

Lady YESTER's Church.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 157.

This Church, which is ſituated on the Weſtern Side of the High-ſchool Wynd, owes its Origin to the Piety of Dame *Margaret Ker*, Lady *Yeſter*, who in the Year 1647, gave to the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, the Sum of Ten thouſand Marks, to build a Church withal, with Five thouſand Marks to be laid out towards the Maintenance of a Miniſter to officiate therein: And in caſe the ſaid Sum proved inſufficient to erect the intended Church, ſhe impowered the Common Council to lay out the Five thouſand Marks, given for the Uſe of the Parſon, or ſo much of it as were ſufficient, to finiſh the ſaid Church; which being accordingly diſburſed in the Conſtruction thereof, the ſaid pious and generous Lady, in lieu of the ſame, gave to the ſaid Council the Sum of One thouſand Marks yearly out of her Jointure of Eight thouſand Marks, till the ſaid Sum of Twelve thouſand Marks ſhould be made good.

This Church being finiſhed ſometime after, the Town Council, on the 24th of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1655, appointed a Diſtrict for its Pariſh, which begins at the Northweſtern Corner of the College Wynd, including both Sides of the ſaid Wynd, with the College; and running Eaſtward along the *Cowgate* Street to the *Cowgate* Port, contains the Southern Row thereof, with all the Cloſes, *&c.* therein to the Town-wall; and turning Weſtward from the ſaid *Cowgate* Port, runs to the Foot of *Peebles* Wynd, and comprehends the Northern Part of the ſaid *Cowgate* Street, with *Gray*'s Cloſe, and all the other Cloſes on that Side, not Thoroughfares.

This Pariſh being divided into ſix Diviſions, the firſt thereof contains one hundred Families, Males, one hundred and ſeventy eight, and Females, two hundred and fifty five; the ſecond, Families, ninety two, Males, one hundred and thirty two, Females, one hundred and eighty four; the third, ninety one Families, Males, one hundred and thirty ſix, Females, two hundred and ſeven; the fourth, Families, one hundred and twenty, Males, one hundred and ſeventy five, Females, two hundred and fifty ſix; the fifth, ninety Families, Males, one hundred and forty ſix, Females, two hundred and fifty eight; and the ſixth Diviſion, Families, eighty one, Males, ninety three, and Females, one hundred and ſixty four: Total of Families, five hundred and ſeventy four, Males, eight hundred and ſixty, Females, one thouſand three hundred and twenty four. Number of Perſons in the Pariſh, two thouſand one hundred and eighty one. Min. Examin. Roll.

The Seats in Lady *Yeſter's* Church, in the Year 1746, being one hundred and fifty four in Number, were ſet at ſeven hundred and fifty five Pounds yearly, *Scotiſh* Money.

Antiquities and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

Near the upper End of the High-ſchool Wynd, where the Infirmary is at preſent ſituated, ſtood the Monaſtery of the *Dominicans* or *Blackfriars*, which was founded by King *Alexander* II. in the Year 1230, on a Spot of Ground, which in the Charter of Foundation, is denominated *Manſio Regis*, from its having antiently been the Site of a Royal Palace. *Alexander* gave to his new Priory, the Lane, at preſent called the *Blackfriars* Wynd, with the Venal which croſſed the ſame, to build Houſes therein, towards the Support of the Monks, who having received divers other Benefactions from our Kings and others, were enabled to live in a handſome Manner.

This Houſe was remarkable for a provincial Synod held in the Church thereof, in the Year 1512, by Cardinal *Bagimont*, the Pope's Nuncio; to which he ſummoned all beneficed Perſons in *Scotland* to appear, who were to bring along with them the yearly Amount of their reſpective Be- Leſ. de orig. Scot. lib. 8. p. 341.

nefices upon Oath, of which he made a ſtanding Rental, called *Bagimont's* Roll, which became a Standard for taxing the *Scotiſh* Eccleſiaſticks at the Court of *Rome*, when they applied to the Pope for Church Preferments. This Convent, which was deſtroyed by Fire in the Year 1285, was ſcarce rebuilt at the general Diſſolution of Monaſteries at the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*. The Monks of this Place are thought to have had a Chronicle of *Scotland*, frequently cited; but was diſcovered to have been only a Copy of *Fordun*, continued by *Bowmaker*.

Regiſt. writ. in Arch. Edin.

Queen *Mary*, by her Letters Patent of the 16th of *March*, *anno* 1562, having granted to the *Edinburghers* this Monaſtery, with its Appurtenances, on the Site whereof to erect an Hoſpital for their aged Poor; but it ſeems this not being judged ſo advantageous to the Citizens, they obtained of King *James* VI. on the third of *January*, in the Year 1566, a Grant, whereby they were not only indemnified for not building in this Place, but impowered to erect an Hoſpital at the Trinity College in *Leith* Wynd, with a Licence to diſpoſe of the *Blackfriars* and its Appurtenances in Feu, and the Profits ariſing thereby, to be appropriated to the Maintenance of the Hoſpital at the ſaid Trinity College.

Purſuant to the above Grant, the Gardens of the Monaſtery were let in Feu to *Robert Glen*, for a Premium of Sixty Marks, and eleven Marks of yearly Rent; whereby it appears, that the ſaid Gardens extended along the Town-wall from the *Kirk of Field Gardens*, to the Eaſtern Part of the ſaid Wall by the *Cowgate* Port; and the Place at preſent denominated the High-ſchool Yard, was the Cemitery belonging to the Convent.

The Revenues belonging to this Houſe, appear to have been very conſiderable; for their Rental contains no leſs than two hundred and thirty four Articles of their Rents; Charters and other Deeds belonging to their Eſtates, three hundred and ninety; and the Anniverſary *Obits*, *&c.* made in Return for the ſaid Lands and Benefactions, amounted to ninety ſeven.

At the Southweſtern Corner of this Pariſh, is ſituated the College or Univerſity of *Edinburgh*, founded by the Citizens in the Year 1581; it conſiſts of an upper and two lower Courts, incloſed by a high Wall, which I ſhall deſcribe elſewhere.

A little to the Eaſtward of the College, and oppoſite the Church, ſtands that magnificent Edifice the Infirmary or Hoſpital for lame or maimed People, which was erected by the Contributions of well-diſpoſed Perſons, both at home and abroad, and finiſhed in the Year 1745.

To the Northeaſt of this Hoſpital, at a ſmall Diſtance, is ſeated the chief Grammar School in the City, denominated the High School, which was erected in the Year 1578, as I ſhall, in its proper Place, more fully make appear.

At the Southeaſtern Corner of the High-ſchool-yard, ſtands the Surgeons Hall, a beautiful Building, wherein is a Collection of natural Rarities, and a Bagnio.

On the Eaſtern Side of the *Blackfriars* Wynd, ſtood the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's* City Manſion; the Remains whereof are ſtill to be ſeen in the ſaid Wynd and *Cowgate*, as already hinted.

In *Gray's* Cloſe is the Mint of *Scotland*, which was erected in the Year 1574: It conſiſts of a large Court of handſome Buildings, which contained the Apartments of the ſeveral Officers, and Offices thereunto belonging: But this Office, by the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, being rendered uſeleſs, though the Salaries of the ſaid Officers are by the Articles of Union continued to be paid.

Monumental Inscriptions.

On the Foundreſs of the Church,
Margaret Lady *Yeſter*.

Its needleſs to erect a Marble Tomb:
The daily Bread that for the hungry Womb,
And Bread of Life thy Bounty hath provided,
For hungry Souls all Times to be divided,
World laſting Monuments ſhall rear,
That ſhall endure till Chriſt himſelf appear.
Pos'd was thy Life, prepar'd thy happy End,
Nothing in either was without Commend.
Let it be the Care of all who live hereafter,
To live and die like *Margaret* Lady *Yeſter*.
Who died the 15th of *March* 1647, her Age 75.

Joannes Mackenzie & Margareta Hay.

Hic aut alibi, forſan nullibi,
Condenda ſunt oſſa
Joannis Mackenzie et Margaretæ Hay,
Sortis humanæ ſociorum,
Caſta cura redamantium,
Fidei præmia, non morum,
Humili ſpe præſtolantium.
Hoc quippe quadrum,
In ulnas quinque patens,
Ab urbico ſenatu,
Sibi ſuiſque ſepeliundis,
Impetrarunt,
Anno ſolis Juſtitiæ.
MDCCII.

That is

Here, or elſewhere, perhaps no where
Are to be laid up the Bones
Of *John Mackenzie* and *Margaret Hay*,
Conſorts in Wedlock,
Mutually loving with chaſte Care,
Rewards of their Faith, not Works,
In humble Hope expecting.

For

P. Sandby Delin.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

A Perspective View of the Surgeons-Hall.

BRITISH

For this ſquare Place,
Extending to five Elnes
From the Town Council,
To bury them and theirs
They obtained,
In the Year of the Sun of Righteouſneſs,
1702.

NEW-Church.

As this Church is the Choir of *St. Giles*'s, it is the handſomeſt and moſt beautiful Place of Worſhip in *Edinburgh*; ſo may it juſtly be reckoned the chief Church in the City; for in it is the King's Seat, and thoſe of the Magiſtrates and Lords of Seſſion; and in the Southern Iſle the General Aſſembly hold their annual Convention, and wherein is a ſtately Throne for the King's Commiſſioner.

This Pariſh begins at the Southweſtern Corner of *Warriſton*'s Cloſe, including the whole Cloſe; thence running Eaſtward, down the Northern Side of the High Street, to *Gray*'s Cloſe, including the Biſhop's Land, contains that Part of the ſaid Street, with all the Cloſes, *&c.* therein, excluſive of the Loch-ſide and *Halkerton*'s Wynd, which belong to the College-Church.

Examin. Rolls. This Pariſh, like the other City-pariſhes, conſiſts of ſix Diviſions; the firſt whereof contains one hundred and three Families, Males, two hundred and one, Females, two hundred and ſeventy; the ſecond, one hundred Families, one hundred and fifty ſeven Males, two hundred and fifty nine Females; the third, eighty ſeven Families, two hundred and two Males, two hundred and thirty ſeven Females; the fourth, one hundred and twenty nine Families, one hundred and ſixty four Males, two hundred and ſeventy ſix Females; the fifth, one hundred and four Families, one hundred and thirty eight Males, two hundred and two Females; and in the ſixth Diviſion, ſeventy five Families, one hundred and forty ſeven Males, two hundred and forty five Females: Total of Families, five hundred and ninety eight; Males, one thouſand and nine; Females, one thouſand four hundred and eighty nine. Total of both, two thouſand four hundred and ninety eight examinable Perſons.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. L. The Seats in this Church, in the Year 1723, amounting to one hundred and ſeventeen, excluſive of thoſe belonging to the King, Magiſtrates, Lords of Seſſion, with their Servants and Macers belonging to that Court; the Rents whereof amounted yearly to the Sum of One thouſand and ſeventy two Pounds *Scotiſh*.

Remarkables in this Pariſh.

The Remarkables in this Pariſh are the New Bank Office, which I ſhall treat of elſewhere; the Fleſh, Fruit, Herb, Copper, Braſs, White-iron or Lautin, and wooden Ware Markets, which being kept by Freemen, they furniſh their own Stands, or Stalls, and pay neither Cuſtom nor Toll.

The High Street wherein thoſe Markets are held, is greatly peſtered with numerous Obſtructions, *viz.* the City-wells or Conduits, the *Luckenbooth* Row, the Market-Croſs, and the Town's Guard-houſe, whereby the Beauty of this noble Street is greatly eclipſed; it is about Eighty Feet in Breadth, but having been formerly much wider, it was reduced by Act of Common Council, ſome Centuries ſince, on the following Occaſion, *viz.* the ſaid Council, in order to feu out the Common Moor, cut down the Trees thereon, which amounting to a very large Quantity of Wood, they could not readily diſpoſe of it; but to incourage the Citizens to purchaſe the ſame, were, by the ſaid Act of Council, impowered to extend the Fronts of their Houſes ſeven Feet into the Street on each Side thereof; whereby they ſoon diſpoſed of their Wood for a good Price, at the Expence of the Street as already mentioned.

The Fruit and Herb Markets are kept in the High Street, beginning at the Croſs of *Edinburgh*, the latter whereof runs down the Northern Side of the ſaid Street, as low as the Trone Church; the Cuſtoms or Tolls paid therein will appear by the following Table.

A TABLE *of Cuſtoms or Dues payable in the Fruit and Herb Markets.*

	s.	*d.*
For each Horſe-load of Fruit, Nuts, Potatoes, and Artichokes	2	4
For each Burden thereof	1	2
For each Gallon of Strawberries	1	0
For each Gallon of Gooſe-berries, or Currants	0	8
For each thouſand Cherries	0	6
For each hundred of Apricokes, Peaches, and large Plumbs	0	6
For each Peck of Fruit from Retailers	0	4
For each Peck of Peaſe in the Pod	0	4
For each Burden of Kail and other Herbs and Roots,	0	4
And all other Garden Stuff to pay in Proportion	0	0
Stand-dues by every Burgeſs weekly	1	0
Stand-dues by every Unfreeman weekly	2	0

A TABLE *of the Cuſtoms or Dues payable in the Fleſh-Market.*

	s.	*d.*
For every Beef Stand to a Burgeſs	4	0
For every Mutton or Lamb-ſtand to a Burgeſs	3	0

For

	s.	d.
For every Beef-ſtand to an Inhabitant not a Burgeſs -	6	8
For every Mutton or Lamb-ſtand to a Non-burgeſs - -	5	0
For every Board to a Burgeſs -	2	0
For every Board to a Non-burgeſs	3	4
For every Board to a Landward Man	4	0
For one Calf to a Freeman - -	1	0
For one Calf to an Unfreeman -	1	8
For one Swine to a Freeman - -	2	0
For one Swine to an Unfreeman -	3	4

A monumental Inſcription on WILLIAM, *Biſhop of* Edinburgh, *23d* April, 1634.

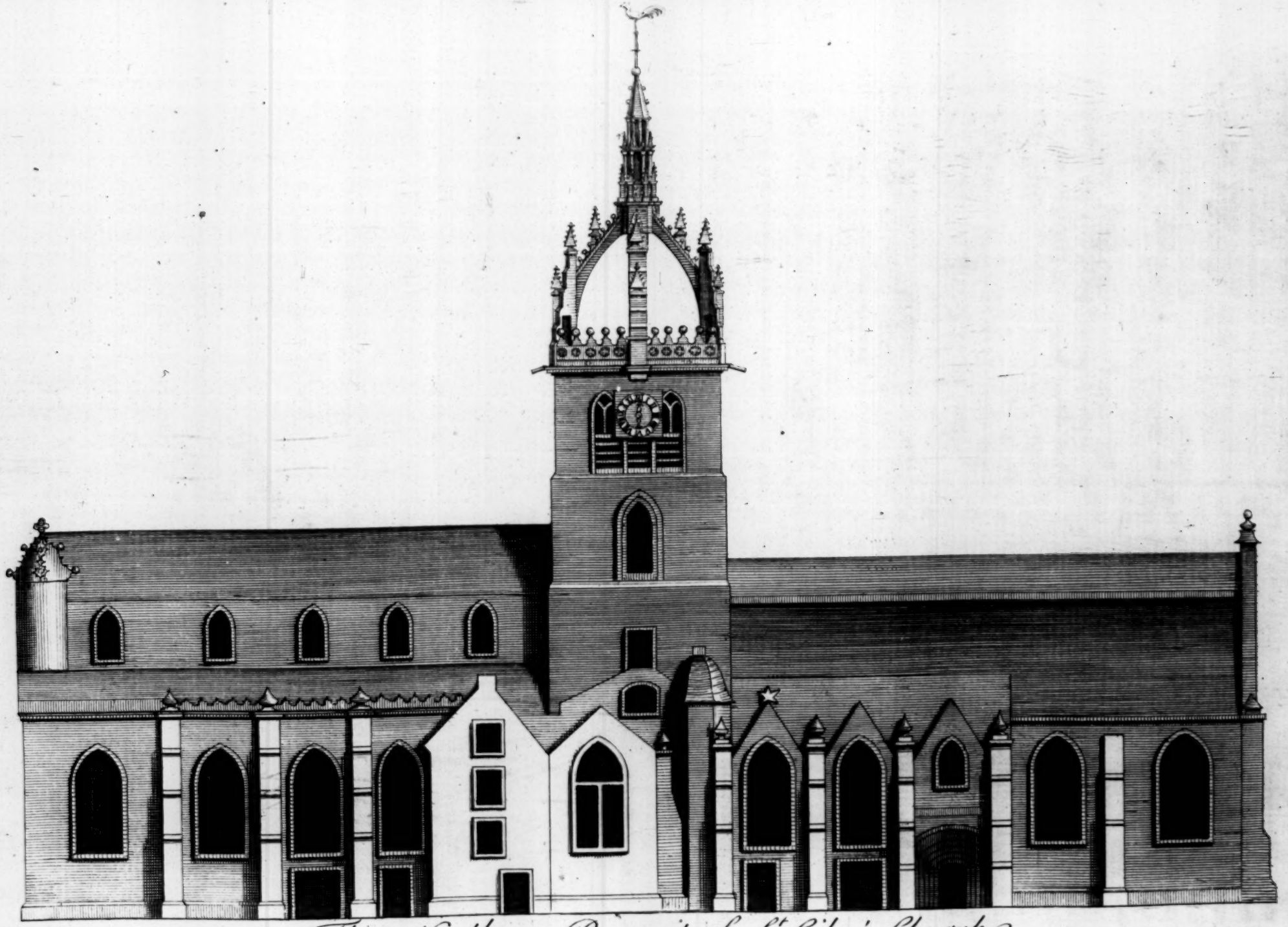
Cum, cum, good Chriſtians, put on your murning Weedes;
Cum weepe with me, for good Caus ſo we have,
For him, yea him, who ſowed thoſe ſpiritual Seeds
Moſt plenteouſlie, poore Souls to feed and ſave.
But, oh alace! alace now he is gone!
Which may give us juſt Caus to ſighe and mone;
For our good Biſhop, who was a worthy Man,
Whoſe Corps of his, is layed now in cold Clay,
Conveyed was with mony noble Clan,
To his laſt Bed to reſt while Domeſday;
Then at that Day, whoſe Corps ſall riſe againe,
Nocht Mortal, but immortall to remaine.
Holie was his Lyffe, without Blemiſhe or Spott,
As was weill known by God's Servants moſt dear:
But alace, for Pitie! for ſuch was his Lott;
His Dayis wes few, that he remained here.
His Abſence our Grief and Dollor is,
But its his Gain enjoying eternall Bliſs.
While he liv'd here, a ſchyning Light was hie,
Conſum'd himſelf by giving others Light,
Matchleſs, moſt painfull in reading and Studie,
No Wayes weraing, nather Day nor Night.
But, oh alace! ſchorte while bede he heir,
Who of his Function was a matchleſs Peir.
Murne, murne, good Chriſtians, murne and do lament,
For that deare Sanct the Lord has from us tane;
If we conſider, we have Caus to repent,
And for his Loſe, with murning Hearts mak mone.
Our Loſe of him, it is his Gane and Glorie,
But his Abſence it is oure Loſe, alace! alace! thairfoire;
For may we fear a worſe him to ſucceid,
For mony Caus, who would it ryght conſidder;
As that in Scripture plainlie we do reid,
How that the Lord in Mercie altogidder
Calls home his owin, before he ſend his Rod;
As this our Biſhope, a Servant of our God.
Oh, cruell Death! for all thy Cruelltie,
What has thou gain'd by thy Maliciouſneſs?
No Gain at all, but loſt the Victorie;
Chaing'd him I ſay, from Earth to endleſs Bliſs:
Where now he dwells and reigns for evermore,
Enjoying Joys of everlaſting Glore.
Let Heav'ns rejoice, and welcome ſuch a Gueſt,
But let the Earth tak on her murning Weeds;
With all therein, with living Life is plac'd,
Concurr togidder, and ſwiftlie to expeede,
For to deplore the Death of this Man, od,
A learned Teacher, a Meſſenger of God.
But then, my Muſe, leave off thy murning ſtill,
Why ſhould thou murne, or tak unkindlie Care,
For that which is God's Pleaſure and his Will?
I'le counſell thee leave off and doe no mair;
For weill thou knowis his Chainge, it is the beſt,
His Soul to Glore, his Corps now lyis in Reſt.

O L D-Church.

This Place of Worſhip, denominated the *Old Church*, conſiſts of the central Part of *St. Giles*'s Church, ſituated between the *Tolbooth*, *Haddow's Hold*, and the *New* Church; in the Southern Iſle whereof, which is the Seſſion-clerk's Office, the Preſbytery of *Edinburgh* hold their Meetings.

The Diſtrict or Pariſh belonging to this Church, contains the *Parliament Cloſe* and *Meal Market* Stairs, down to the Pealing; and from the Eaſtern Corner of the *Parliament Cloſe*, runs down the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet to the *Trone* Church, including all the Front-houſes and Cloſes on that Side, with *Peebles* Wynd, and *Windram*'s Land adjoining to the ſaid *Trone* Church, excluſive of that Part of the *Fiſh-Market* Cloſe, which reacheth from the Market Gate-way to the *Cowgate*.

Exam. Rolls. The Diviſions in this Pariſh, like thoſe of the others, being ſix in Number, the firſt contains ſeventy five Families, and three hundred examinable Perſons; the ſecond, Families, one hundred and eighteen, and three hundred and fifty eight Perſons; the third, ninety four Families, and Perſons, two hundred and ſeventy two; the fourth, Families, one hundred and fourteen, and two hundred and ſixty eight Perſons; the fifth, one hundred and three Families, and Perſons, two hundred and fifty ſix; and in the ſixth Diviſion, one hundred and thirteen Families, and two hundred and ſeventy ſeven examinable Perſons: Total of Families,



The Northern Prospect of S.t Giles's Church

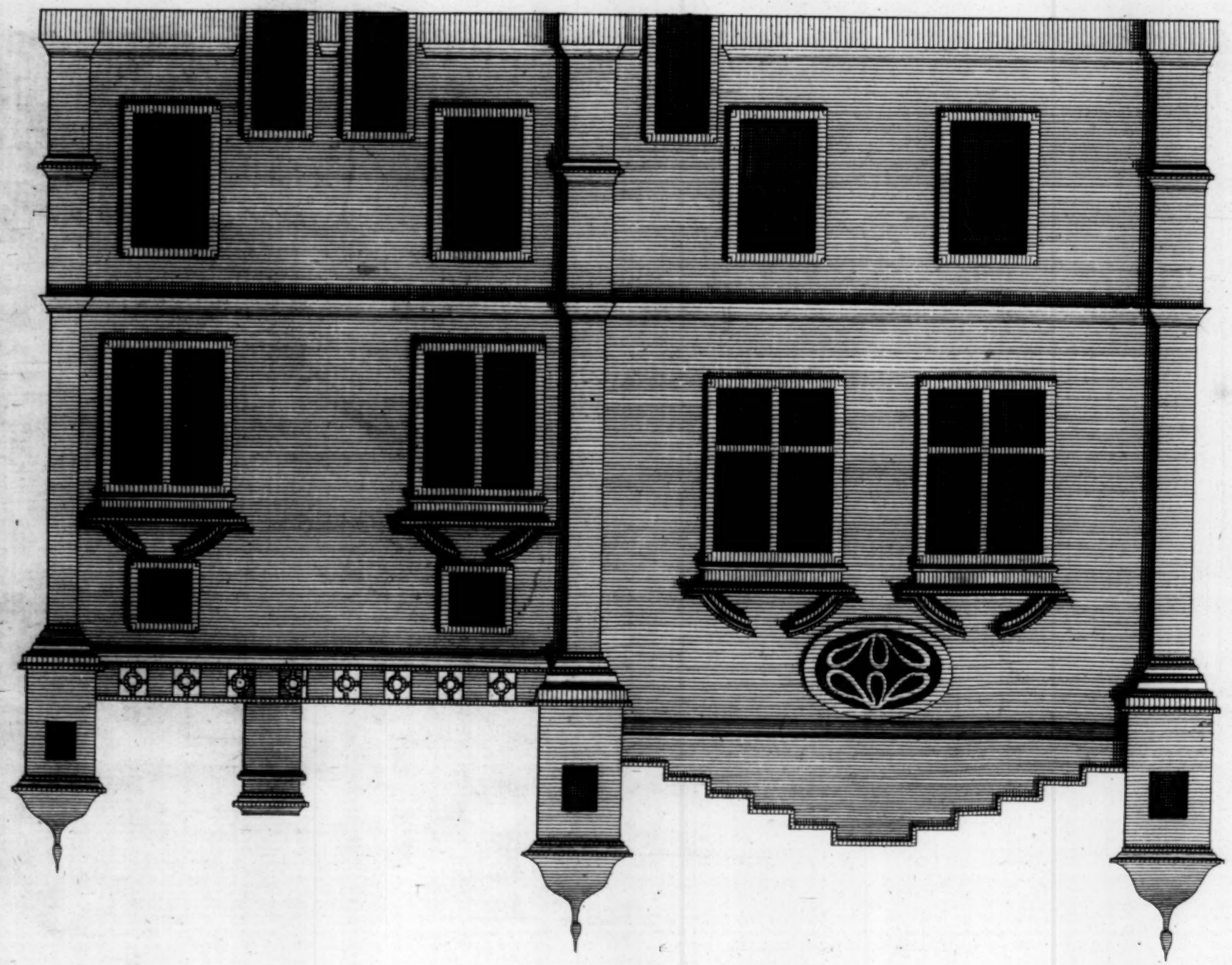
P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BRITISH MUSEUM

Rd. Ackermann, 101 Strand, London.

A View of the Parliament House.



lles, ſix hundred and ſeventeen, and of examinable Perſons, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty one.

The Seats in this Church, *anno* 1746, were one hundred and twelve in Number; let at the yearly Rent of nine hundred and twenty five Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

The Provoſt of *St. Giles*'s Church, by his Charter the 13th *July anno* 1496, granted to the *Edinburghers* the Northern Part of his Manſe or Dwelling-houſe, with the Glebe adjacent to the ſaid Church, for augmenting its Cemitery; whereby is demonſtrated, that the preſent Tolbooth was not the ſaid Provoſt's Manſe.

Rec. in Arch. Edin. In the lower Church-yard, at preſent denominated the *Back-ſtairs*, ſtood the Chapel of *Holyrood*, wherein on the 12th of *Auguſt* in the Year 1528, *Walter Chapman* founded Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 184. a Chaplainry at the Altar of Jeſus Chriſt crucified, and endowed it with his Tenement in the *Cowgate*: And *anno* 1579, Ibid. f. 156. *Walter Balcanquell*, was collated thereto by the Town Council. In the Neighbourhood of this Chapel was a Farm-houſe, called *St. Giles's Grange*.

The Place at preſent denominated the *Parliament Cloſe*, was antiently the Church-yard of *St. Giles's*, and the common Cemitery of the Town: At the Weſtern End whereof ſtood the Miniſters or Incumbents Houſes; and the Declivity on the Southern Side, now called the *Back-ſtairs*, was the lower Church-yard; at the Foot of which, in the *Cowgate*, and neighbouring Parts, dwelt the Shoemakers of *Edinburgh*.

This Spot ceaſing to be a Burial-place, Houſes were erected thereon; which being from Time to Time improved in the Manner of their Conſtruction, it is become a very large and ſtately Court, of a parallelogram Form, bounded on the North by the Church of *St. Giles*, on the Weſt by the Parliament-houſe and Goldſmiths Hall; on the South by the Seſſion-houſe, Treaſury, and a Row of magnificent Buildings, of ſeven Stories in Height; one of which at the Poſt-office Stairs, is the higheſt Houſe in Town; the Northern Part thereof, as juſt mentioned, being ſeven Stories, and the Back-part regarding the *Cowgate* is twelve Stories in Height. But, before the Conflagration *anno* 1700, the Houſe on its Site, is ſaid to have been three Stories higher. This noble Court is bounded on the Eaſt with a Row of Buildings of the ſame Altitude with the former, all of aſhler Work; and like the principal Streets of the Town, is paved with Stones of a dark grey Marble: And near the Weſtern End, it is adorned with a noble equeſtrian Statue of King *Charles* II. erected at the Expence of the Citizens in the Year 1684, and placed on a ſtately Pedeſtal incloſed with an iron Rail.

On the Northern Side of this Court, are divers low Houſes and Shops, erected againſt the Wall of the Church, which are occupied by Jewellers, Goldſmiths, and Bookſellers. At the Northweſtern Corner of the ſaid Court, is ſituated the Goldſmiths Hall, which is a handſome little Building, wherein the Affairs of the Company are tranſacted. Adjoining to this Hall on the South ſtands the Parliament-houſe, of which it will not be amiſs to premiſe a few Things concerning the Cauſe and Manner of its being erected.

In the Year 1632, the *Edinburghers* were greatly ſtraitened for want of proper Places for holding the Courts of Parliament, Privy Council, Seſſion, and other publick Aſſemblies, which the Citizens were apprehenſive might occaſion the removing the ſaid Courts from *Edinburgh*, to their no ſmall Loſs: For preventing which, the Town Council reſolved to propoſe to the Inhabitants the erecting proper Places in *Edinburgh*, to accommodate the ſaid Courts and other Conventions, by a voluntary Subſcription to be made for that Purpoſe: And, in order to try the Generoſity of the Citizens on this Occaſion, cauſed Books to be made, and appointed certain Days for the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Parts of the Town, to repair to the Town Council-houſe, to ſubſcribe ſuch Sums, as they were reſpectively willing to contribute, to promote the Erection of thoſe neceſſary and deſirable Works.

The Subſcriptions on this Occaſion were pretty conſiderable; for it appears, that the firſt Payment by one of the City Diviſions, amounted to the Sum of Two thouſand and fifty Pounds ſeven Shillings and ten Pence *Scotiſh* Money; which ſo encouraged the Common Council, that they gave Orders to erect a Houſe for the Service of the Parliament, in the Place where the Town's Houſes inhabited by the Miniſters ſtood at the Weſtern End of *St. Giles*'s Church-yard, where the ſaid Parliament-houſe at preſent ſtands.

The expenſive Work being begun, it Coun. Regiſt. was found, that neither the Sums ſubſcribed, vol. XIV. f. or Money borrowed, were ſufficient to ac- 262. compliſh the Undertaking, the ſaid Council determined to borrow a Sum of Money, ſufficient to finiſh the Work, which was to be repaid by a new Contribution; but if that ſhould not anſwer, the Money to be raiſed by a Tax on the Inhabitants.

This magnificent and ſpacious Edifice be- Ibid. f. 379. ing finiſhed, the Area thereof is one hundred and twenty three Feet in Length, and in Breadth forty two Feet; it has a fine arched wooden Roof covered with Lead: And having taken up the Space of nine Years in conſtructing, *viz.* from 1632 to 1640, both *incluſivè*, it appears from the Treaſurer's Accounts during

that Time, that the Expence of building amounted to the Sum of Two hundred and nine thouſand three hundred and forty Marks *Scotiſh* Money, as ſet down in the fourteenth and fifteenth Volumes of the Town Council's Regiſters. Fifty ſix thouſand Pounds of the above Sum was by Subſcription, and the reſt at the Expence of the Town.

Remark. This is an Affair probably not to be paralleled, that a national Building for the Service of the Kingdom, ſhould be erected at the Expence of the *Edinburghers*, without the leaſt Aſſiſtance from Parliament, for whoſe Uſe and Accommodation it was built. However, the *Scotiſh* Parliament, by the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, in the Year 1706, being diſſolved, this Houſe at preſent ſerves to accommodate the ordinary Lords of Seſſion, the Bailiffs and Sheriffs Courts, the Advocates to attend in. And the Northern Part is furniſhed with Bookſellers and Toyſhops. And beneath the Southern Part is the Advocates or Lawyers Library, conſiſting of two ſpacious Rooms, which I ſhall deſcribe elſewhere: And below the Northern Part of the ſaid Parliament-houſe, called the *Ward*, are depoſited, during the Summer-ſeaſon, the publick Lamps belonging to the City, conſiſting of one hundred in Number; the publick Theatre or Stage, which is occaſionally erected at the Market Croſs, to accommodate the Magiſtrates on all publick Rejoicings; the Machine denominated the *Maiden*, for decollating State Criminals; and the common Gallows, which is occaſionally erected in the *Graſs-market*, as the Maiden is at the Market-croſs; with a Number of leathern Buckets, Flambeaus, *&c.* uſed in extinguiſhing caſual Fires.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXI. f. 99.

The Town Council, by their Act of the 15th *March anno* 1662, demiſed to *John Thomſone* Gardiner, for the Term of nineteen Years, the Plot of Ground, at preſent called the *Parliament Cloſe*, with the Brae or Side of the Hill incloſed with a ſtonern Wall, extending from the Southern End of the Parliament-houſe, a little to the Weſtward of the Place where the new Stairs are at preſent ſituated; whence winding Eaſtward, ran on the Northern Side of the Meal-market to the Wall of the Kirkheugh; from which the ſaid *Thomſone* was to plant a Hedge, as the Eaſtern Boundary of the Incloſure, from the Head of the ſaid Kirkheugh-wall, between a Smith's Houſe, and the End of the Goldſmiths Shops, which I take to have run along where the Row of Houſes ſtand at the Eaſtern End of the Parliament-cloſe. This Spot of Ground, according to the Tenor of the Tack or Leaſe, was to be laid out in Walks, and to be planted with Trees, Herbs and Flowers, excluſive of Cabbage and other common Garden Stuff.

Ibid. f. 116.

Purſuant to the above Agreement, *Thomſone*, on the 8th of *April* following, delivered to the Council a Plan for beautifying the ſaid Incloſure, which was approved of; but not having ſeen the ſaid Plan, cannot ſet forth the Deſigns: But, from the beſt Accounts I have been able to collect from the Council Regiſters, two Walks were to be made, *viz.* a larger and a leſſer, without mentioning their Poſitions or Bearings; however, that they were from Eaſt to Weſt, may be gathered, by their Weſtern Ends oppoſite to the Parliament-houſe being ordered to be planted with Plum and Cherry-trees, and to be bordered with Gooſeberry, Curran and Roſe-buſhes, and Flowers to be ſet along the Southern Wall or wooden Rail at the Head of the Brae or Brow of the Hill; and at the Eaſtern End, as aforeſaid, a Hedge. By this Diſpoſition it plainly appears, there were then no Houſes, neither on the Southern or Eaſtern Side of the Parliament-cloſe.

Ibid. f. 124.

Notwithſtanding the above Agreement made between the Town and *Thomſone*, it appears it was not fully executed; for, on the 11th of *June* following, the Council agreed to the building of certain Shops, to be erected on the Southern Side of the ſaid Cloſe, of the Dimenſions of ſixteen Feet ſquare each, to be ſeverally let for the Term of twenty Years, at the yearly Rent of Twenty Marks.

Adjoining to the Eaſtern Side of the Parliament-houſe, is a fine Edifice, called the *Treaſury*, in the lower and Weſtern Part of which is held the Court of Seſſion, and in the upper Part, formerly, the Courts of Privy Council and Exchequer, with the Office of Treaſury; but the firſt and laſt being diſſolved by the Union, it now ſerves to accommodate the Court and Office of Exchequer, and the Barons or Judges of the ſaid Court. And in the middlemoſt Apartments of the ſaid Building, are kept the Offices of Chancery and Commiſſary Court; and in the two ſpacious Rooms underneath the Court of Seſſion, is the national Archives or Repoſitory, wherein the Records of the Kingdom are kept.

Within the Entry to the Chancery Office and Commiſſary Court, in a handſome paved Court lately demoliſhed, was the Exchange, with a convenient Piazza for Merchants to meet in, which was erected in the Year 1685; but the Money laid out thereon ſeems to have been ill applied, ſince it did not take; for the Merchants and others continued to meet at the Croſs in the High-ſtreet as formerly. And at the upper End of the ſaid Court, was a very ſpacious and noble Room for the Convention of Royal Boroughs to meet in, denominated the *Borough Room.* A little to the Eaſtward in the Parliament Cloſe, was a large Room full of Shops, called the *Upper Exchange.* This is alſo come to nothing. In the ſame Stair-

Stair-caſe are kept the Stamp and Linnen Manufacture Offices. And a little to the Eaſtward the Poſt Office is kept, in the higheſt private Building probably upon Earth, the Northern Front whereof in the Parliament Cloſe, is ſeven Stories in Height, and the Southern Part regarding the *Cowgate*, is twelve Stories high: But, as already hinted, the Houſe which ſtood here before the Conflagration in the Year 1700, is ſaid to have been fifteen Stories in Height.

In the Eaſtern Row of the ſaid Cloſe, is kept the Cuſtom-houſe; and the Church of *St. Giles*, which compoſes the Northern Side of this Incloſure, has a Square and lofty Tower, with a ſtately Top, repreſenting an Imperial Crown, which, for Beauty, excels every Thing of its kind I have ſeen, either at home or abroad. The Parliament Cloſe is entered by two Ways, at the Eaſtern and Weſtern Ends of the Church; the former a Coach-way, and the latter a Foot-path.

In the Northern Arm of the Croſs of this Church, is kept the Town Clerk's Office, which ſeems to have been in a fluctuating Condition till the Year 1563; at which Time a Houſe was hired for it at the yearly Rent of Twenty Marks, *Scotiſh* Money; which being taken into Conſideration by the Common Council, they reſolved to fix the ſaid Office, by ordering the ſame to be thenceforth kept in the Veſtiary of *St Giles*'s Church, where it ſtill remains.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 68.

To this Office belongs two principal Clerks, the *Senior*'s Place coſt the Sum of One thouſand four hundred Pounds *Sterling*; and that of the *Junior*, the Sum of One thouſand four hundred and ten Pounds of the ſame Money; bought of the Town Council: In Subordination to whom, is a Deputy Clerk, whoſe Place, which is likewiſe bought of the ſaid Council, is about half the Value of the former; a Keeper of the Regiſter of Saſines, the Purchaſe of whoſe Office coſt Four hundred Pounds *Sterling*; which is likewiſe in the Diſpoſal of the Council; an Extractor of the Gild Court coſt Four hundred Pounds *Sterling*; alſo, by the Town Council, three Extractors of the Bailey Court, ſold by the principal Clerks for fifty Pounds *Sterling* each; a Keeper of the Regiſter of Bonds ſold by the Town Clerks for the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Sterling*; an Extractor and Keeper of the Council Records, ſold by the Town Clerks; a Sub-clerk, ſold by the Town Clerks for the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Sterling*; and an Extractor of the Ten Marks, or Juſtice of Peace Court, ſold by the Town Clerks.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 234.

In the Year 1647, the Common Council gave to *Guthry*, one of their common Clerks, the Sum of One thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Money, for making an alphabetical Index to the Acts of the Council; but the ſaid Index being either loſt or imbezzled, know not what is become of it.

In the New Aſſembly Cloſe, is ſituated the Aſſembly Houſe; which is a ſpacious Edifice, with handſome and convenient Apartments. The firſt Aſſembly in *Edinburgh* was ſet up about the Year 1710, the Direction whereof continued in private Hands till *Whitſunday*, *anno* 1746, when *Gavin Hamilton*, and *James Stirling* Merchants of *Edinburgh*, to promote Charity, by applying the Profits that might ariſe from an Aſſembly to private Uſes, laudably, at their own Riſk, took the Houſe wherein Aſſemblies were formerly held for the Term of one Year, at the yearly Rent of Fifty five Pounds *Sterling*; and for the better carrying their Deſign into Execution, prevailed on *Hugh Clerk* to accept of the Office of Treaſurer to the intended Aſſembly, who, conſidering the commendable Deſign, generouſly accepted and agreed to ſerve *gratis*. And for the more effectually carrying on their Undertaking, applied to certain Lords of Seſſion, and other Perſons of Diſtinction to be concerned in the Direction of this Affair, who likewiſe approving of the Deſign, readily agreed to accept of the Office of Directors; and having met on the twentieth of *May*, choſe a Preſes, and agreed on the following Regulations.

Minut. Aſſem.

1. "That all Things relating to Ma-
"nagement of the Aſſembly (dancing ex-
"cepted) be under the Direction of ſeven
"Men to meet occaſionally to treat of the
"Affairs of the Aſſembly.

2. "That the Management of dancing
"and Things relating thereto be under the In-
"ſpection of ſeven Directoreſſes (Ladies of
"great Diſtinction) alternately to act in the
"Direction, by Agreement amongſt them-
"ſelves; and the Lady, on her Night of
"Management, to be diſtinguiſhed by a
"Golden Badge, whereon is ingraven a
"Pelican feeding her Young, with the
"Motto *Charity*; and on the Reverſe, the
"Figure of a Woman, repreſenting Charity
"leaning on a Shield, with the Arms of
"*Edinburgh*, a Child leaning on her Knee;
"the Motto, *Edinburgh*."

The Aſſemblies held here are well worth ſeeing; for the Beauty of the Ladies, their Addreſs and Performances are probably no where to be out-done.

At the Northweſtern Corner of *Peebles* Wynd, is ſituated a magnificent Edifice, denominated the *Black Turnpike*; which, were it not partly defaced by a falſe wooden Front, it would appear to be the moſt ſumptuous Building perhaps in *Edinburgh*; which, together with its Front in *Peebles* Wynd, with three Turnpikes thereunto belonging, no doubt, is owing its being ſaid to have been built by King *Kenneth*; the laſt of whom, called *the Third*, died in the Year One thouſand.

This Relation, not in the leaſt probable, I applied to *Malcom Brown*, a principal Proprietor

prietor of the ſaid Edifice, for ſome Account of its Origin, when he was kindly pleaſed to ſhew me a principal Saſine, wherein *George Robertſon* of *Lockhart*, is acknowledged by the Bailies of *Edinburgh* to be the Son and Heir of *George Robertſon*, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, who built the ſaid Tenement. The Saſine is dated the 6th of *December anno* 1461, which intirely refutes the idle Story of its having been built by *Kenneth*.

A Monumental Inscription.

Jacobus Stevartus.

Pietas ſine vindice. Jus exarmatum eſt. 23. Januarii, 1569.

Jacobo Stevarto, Moraviæ Comiti, Scotiæ Proregi, viro ætatis ſuæ longè optimo; ab inimicis omnis memoriæ deterrimis ex inſidiis extincto, ceu patri communi, patria mœrens poſuit.

That is,

Godlineſs mourns without a Defender. Law is diſarmed. the 23d *January* 1569.

To *James Stewart*, Earl of *Murray*, Viceroy of *Scotland*, the far beſt Man of the Age he lived in; cruelly murdered by his Enemies, the moſt abandoned of Men; as to a common Father, his mournful Country cauſed this Monument to be erected.

Old Church *GRAY-FRIARS*.

Coun. Regiſt. vol.XII.f.100.

The Number of People in *Edinburgh* being ſo greatly increaſed, their Churches were not ſufficient to accommodate them, in the Performance of their religious Duties. The Common Council, in the Year 1612, ordered a Church to be built in the upper Part of their new Cemitery, antiently the Garden belonging to the Monaſtery of *Gray-friars* in the Graſs-market; which being finiſhed, on dividing *Edinburgh* into nine Pariſhes, *anno* 1722, the following Diſtrict was appointed for its Pariſh.

Viz. From the Northweſtern Corner of the College Wynd, to the Head or Weſtern End of the *Cowgate*, including all Places between the Middle of the ſaid *Cowgate* or Street and the Town Wall; and all Parts betwixt the Middle of the ſaid College Wynd on the Eaſt, and the Candlemaker-row on the Weſt, excluſive of the *Society*, and Eaſtern Side of the ſaid Candlemaker-row; and from Provoſt *Muir*'s Cloſe, on the Eaſtern Side of the Streight Bow Street, all the Houſes and Places on that Side to the Northweſtern Corner of the *Cowgate*; thence Eaſtward to the Foot of Peebles Wynd, including the Houſes on the Northern Side of the ſaid *Cowgate*, with all the Cloſes and Buildings which have their principal Entries into the ſame; together with the Weſtern Side of the Fiſh-market Cloſe, up to the Market Gate, *Henderſon*'s and *Wright*'s new Lands, except the little Cloſe entering on the Weſtern Side, near the Foot of *Liberton*'s Wynd, and the Cloſe between *Liberton*'s and *Forreſter*'s Wynds; which are Part of the *New* North Church Pariſh.

The *Gray-friars* Church-yard not being large enough, that Part of the Lands called the *High-riggs*, without the Eaſtern Wall of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, was added thereto in the Year 1636; and the Town's Wall extended round both it and the remaining Part of the ſaid High-riggs, whereon the Charity Workhouſe, Garden, and additional Buildings are ſituate.

This Church till the Year 1681, had no Bell to ſummon the People to worſhip; the Pariſhioners at the Weſtern End of the Pariſh were at a loſs to know the Time when to repair to Church. For ſupplying this Defect, the Town Council ordered the Bell, formerly belonging to the *Trone* Church, to be put up in the Steeple of this Church, for the Uſe of the Pariſh.

On the ſeventh of *May anno* 1718, Part of this Church was blown up by Gun-powder belonging to the Town, depoſited in the Steeple; it was by an Act of Common Council ordered to be repaired; the Expence whereof being eſtimated at the Sum of Six hundred Pounds *Sterling*; and a new Church being intended to be built at the Weſtern End thereof, it was judged convenient to ſhorten the ſame by erecting a Partition-Wall at the ſecond Pillar towards the Weſtern End, and that the Old and New Churches ſhould be both of an equal Length. And the Foundation of the Edifice being laid in the Year 1719, the ſame was finiſhed *anno* 1721, as hereafter will appear. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLV. p. 00.

The Seats in this Church in the Year 1746, being one hundred and forty ſeven in Number, they were let at the yearly Rents of One thouſand two hundred and eighty five Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLVI. p. 00.

This Pariſh, for the Convenience of Examination, being divided into ſix Diviſions, the firſt whereof contains one hundred and thirty Families; Males, one hundred and ninety; Females, two hundred and eighty five: The ſecond, one hundred and thirty four Families; Males, one hundred and eighty three; Females, two hundred and ſixty ſeven: The third Diviſion, Families, one hundred and forty ſix; Males, two hundred and twenty five; Females, three hundred and fifty ſeven: The fourth, one hundred and eight Families; Males, one hundred and ſixty ſix; Females, two hundred and fifteen: The fifth, Families, one hundred and five; Males, one hundred and fifty ſix; Females, two hundred and ninety one: And in the ſixth Diviſion, one hundred and twenty two Families; Males, one hundred and fifty four; Females two hundred and fifty three: Total of Families, ſeven hundred

dred and forty five; Males, one thouſand and ſeventy four; Females, one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty eight: Total of examinable Perſons, both Males and Females, two thouſand [illegible]en hundred and forty two.

Antiquities and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

King *James* I. of *Scotland* having reſolved to erect and indow publick Schools for the Service of his People, wrote to the *Franciſcans* or *Grayfriars* at *Cologn* in *Germany*, to ſend him ſome of their Brethren Obſervantines to ſettle in *Scotland*. The Vicar General of the Order, in obedience with *James*'s Deſire, ſent him *Cornelius* of *Zurick* See, a *Dutch* Man, of great Reputation, with divers of his Brethren, for whom the *Edinburghers* built a Houſe of ſuch Magnificence, that *Cornelius* refuſed to accept of the Priority; but being at laſt prevailed on by the Biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, he ſettled a Community therein, who taught both Divinity and Philoſophy till the Demolition of their Monaſtery *anno* 1559.

Append. Hop. Min. Pract. c. 16. ſect. 2.

This Houſe was ſituated on the Southern Side of the *Graſs-market*, almoſt oppoſite the Weſt-bow Street; the Gardens whereof were, by an Act of the Town Council in the Year 1561, converted into a Burying-place; ſince which Time, for aucht appears, it has been the common Cemitery for the City Pariſhes; and is ſo inriched with a Number of ſtately ſepulchral Monuments, that it probably not only excels every Thing of its Kind in the open Air, but it vies with many Royal ſepulchral Repoſitories: Nay, divers of its Monuments, for Magnificence, out-do thoſe of many Kings which I have ſeen.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 6.

Near the Head or Weſtern End of the *Cowgate*, on the Southern Side of the Street, ſtands the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, founded by *Michael Macquheam*, Citizen of *Edinburgh*, who being greatly afflicted with a grievous Diſtemper, and oppreſſed by Age, appropriated the Sum of Seven hundred Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, towards erecting a charitable Foundation; to which divers Perſons promiſed to contribute to accompliſh ſo good and deſirable a Work; but thoſe Promiſes not being performed, *Janet Rynd*, Relict and Executrix to the ſaid *Mackquhean*, was thereby induced to accompliſh the Deſign of her late Huſband, by adding to his Requeſt the Sum of Two thouſand Pounds of the aforeſaid Money; with which Sums, ſhe erected on the Site of a ruinous Hoſpital, called *Maiſon Dieu*, an Hoſpital and Chapel for the Accommodation of a Chaplain and ſeven poor Men; and indowed the ſame with a perpetual Annuity of One hundred and thirty eight Marks, *Scotiſh* Money, ariſing out of certain Lands, and Tenements; and dedicated her new Foundation to *Mary Magdalen*. And by her Deed of Settlement of the 12th *February anno* 1547, granted it in Truſt to the Corporation of Hammermen in *Edinburgh*, with whom it ſtill remains. This Chapel is at preſent occupied by the Conveenry of this City, who meet occaſionally therein.

Between *Bell*'s Wynd and the Cloſe denominated *the Back of Bell's Wynd*, is an antient Chapel, which is ſtill plainly to be ſeen by the Manner of its Conſtruction, though now converted into a Dwelling-houſe; but at what Time, by whom erected, or denominated, I cannot learn. Be that as it will, it ſeems to be of a conſiderable ſtanding by its Appearance.

In the Hoſpital Court, on the Weſtern Side of the Horſe-Wynd, is a handſome Edifice, called *the Crafts Maiden Hoſpital*: And in a Cloſe, on the Southern Side of the *Cowgate*, is the Hall belonging to the Company of Taylors, which has for many Years been imployed for a Play-houſe.

The Streets of *Edinburgh* having been greatly incommoded by Markets held therein, for redreſſing of which, divers Acts of Parliament were made for removing the ſaid Markets; purſuant to which, the Common Council appointed the Nether Church-yard in the *Cowgate*, (where the Cordeners, or Shoe-makers Shops were ſituated); and ordered the ſame to be incloſed and fitted up for a Meal-market, where it has continued ever ſince.

1587. Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII. f. 102.

A TABLE *of Cuſtoms or Duties payable at the Meal-market.*

	s.	*d.*
For Market Room for each Sack of Meal - - - -	2	0
For Warehouſe Room for each Sack of Meal - - -	1	0
For weighing each Stone of Meal	0	1
For meaſuring each Load of Meal	1	0

On the Weſtern Side of the Fiſh-market Cloſe, is ſituate the Fiſh-market; the Cuſtoms whereof, and Stand-rents therein, I ſhall inſert in the following Table.

A TABLE *of the Cuſtoms and Stand-rents in the Fiſh-market.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For every Fiſh-board yearly, beſide the Cuſtoms underwritten	6	13	4
For every Cobler's Board each Market-day - -	0	1	0
For every Load of Salmon, Mackerel, Kiling, Codlings, Turbot, Ling, Haddocks, Whitings, Trouts, Perches, Podlays, Scate, Spirlings, and Red-herrings - -	0	3	0
For every Burden of ditto -	0	1	6

	l.	d.
For every Burden of Cockles, Spouts, Muſſels, Oyſters, Bookies, Clams, and Wilks, - -	0	6
For every Burden of Lobſters and Partans - -	0	1 0
For every Dozen of dried Kilings, dried Salmon, and all other dried Fiſhes - -	0	1 0
For each Load of Herrings, freſh or ſalt - -	0	1 0
For every Burden of Ditto, above one hundred -	0	0 8
For each hundred of ditto -	0	0 6
For each Sole-fluke -	0	0 4
For every Load of barrelled Herrings from *Glaſgow*, *Greenock*, or other Parts, for Sale	0	1 0
For every Barrel of Herrings, or other barrelled Fiſh, from *Leith* to the Country - -	0	1 0
For every Draught of Fiſh from *Leith* to the Country - -	0	4 0

Monumental Inscriptions.

When the *Grayfriars* Gardens were converted into a Cemitery, over the Gate-way was put the following Inſcription.

Remember, Man, as thou goes by,
As thou art now, ſo once was I:
As I am now, ſo ſhalt thou be,
Remember, Man, that thou muſt die.

D. Hugo Macculloch.

D. Hugo Macculloch a Pilton, eques, ab antiqua familia Maccullorum a Catboll oriundus; qui multa cum laude, nullius diſpendio, omnium verò approbatione, lautam et opulentam fortunam ſibi quæſivit: moribus gravis, ſocietate innocuus, civis æquiſſimus, pietate in Deum, honeſtè in proximum, nemini ſecundus. Ac tandem ſatur annorum, menſis Auguſti 6to, 1688, peregrinationis anno 70, fatis ceſſit; in cujus memoriam, meritiſque dilectiſſimæ conjugis D. Jannæ Gibſon, Jac. Macculloch a Pilton, hæres ex aſſe exſtrui curavit.

Engliſhed thus:

Sir *Hugh Macculloch* of *Pilton*, Knight, deſcended of the antient Family of *Macculloch* of *Catboll*; who with much Praiſe, to the Diſadvantage of none, but with the Approbation of all, purchaſed to himſelf a ſplendid and opulent Fortune. He was grave in his Manners, harmleſs in Converſation, ſincere in Devotion, a faithful Friend and pleaſant Companion, a moſt juſt Citizen, ſingular in Piety towards God, and Honeſty towards his Neighbour. At length, full of Years, he died upon the ſixth Day of the Month of *Auguſt*, 1688, and of his Pilgrimage the 70th Year. To whoſe Memory, and for the Merits of his beloved Spouſe, Dame *Jean Gibſon*, *James Macculloch* of *Pilton*, ſole Heir to the Defunct, cauſed erect this Monument.

The following Inſcription is ſaid to have been upon the Tomb-ſtone of *Gilbert Hall*, Parſon of *Kirkliſton*.

Numen, oves, inopes, colui, docui, ſtabilivi,
Fido, alta, ſtabili, pectore, voce, manu;
Vitam, obitum, cœlum, fulſit, celebrat, reſeravit,
Gratia, vita, obitus, firma, beata, ſilens.

S. D. J. M. H. L. G.

Jacobus Moravius, ex antiqua Morav. a Philiphaugh, familia ortus, civitate Edinburgena donatus, in ea mercaturam feliciter exercuit, et Magiſtratûs honorem ſæpiùs meruit, Gulielmi Maule, civis præclari filiam Bethiam uxorem duxit, ex qua plures liberos ſuſcepit: et ex iis tres filios ſuperſtites reliquit, cum una filia, Jacobo Eliſæo, civi honorifico, nupta.

Opum non tam cuſtos, quam œconomus honeſtiſſimus; in literatos munificus, in egenos, inſigni charitate, beneficus. Sic piam vitam placida ſecuta eſt mors, prid. kal. Maii, anno æræ Chriſti MDCXLIX. ætatis ſuæ quarto ſexti ſupra decimum luſtri; optimo chariſſimoque patri plorantes filii, Jacobus eques, Rob. et Pat. Moravii parentârunt.

That is,

Stay, Paſſenger, and ſhed a Tear,
For good *James Murray* lieth here:
He was of *Philiphaugh* deſcended,
And for his Merchandize commended.
He was a Man of a good Life,
Marry'd *Bethia Mauld* to's Wife:
He may thank God that e'er he gat her,
She bore him three Sons and a Daughter.
The firſt he was a Man of Might,
For which the King made him a Knight:
The ſecond was both wiſe and wylly,
For which the Town made him a Baily:
The third, a Factor of Renown,
Both in *Campbire* and in this Town.
His Daughter was both grave and wiſe,
And married was to *James Elies*.
He died 30th *April* 1649, of his Age the 79th Year.

On George Heriot's *Tomb*.

Viator, qui ſapis, unde ſies, quid ſis, quidque futurus ſis, hinc noſce.
Vita mihi mortis, mors vitæ janua facta eſt;
Solaque mors mortis vivere poſſe dedit;
Ergo quiſquis adhuc mortali veſceris aura,
Dum licet, ut poſſis vivere, diſce mori.
G. H. 1610.

Paſſenger, who art wiſe, hence know whence you are, what you are, and what you are to be.
Life, Gate of Death; Death Gate of Life to me.
Sole Death of Death gives Life eternally;

Therefore

Therefore whoever Breath draws from the Air,
While lives thou mayſt, thyſelf for Death prepare.

WALTER YOUNG.

Here lieth *Walter Young* Marchant in *Edinburgh*, and *Iſobel Wighтman* his Spouſe, with ſeveral of their Children: As alſo *Marjory Ker* his ſecond Spouſe. He died 20th *March* 1685, being the 74th Year of his Age.

Here lyeth alſo *Mary Kirland*, Spouſe to *Thomas Young*, late Town Theſaurer of *Edinburgh* (afterward Bailie of *Edinburgh*, now Sir *Thomas Young* of *Roſebank*) and Son to the ſaid *Walter Young*, with ſeveral of their Children. She died the 20th *February* 1686, being the 29th Year of her Age.

ANNE RAE.

Hic jacet Anna Raya, uxor Joannis Carſtairs, fœmina lectiſſima, quæ conjugi chariſſima vixit, et magno omnium bonorum luctu et deſiderio, morte immatura prærepta eſt, anno Dom. 1632, menſis Julii 14, ætatis verò 29.

That is,

Here lyes *Anne Rae*, Spouſe to *John Carſtairs*, a moſt choice Woman, who lived moſt dear to her Huſband, and was reft away by untimely Death, to the great Grief and Sorrow of all good People, in the Year of our Lord 1632, *July* 14th Day, and of her Age the 29th Year.

JOHN MORISON *the Father* and ISAAC MORISON *the Son.*

Hunc et Joannes Moriſſonus pater, atque hunc Iſaacus eſt natus conditus ad tumulum.
Ambo opibus natis atque urbis honoribus auctis,
Prudenter vitam, mortem obiere piè.
Natus obiit juvenis, Balivus in urbe ſecundum;
At pater ipſe ſenex, ævo et honore ſatur.

That is,

John Moriſon the Father, and *Iſaac* the Son, are both buried at this Tomb.
Both rich in Wealth and Honour of the Town,
With Iſſue, to their Glory and Renown.
In Wiſdom great they ſpent their paſſing Days,
Holy at Death, to their immortal Praiſe.
Son, Youth, and Baillie twice, went off the Stage,
The Father full of Honours and of Age.

Here lyeth *Harie Moriſon*, youngeſt Son to *John Moriſon*. He was Bailie of this Burgh, died the 1ſt of *Auguſt* 1623, the 39th Year of his Age.

Here alſo lyeth Sir *John Mariſon*, Knight, Dye (Grandſon) to the ſaid *John*, and Son to the ſaid *Iſaac*. He died the 29th Year of his Age, the 6th of *July* 1625.

ALEXANDER MORISON *de* Preſtoungrange.

Hic jacet honorabilis vir Magiſter Alexander Moriſon de Preſtoungrange, unus Senatorum ſupremi ſenatus, qui obiit 20 Septembris, anno Domini 1631, ætatis ſuæ 52.

That is,

Here lyeth an honourable Man, Mr. *Alexander Moriſon* of *Preſtoungrange*, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, who died the 20th of *September*. *A. D.* 1631, and of his Age the 52d Year.

On one LAING, *who died* anno 1614.

Quam natura dedit, mortali corpore clauſo,
Dum ſpes exilii ſuſtinet una moras,
Vita fuit, nec vita fuit: mors neſcia mortis,
Poſſe dedit vita jam meliore frui.

That is,

The Life me Nature gave, while pent in Clay,
Hopes of Eſcape ſupporting the Delay.
It was not Life, Death ignorant of Death,
To me a Life far better did bequeath.

MARGARET SOMERVEL.

Sacræ hic conduntur reliquiæ perennantis famæ D. Margaretæ Somervel, conjugis quondam lectiſſimæ ac dilectiſſimæ D. Georgii Stuart, in ſuprema curia advocati, quæ corporis ergaſtulo feliciter emancipata eſt, XVII calendas (*the Month gone by the Stone's being broken*) MDCLXIII.
Sit licet urna brevis, tamen hoc Lucretia cippo,
Elizabetha, Abigail, Magdalis, Anna jacet.
Margaris Eois pretioſior omnibus una,
Sancta, decens, humilis, provida, pulchra, proba.

That is,

Here are interred the Remains of *Margaret Somervel*, of laſting Memory, late beloved Wife to Mr. *George Stuart*, Advocate before the Supreme Court; who was happily ſet at Liberty from the Priſon of the Body, on the 17th of the Kalends of in the Year 1663.
Though this Grave ſhort, yet underneath this Stone,
All female Virtues lye, unite in one;
An Marg'rit ſhe, more valuable far,
Than all the Jewels in *Eaſt Indies* are:
For holy, decent, humble as was ſhe,
Provident, comely, good to great Degree.

On RICHARD DOBIE.

Bis quæſtor, toties ædilis, tum quater urbis
Proprætor, ſenas conſul Olympiadas.

Conſiliis

Conſiliis juvi, illuſtravi, cenſibus auxi,
Hanc magis ecce meis plus & amavi oculis.
Obiit 20 Novembris, anno Dom. 1612, ætatis LXIII.

Engliſhed thus.

Twice Treaſurer, twice Dean of Gild I was,
To *Edinburgh*'s fair Town, and publick Cauſe;
Old Baily likewiſe, two Years twice was I;
Theſe did my Prudence, Care, and Gifts deſcry.
And of full thirty Years, for all the Space,
I was a Counſellor, with faithfull Grace.
By Counſel, and with Riches, I made ſhine
The Glory of the Town, while Life was mine:
Yea, to my proper ſelf, I did prefer
What to the City's Honour did refer.
He died the 20th *November anno* 1612, of his Age, 63.

On JOHN NASMYTH, *anno* 1614.

Ars mihi, vim contra fortunæ, tartara contra,
Eſt data, divino munere, firma Fides:
Grata fuit Regi cœlorum hæc, illa Monarchiæ
Supremo, internis; plura ego nec volui.

That is,

'Gainſt Fortune's Frowns, my Art, Faith firm and ſure,
'Gainſt Hell, by divine Gift, me did ſecure.
This pleaſed God, the Earth's great Sovereign;
Further to wiſh, I judg'd it very vain.

On another NASMYTH.

Here lies a Flow'r, that, with the too much Haſte
Of Fates, cut down, did in her Bloſſom waſte.
In whoſe untimely Fall, fond Man may ſee,
Youth, Vigor, Strength, what mortal Things they be.
What graver Eye contemplating thy Duſt,
O happy *Naſmyth*, after thee, will truſt
The Smiles of Nature? or, preſume to ſay,
This well-ſet Morn foreſigns a hopeful Day.
O may thy Grave, untainted like thy Years,
Grow ever green; bedew'd with Siſters Tears:
Who envies not thy Good, but grieves to be,
By ling'ring Life ſo long diſjoin'd from thee.

ROBERTUS DENYSTON.

En nil orbis quod perennet poſſidet. Robertus iſto conditus ſub marmore, legatus olim Denyſtonus Regius; per luſtra libertatis ad Belgas fuit ſex Scoticanæ aſſertor. Idem ad exteros Anglos, Iberos miſſus eſt cum gloria, fiduſque patriæ, principi erat a conſiliis, ætate plenus, quinque ter luſtris tribus annis peractis, cœlitem vitam colit.

That is,

Behold the World poſſeſſeth nothing long. Sir *Robert Denyſton* lies here intomb'd: He was ſometime an Ambaſſador from the King; and for thirty Years Conſervator of the *Scotiſh* Privileges in *Holland*. He was alſo ſent to, and behaved with Glory among the *Engliſh* and *Spaniards*; true to his Country, Counſellor to his Prince: And, being full of Days, having lived 78 Years, he now liveth in the Heavens.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Hic jacent exuviæ Alexandri Bethune de Longhirdmonſton, ſigneto Regio ſcribæ, ex priſca et præclara familia de Balfour ortum habentis. Vir erat prudentia, pietate et induſtria, haud leviter imbutus. Ex uxore ſua, Marjorana Kennedie, cum qua triginta annos conjunctiſſimè vixit, numeroſam ſobolem ſuſcepit; ex quibus ſeptem mares, cum una filia et duobus nepotibus, hic una tumulantur. Obiit 9. Novembris 1672; ætatis ſuæ 57.

That is,

Here lyes the Body of *Alexander Bethune* of *Longhirdmonſton*, Writer to the Signet, deſcended of the antient and honourable Family of *Balfour*. He was a Man of great Prudence, Piety, and Induſtry. On his Wife, *Marjory Kennedy*, with whom he lived moſt lovingly thirty Years, he begat a numerous Iſſue; of whom, ſeven Sons and one Daughter, and two Grand-children, are all here buried. He died the 9th *November* 1672, in the 57th Year of his Age.

Amidſt two Nephews, and ſeven Sons, here lyes
One of good Birth, was prudent in his Ways:
And tho' God bleſt him in his Law-Profeſſion,
To Conqueſt, Riches, and a large Poſſeſſion.
Himſelf he never valued by theſe Things,
But by the Grace that Chriſt's Salvation brings.
So he, by Chriſtian Prudence, did acquire
More than the World's Gain, or the Earth's Deſire.
Of godly, ſober, juſt, the bleſſed Name,
And left unto Poſterity this Fame:
Juſt doing, ſpeaking, writing, was his Glorie,
Above all Elogies of worldly Storie.

ALEXANDER MILLERUS.

Alexandro Millero, Jacobi Mag. Brit. Franciæ, &c. Regis ſartori ad finem vitæ, primario, hæredes. F. c. vixit annis 57.

Obiit

Obiit, principis et civium luctu decoratus, anno 1616. Maii 2.

That is,

To *Alexander Mill*, Maſter Taylor to *James*, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, &c. to the End of his Days, his Heirs cauſed build this Monument. He lived 57 Years, and died with honourable Teſtimonies of the Prince's and Subjects Grief. *May* 2. 1616.

JACOBUS HARLAY.

Magiſtro Jacobo Harlaio, ſignatori Regio à codicillis forenſibus, hæredes hoc monumentum poſuerunt. Vir fuit abſq; fuco pius et abſq; faſtu doctus. Vivere deſiit 1617, Auguſt. 28. ætatis vero 44. Memento mori.

That is,

To Mr. *James Harlay*, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, his Heirs erected this Monument. He was a Man godly without Guile, and learned without Pride. He died 1617, 28 *Auguſt*, and of his Age the 44th Year. Remember to die.

JOANNES MILNE.

Bina quater ac trina poſt repetita luſtra peracta, vitæ hujus lubricæ; hic dormienti molliter, Joanni Milne, Regio de Milneorum ſtirpe ſexto protofabro murario, artis architectonicæ eximiè perito, artificum Edinorum ſæpius archidecano, publicis in regni comitiis metropolis non ſemel delegato, conſiderato, fido, viro animi dotibus ſupra ſortem exculto, corporis forma ſpectabili, probo, cordato, pio, omnibus colendo; monumentum hoc qualecunq; Robertus ex fratre nepos, patruo virtutum et officii æmulus ſucceſſor, gratitudinis ergo, poſuit. Obiit 24. Decembris anno 1667, ætatis ſuæ 56.

That is,

After four times two and three luſtres, ended this frail Life to *John Milne*, here ſoftly ſleeping; the King's ſixth Maſter-Maſon, of the Race of *Milne*, exquiſitely ſkilled in Architecture; often Deacon Conveener of the Trades of *Edinburgh*, and divers times Commiſſioner to the Parliament for the Metropolitan; conſiderate and faithful, adorned with the Gifts of the Mind above his Degree; of a handſome Make, good, couragious, godly, and eſteemed by all. This Monument, ſuch as it is, *Robert*, his Nephew, by his Brother, Succeſſor to his Uncle in Office, and Imitator of his Virtues, erected, from a Principle of Gratitude. He died the 24th *December* 1667, and in the 56 Year of his Age.

Great Artiſan, grave Senator, *John Milne*,
Renown'd for Learning, Prudence, Parts,
and Skill;
Who in his Life, *Vitruvius'* Art had ſhown,
Adorning other Monuments; his own
Can have no other Beauty than his Name;
His Memory and everlaſting Fame.
Rare Man he was, who could unite in one,
Higheſt and loweſt Occupation:
To ſit with Sateſman, Counſellor to Kings,
To work with Tradeſmen, in mechanick
Things.
Majeſtick Man, for Perſon, Wit, and Grace,
This Generation cannot fill his Place.

[*And a little lower on the Tomb.*]

Reader, *John Milne*, who maketh the fourth
John,
And, by Deſcent from Father unto Son,
Sixth Maſter-Maſon, to a Royal Race,
Of ſeven ſucceſſive Kings, ſleeps in this
Place.

Memoriæ Patris ſui,

Jacobi Borthwick à Stow, familias de Cruixton filii legitimi, Pharmacopœi celeberrimi, J. B. Primogenitus M. M. J. P.

That is,

To the Memory of his Father,

James Borthwick of *Stow*, lawful Son to the Family of *Cruixton*, a celebrated Surgeon and Apothecary, *James Borthwick*, his eldeſt Son, from a ſorrowful Remembrance, hath erected this Monument.

GULIELMUS COUPER.

Hic conditum eſt corpus Gulielmi Couper, candidæ caſæ epiſcopi et capellæ regiæ decani; qui poſtquam quinquaginta tres annos vixiſſet, et triginta tres evangelium multa cum ſpiritus virtute prædicaſſet; et opera theologica non pauca, pietatis et eruditionis teſtes perennes ſcripſiſſet, quievit à laboribus, 15. Februarii 1619.

That is,

Here is interred the Body of *William Couper*, Biſhop of *Galloway*, and Dean of the Chapel Royal; who, after he had lived 53 Years, and had preached the Goſpel with much Power of the Spirit for thirty three Years, and had written not a few Works in Divinity, the laſting Witneſſes of his Pietty and Learning, reſted from his Labours the 15th of *February* 1619.

GULIELMUS & CLEMENS LITTLE.

Memoriæ proavi ſui paterni, Gulielmi Little à ſuperiori Liberton, Edinburgi quondam præfecti, pronepos poſuit, 1683.

Hic etiam, apud fratrem, Magiſter Clemens, conſule natu major, in metropoli commiſſarius, manet reſurrectionem.

Qualis at ille Clemens, quam magnus et
ille Littelus,
Hoc cives, illud Bibliotheca docet.

Nobile par fratrum! meritis certatur utrinque;
Metropolin, muſis, hic fovet, ille favet.

That is,

To the Memory of his great Grandfather, on the Father's Side, *William Little* of *Over Liberton*, ſometime Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, his great Grandchild erected this Monument, 1683.

Here alſo beſide his Brother, Mr. *Clement*, elder than the Provoſt, Commiſſary in *Edinburgh* the Metropolitan, waits the Reſurrection.

What *Clement* was, how great that *Little* were,
This Citizens, that Bibliotheque, declare.
This noble Pair of Brethren did contend,
In Merits great, each other to tranſcend.
For both did good; this to the Mother Town,
That to the Muſes, whence came their Renown.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

Venerabili viro, Alexandro Forreſter, ad fanum ſancti Quintigerni paſtori Evangelico, patri ſuo, ex vetuſta domo Forreſtorum Gardennenſium orto; Criſtinæ Macneil, ejus per annos quinquaginta conjugi, matri ſuæ, filiiſque ſuis octo, filiabus tribus ex conjuge ſua Rachaelæ Balfour ſuſceptis, atque hic ſitis; atque ſibi ſuiſque ſacrum conſtituit Gulielmus Forreſter, ad ſignetum regium ſcriba, anno Domini MDCCI.

That is,

To the venerable Mr. *Alexander Forreſter*, Miniſter of the Goſpel at *St. Mungo*'s Church, his Father deſcended of the antient Houſe of the *Forreſters* of *Garden*; to *Chriſtine Macneil*, his Wife, for the Space of fifty Years; his Mother, and his own eight Sons, and three Daughters, begotten on his Wife, *Rachel Balfour*, and buried here; and to himſelf and Kindred, *William Forreſter*, Writer to the King's Signet, has erected this Monument.

D. GEORGE MACKENZIE.

Reliquiæ ſacræ D. Georgii Mackenzie à Valle Roſarum, equitis aurati, Simonis fil. Caleni comit. de Seafort nepot. natus æræ Chriſti anno MDCXXXVI. Per annos XXXI. in foro ſupremo cauſarum patronus, ab anno MDCLXXVII. regius advocatus, regibus Carolo II. et Jacobo VII. à ſecretioribus conſiliis: patriæ decus, religionis vindex, juſtitiæ propugnator, juris regii aſſertor ſtrenuus et indefeſſus. Collegii juridici, ſive juriſprudentiam ſummam, ſive eloquentiam eximiam, ſive inſtruenda juriſconſultorum bibliotheca curam et locupletanda munificentiam ſpectes, ornamentum imprimis illuſtre: comitatis exemplar, eruditorum Mæcenas eruditiſſimus, omnibus charus, ſi perduellium colluviem excipias.

A quorum violentia patriam patriæque patrem, cum ore, cum calamo, acerrimè vindicavit, virulentiam jure et juſtitia temperavit, ferociam rationis viribus retudit, ac tantum non domuit. Monarchiæ genius tutelaris, fama, eloquio, morum integritate, factis et ſcriptis, clarus; eccleſiæ, regi, reipublicæ, liberis et amicis vixit. Maii die octavo, anno 1691, in domino obiit deſideratiſſimus.

ELIZABETH GILLESPIE.

Memoriæ chariſſimæ conjugis Elizabethæ Gilleſpie, D. Georgii Gilleſpie, eccleſiæ Edinburgenæ preſbyteri eruditiſſimi, filiæ humanioribus literis longè ſupra ſexum excultæ: quæ nullam enixa filiam, ſeptimi in partu filii, fatis conceſſit, quinto die Martii 1681, ætatis verò 33, monumentum hoc qualecunque exſtrui curavit maritus Jacobus Oſwald, mercator Edinenſis. Ubi tua, ô mors, victoria? ubi tuus, ô ſepulchrum, aculeus? Nota, aculeus morti, victoria ſepulchro, debet attribui.

That is,

To the Memory of my deareſt Wife, *Elizabeth Gilleſpie*, Daughter to the learned Mr. *George Gilleſpie*, Miniſter at *Edinburgh*, who was learned far above her Sex: And having brought forth no Daughter, died in Labour of the ſeventh Son, 5th *March* 1681, and of her Age the thirty third Year. Her Huſband, *James Oſwald* (afterward Sir *James Oſwald* of *Fingleton*) Merchant in *Edinburgh*, cauſed erect this Monument. *O Death, where is thy Victory? O Grave, where is thy Sting?* Note, The Sting ſhould be attributed to Death, and Victory to the Grave.

MICHAEL YOUNG *and* ROBERT YOUNG.

Piæ memoriæ D. Michaelis Young, medicinæ doctoris clariſſimi, D. Roberti Young, evangelii præconis fideliſſimi; quorum hic menſe Januarii 1677, ille Octobris 1675, fatis functi ſunt. Eorumque ſororis dilectiſſimæ Mariæ Young, quæ vitam cum morte commutavit, Feb. 1679, monumentum hoc, qualecunque, Thomas Kinkaid, chirurgus et pharmacopœus Edinburgenus, maritus Mariæ ſuperſtes, poni curavit.

Tandem hic recubat ipſe Thomas Kinkaid ab Auchinreoch, qui chirurgiam et pharmaciam hac in urbe novem luſtra, non minori cum ſucceſſu quàm peritia, exercuit. Moribus fuit probus, actionibus prudens et honeſtus, dictis ingenuus, abſque fuco; unde bonis omnibus pergratus, vixit; opes, famam, decus, amicoſque comparavit; et liberis ſeptem, una ex conjuge, cum quindecim nepotibus, relictis, plurimum deſideratus

deratus obiit idibus Februarii, anno Dom. 1691, ætatis ſuæ 72.

Chirurgus, medicus, paſtor, matrona jacent hoc
Expertus, charus, fidus, honeſta loco:
Hæc forma et virtute placens, fuit hic pietate,
Doctrina, ille alius dextra et ingenio.
Non virtus, pietas, doctrina, peritia ſiſtunt
Fata; ſed extremum dant ſine morte decus.

That is,

To the pious Memory of Mr. *Michael Young*, Doctor of Phyſick; of Mr. *Robert Young*, a faithful Preacher of the Goſpel. The former died in the Month of *January* 1677, and the latter in that of *October* 1675; and to the Memory of their moſt beloved Siſter, *Mary Young*, who exchanged Life for Death in *February* 1679, *Thomas Kinkaid* Chirurgeon and Apothecary at *Edinburgh*, ſurviving Huſband to the ſaid *Mary*, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up.

At length here lyes the ſaid *Thomas Kinkaid* of *Auchinreoch*, who practiſed Surgery and Pharmacy in this City for the Space of forty five Years, with equal Skill and Succeſs. Good in his Life, prudent and honeſt in his Actions, ingenuous, and without Guile in his Words; which occaſioned his being beloved by all good Men; whereby he acquired Wealth, Fame, Honour and Friends: And having left ſeven Children by one Wife, with fifteen Grandchildren, he died much lamented, on *February* the 18th, in the Year of our Lord 1691, and of his Age the 72.

Chirurgeon ſkilful, Paſtor faithful too,
Famous Phyſician, loving Wife as due,
Are all here met as in a common Grave,
When neither Art or Learning could them ſave:
Nor Piety, nor Modeſty prevail,
Them to reſcue, when Death did them aſſail.
All Offices of Life they ſerved ſo well,
Their Fame fills Earth, their Souls in Heaven dwell.

D. Alexander Henderson.

Memoriæ ſacrum D. Alexandri Henderſoni, Regi à ſacris, Edinburgenſis eccleſiæ paſtoris, ibidem academiæ rectoris, academiæ Andreanæ alumni, amplificatoris, patroni.

Qui contra graſſantes per fraudem et tyrannidem prælatos, libertatis et diſciplinæ eccleſiaſticæ propugnator fuit acerrimus; ſuperſtitionis juxta ac ſuccreſcentium ſectarum malleus, religionis cultûſque divini purioris vindex et aſſertor conſtantiſſimus: in quæ, cum omni cura et cogitatione incumbens, aſſiduos, cum in patria, tum in vicino Angliæ regno, labores eccleſiæ utiles, ſibi glorioſos exantlavit, extremum ſpiritum effudit, die 19 Auguſti, 1646, ætatis 63.

That is,

To the ſacred Memory of Mr. *Alexander Henderſon*, Chaplain to the King, Miniſter at *Edinburgh*, and Principal of the College there. He was educated at the Univerſity of *St. Andrew's*, to which he was a bountiful Patron and generous Benefactor.

He was a moſt diligent Defender of the Freedom and Diſcipline of the Church, againſt the Fraud and Tyranny of furious Prelates; a Suppreſſor of Superſtition and growing Sectaries, a Maintainer and conſtant Aſſertor of Religion and the pureſt Worſhip of God: Upon which, when he had exerted himſelf with Care and Judgment, and laboured indefatigably both in this Kingdom and that of *England*, for the Service of the Church and his own Honour, he departed this Life on the 19th of *Auguſt* 1646, and of his Age 63.

On the Weſtern Side of the Monument.

Reader, bedew thine Eyes,
Not for the Duſt here lyes,
It quicken ſhall again,
And ay in Joy remain:
But for thyſelf, the Church and State's,
Whoſe Woes this Duſt prognoſticates.

On the Southern Side.

Hanc quiſquis urnam tranſiens ſpectaveris,
Ne negligenter aſpice;
Hic buſta magni cernis Henderſoni,
Pietatis hoc buſtum vides.

That is,

No negligent Spectator may
Look on this Tomb at all;
This Tomb of greateſt *Henderſon*,
And Duty we may call.

On the Northern Side.

Vir fuit divinus ac planè eximius, et omni virtutum genere, tum pietate, imprimis eruditione, prudentia illuſtris; Regi ſereniſſimo et utriuſque regni ordinibus juxta charus; cui hoc monumentum, pietatis ergo, erigendum curavit Georgius Henderſonus, ex fratre nepos, ipſe ſibi eternum in animis bonorum reliquit.

That is,

He was truly a godly and great Man, illuſtrious in Virtue, Piety, Learning and Prudence; equally beloved by the King and States of both Kingdoms: To whom, *George Henderſon* his Nephew by his Brother, cauſed erect this Monument, as a ſincere Token of his Affection; the deceas'd having left his own Memorial in the Minds of all good Men.

Katharine Tod.

Memoriæ chariſſimæ ſuæ conjugis, Catharinæ Tod, quæ deceſſit 27 Januarii 1679, monumentum hoc exſtrui curavit maritus

maritus ſuperſtes, Walterus Cheiſlie de Dalry, mercator et civis Edinburgenus.

To the Memory of his dear Wife *Katharine Tod*, who died on the 27th of *January* 1679, *Walter Cheiſlie* of *Dalry*, Merchant and Citizen of *Edinburgh*, her ſurviving Huſband, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

ELIZABETHA PATON.

Memoriæ chariſſimæ conjugis, Elizabethæ Paton, Joannes Cunningham ab Enterkin, ſacræ Regiæ Majeſtatis, et ad ipſius ſignetum ſcriba, monumentum hoc exſtruendum curavit.

Uxor amans, fœcunda parens, lectiſſima ſexus,
Fœmina grata ſuis illachrymata viro;
Quam pietas, quam caſta fides, quam ſplendida virtus
Ornarunt, pulchrum cuncta creantis opus.
Omnibus æqua, animo conſtans; dum vixit, egenis
Larga manu, fraudis neſcia, plena boni:
Atque puerperii decies perpeſſa labores,
Conjugii linquens pignora quina ſui.
Hoc tumulo cinis eſt, poſt luſtra octona repoſtus,
Læta anima ad Chriſtum, ſanguine lota redit.
Obiit 10 Feb. 1676, ætatis ſuæ 40.

——————ultima ſemper
Expectanda dies homini, dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo, ſupremaque funera debet.

That is,

To the Memory of his dear Wife, *Elizabeth Paton*, *John Cunningham* of *Enterkin*, Writer to the King's ſacred Majeſty, and to his Signet, cauſed this Monument to be erected.

A loving Spouſe, and fruitful Parent, who
Was Choice of Sex; her Huſband's Grief alſo;
Her Piety and chaſteſt Faith, with Splendour
Of pureſt Virtue, faireſt ſure did render;
Kind, conſtant Mind to all, and to the Poor
Lib'ral, ingenuous, full of Goodneſs pure.
Twice five times ſuffered ſhe the Child-bed Pains,
Yet of her Children only five remains.
Short forty Years confin'd her to this Duſt,
Her bleſſed Soul with Chriſt among the Juſt.
She died on the 10th of *February* 1676. in the fortieth Year of her Age.

Man, ever muſt, expect his latter End,
His bypaſt Life he would well commend;
Therefore we may no Perſon happy call,
Before his Death, and cloſing Funeral.

JACOBUS CHALMERS.

M. P. Q. S.

Jacobus Chalmers, à Chalmers de eodem, per familiam de Aſchintrees, legitimè oriundus; in ſupremo foro juridico, ſubacti ingenii, integerrimus cauſarum patronus; trigamus, uxorem ducens primam, Margaretam Nicolſone, Jacobi Nicolſone à Cockburnſpath equitis, ex fratre Alexandro, in prædicto foro, cauſidico neptem. Secundam, Ægidiam Sibbald, Davidis Sibbald de Kipps filiam. Tertiam, Katharinam Adams, Caleni Adams, eccleſiæ Enſtruther Orientalis, paſtoris pientiſſimi natam; ex unoquoque matrimonio, liberos relinquens, integerrimæ famæ, ſexagenarius pene, febris æſtu abreptus, fatis ceſſit. III. cal. Decemb. anno Dom. MDCLXXV. Monumentum vero hocce qualequale, pietatis ergo, Thomas, thalami primi protogenus, extrui curavit.

Falleris O lector, ſi ſeſquipedalia verba
Expectes; nobis uſque modeſta placent.
Quantula vita hominis! morimur dum vivimus eheu!
Vis hominis vitam noſcere, diſce mori.

That is,

James Chalmers, from *Chalmers* of that Ilk, lineally deſcended by the Family of *Aſchintrees*; an Advocate before the ſupreme Court of Juſtice, of great Integrity and ſound Judgment. He was thrice married, having had for his firſt Wife, *Margaret Nicolſon*, Niece to Sir *James Nicolſon* of *Cockburnſpath*, Kt. by his Brother *Alexander*, Advocate in the ſaid Court. For his ſecond Wife, *Giles Sibbald*, Daughter to *David Sibbald* of *Kipps*; the third, *Katharine Adams*, the godly Miniſter of *Enſtruther* Eaſter; leaving Children of each Marriage. He died with great Reputation, near the ſixtieth Year of his Age; ſnatched away by a Fever, the 29th of *November* 1675. In Teſtimony of his Affection, *Thomas*, his eldeſt Son, cauſed this Monument to be ſet up.

You erre, O Reader, if you ſhould expect
Big ſwelling Words, I modeſtly reſpect.
How ſhort's Mans Life! 'las, while we live we die:
To know Man's Life, keep Death ſtill in your Eye.

ARCHIBALDUS TOD.

Quod caducum habuit, hic deponi juſſit Archibaldus Tod, urbis Edinburgenæ à natalibus civis; vir procul omni fuco, et ſine faſtu probus, quater matrimonio junctus; at ex prima tantum conjuge Helena, filia Joannis Jackſon, civis præclari, unicam natam ſuperſtitem reliquit Katharinam, uxorem Davidis Wilkie, civis honorifici et hoc anno 1656 ædilis. Ipſe vero, ſeu pace juvante, ſeu

ſeu bello adverſante, pro patria et urbe ſemper idem, magiſtratus honorem æque meruit. Ter prætor, bis ædilis; ſepties urbis præfectus, et per ſex luſtra Bvrgvm. Obiit multum deſideratus 5to idus Februarii anno MDCLVI. ætatis LXXI.

That is,

Archibald Tod, by Birth a Citizen of *Edinburgh*, ordered his Remains to be depoſited in this Place. He was pious, and free from Guile and Pride. He was married four times, but left only one Daughter, *Katharine*, Wife to *David Wilkie*, an honourable Burgeſs, and Dean of Gild this preſent Year 1656. But Provoſt *Tod*, both in War and Peace was ſtill the ſame; for the Service of his Country and City; and in all Emergencies, juſtly deſerved the Magiſtracy; having been thrice Baily, twice Dean of Gild, and Counſellor for ſix Luſtres, or thirty Years. He died much lamented, on the 9th of *February anno* 1656. and of his Age the 71ſt Year.

Here worthy Provoſt *Tod* doth ly;
Who died, and yet did not dy,
His golden Name, in Fame's fair Roll,
Claims the Liferent Tack of a Soul.
Edinburgh, in this Man alone,
Loſt both a Father and a Son.
For twice three Luſtres, that he ſat
In Council, for her publick State;
For two Years Care of late, which more,
Avail'd, than fifty twice before.
For the great Pains he then did take,
To avert the Cry, Kill, Burn, and Sack:
Sure he deſerves a Tomb of Jeat,
Or one of pureſt Porphyrite:
And every Houſe ſhould bring a Stone
To build him a Mauſoleon.
But outward Pomp, he ſtill did fly,
And thus, in ſingle Duſt would ly.

JOANNES JACKSON.

Civi probo, ter queſtori, Joanni Jackſono, ex hac vita evocato 29. Maii, anno Dom. 1606, ætatis ſuæ anno 63. climacterico, amoris et gratitudinis ergo, unicus filius poni curavit.

That is,

To a good Citizen, thrice Treaſurer, *John Jackſon*, called out of this Life 29th *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1606, and of his Age the 63d, being Climacterick. In Token of his Love and Gratitude, his only Son cauſed build this Monument.

GILBERTUS PRIMEROSIUS.

Gilberto Primeroſio, Jacobi et Annæ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ R. R. archichirurgo, hæredes poni curarunt; vixit feliciter annos 80. Archichirurgus regius fuit, ad ſupremum vitæ terminum. Obiit diem, principis et populi publico luctu decoratus, anno Dom. 1615. die 8. Aprilis.

Sic obiit plenuſque annorum et plenus honorum,
Vixi dum volui, volui dum Chriſti volebas,
Sic nec vita mihi, mors nec acerba fuit.

That is,

To *Gilbert Primroſe*, chief Surgeon to *James* and *Anne*, King and Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, his Heirs erected this Monument. He lived happily 80 Years: To the End of his Life he was chief Surgeon to the King; and died adorned with Teſtimonies of publick Sorrow, from Prince and People, in the Year of our Lord 1615. the 8th Day of *April*.

Gilbert Primroſe, ſhut his mortal Eyes,
Full Fraught with Honours, as with Length of Days:
My Will and Life to Chriſt I ſtill reſign'd,
Hence, neither Life nor Death, did bitter find.

JOANNES BYRES.

Viro verè probo, civi optimo, Joanni Byres de Coites, urbis hujus annos ex ordine ſex Queſtori; duos balivo et ex balivo; ſex ædili, et duos pro præfecto; familiare hoc monumentum poſuerunt uxor A. S. et liberi. Obiit multum deſideratus. 8. cal. Decemb. anno ſalutis MDCXXIX. ætatis ſuæ Lx.

That is,

To a Man truly good and excellent Citizen, *John Byres* of *Coites*, ſix Years together, Treaſurer of this City, two Years City Baily, and Suburband Baily, ſix Years Dean of Gild, and two Years old Provoſt. His Wife *A. S.* and Children have erected this homely Monument. He died much lamented on the 24th *November*, in the Year of Chriſt 1629. and in the 60th Year of his Age.

On ELIZABETH HAY.

Let no dry Eyes Indifference confeſs,
When ev'n a Stone doth ſo juſt Grief expreſs.
Here the beſt Wife, Mother, and Friend, doth ly,
In whom, none but herſelf, a Fault could ſpy.
Here, Grief and Love ſhow, in their noble Strife,
Him, a kind Huſband, her a matchleſs Wife.
She to her Huſband, herſelf, in Life reſign'd,
And here, he her to Heaven hath conſign'd.
Who died 16th *November* 1672. her Age 42.

Memoriæ ſacrum

Viri optimi Georgii Foulis à Ravilſtoun, ex nobili familia Colontonia, rei monetariæ regiæ magiſtri, civitatis Edinburgenæ prætoris, ac per annos 16. ſenatoris; qui in omni munere publico privatoque egregia

fide et integritate; in florentis familiæ ſplendore et fortunæ amplitudine, eximia animi modeſtia, bonis omnibus charus: nemini etiam improbo inviſus; ad maturam uſque ſenectutem provectus, honeſtam vitam, pia morte, feliciter clauſit. 28. Maii, 1633. ætatis 64.

Mortalitatis exuvias, in novæ vitæ ſpem, hic depoſuit, una cum chariſſima conjuge, Joneta Bannatina, cum qua 29 annos vixit, in ſumma concordia. Reliquit filios ſuperſtites 6, totidemque filias; præmortuos 5 filios et filiam, in regnum cœleſte, ante ambulones habuit.

That is,

Conſecrated to the Memory of the excellent *George Foulis* of *Ravilſtoun*, of the noble Family of *Colinton*, Maſter of the Royal Mint, Ba[illegible]y of the City of *Edinburgh*, and ſixteen Years a Counſellor; who, in every Charge, both private and publick, was of eminent Faithfulneſs and Integrity; and amidſt the Splendor of his flouriſhing Family, with the Greatneſs of his Fortune, of ſo great Modeſty and Moderation of Mind, that he was dear to all good Men, hatefull to none, no, not to the wicked. Having arrived to a good old Age, he happily cloſed his honeſt Life with a godly End, *May* the 28th 1633. and of his Age the 64th.

Here he laid down the Spoils of his Mortality, in Hope of a new Life, together with his dear Wife *Jonet Bannatine*, with whom he had lived twenty nine Years, in the greateſt Concord: He left ſurviving ſix Sons, and as many Daughters; and had five ſons and a Daughter, who departed this Life before him.

Feliciſſimæ memoriæ clariſſimorum virorum, ingenuorum adoleſcentium, innoxiorum infantium, lectiſſimarum fœminarum, ſanctiſſimarum matronarum, hic ſparſim recubantium, glorioſum Servatoris Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti adventum expectantium, et generalem univerſæ carnis reſurrectionem in Domino opperientium, Dominus Thomas Henryſonus, eques ſenator, VI calend. Octobris poſuit mœſtiſſimus, an. Dom. MDCXXXVI.

D. Edwardi Henryſoni, J. U. D. patris amantiſſimi, Q. ſenatoris et J. conſiſtorio Edinburgeno juridici; D. Helenæ à Swinton, matris chariſſimæ, trium ſororum uterinarum dilectiſſimarum, D. Agnetis et mariti digniſſ. D. Jacobi Foulis, baronis Colintoniæ; D. Helenæ et clariſſ. conjugis, D. Thomæ Cragii à Riccarton, juriſconſulti celeberrimi, D. Ludovici Cragii equitis, Riccartonii et ſenatoris ampliſſimi; Joannæ et ſponſi ejus, Joannis Laurie prætoris Edinburgen. hereotarum germanæ unius Elizabethæ Henryſoni, et mariti egregii D. Joannis Nicolſon à Dryden, S. conſiſtorii Edinburgeni juridici et advocati eloquentiſſimi.

Mors, vitæ natalis, ſpes altera vitæ.

D. Alexandri Henryſoni, ejuſdem S. conſiſtorii juridici, Domini Thomæ filii; Thomæ, Joannis, juvenum; duorum Eduardorum; Helenæ, Margaretæ, Beatæ, infantium; Marinæ et jucundiſſimi conjugis D. Jacobi Haliday à Pitlochy, commiſſarii Dumfrieſienſis, Annæ et clariſſimi conjugis, D. Roberti Hamiltonii à Preſton, rariſſimarum, cariſſimarum duarum conjugum, D. Margaretæ Hayæ à Kenneth, D. Rebeccæ Weiriæ, Cheſtriæ, memorabilium matronarum; Gulielmi Elphingſtoni, nepotis chariſſimi, &c. Omnes ut, in Deo vixerunt, ſemper cum Deo vivant.

D. Elizabethæ Calderhalliæ Dominæ, ſex liberorum matris optimæ deſideratiſſimæ.

Soli Deo honor et gloria. Amen.

That is,

To the happy Memory of moſt famous young Gentlemen, innocent Infants, choice Women and moſt holy Matrons, promiſcuouſly here depoſited, waiting for the glorious Coming of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and expecting in the Lord the general Reſurrection of all Fleſh, Sir *Thomas Henryſon*, immerged in Grief, erected this Monument 26th *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1636.

And to the Memory of Mr. *Edward Henryſon*, Doctor of the Civil Law and Canon Law, his moſt loving Father, Senator, and one of the Judges of the Conſiſtory of *Edinburgh*; and of *Helen Swinton* his deareſt Mother; and of three moſt beloved uterine Siſters, *Agnes*, and of her moſt worthy Huſband, Sir *James Foulis*, Baron of *Colinton*; *Helen*, and of her moſt renowned Huſband, Mr. *Thomas Craig* of *Riccarton*, a celebrated Lawyer, of Sir *Ludovick Craig* of *Riccarton*, Knight, an honourable Senator; *Jean*, and her Huſband *John Laurie*, Baily of *Edinburgh*; and of one Siſter-german, *Elizabeth Henryſon*, and her notable Huſband *John Nicolſon* of *Dryden*, an eloquent Advocate, and Judge of the ſaid Conſiſtory.

Death, the Birth-day of Life, Hope of another Life.

And alſo to the Memory of Mr. *Alexander Henryſon*, a Judge of the ſaid Conſiſtory, Son to the ſaid Sir *Thomas*; and of *Thomas* and *John*, young Men; and of two *Edwards*; and of *Helen*, *Margaret*, and *Beatie*, Infants; of *Marion*, and her moſt pleaſant Huſband, Mr. *James Haliday* of *Pitlochie*, Commiſſary of *Dumfreiſe*; of *Anne*, and her moſt renowned Huſband, Mr. *Robert Hamilton* of *Preſton*; of the moſt ſingular and dear Matrons, Dame *Margaret Hay* of *Kennet*, and Dame *Rebecca Weir* of *Cheſters*; and of *William Elphinſton*, a dear Grandchild, who all lived in God, that they might eternally live with God.

And of Dame *Elizabeth*, Lady *Calderhall*, a moſt loving and much lamented Mother of ſix Children.

To God alone be Glory and Honour. *Amen.*

Hodie

Hodie mihi, cras tibi.
Vita quid eſt hominis? flos, umbra, et fumus, ariſta,
Illa malis longa eſt, illa bonis brevis eſt.
That is,
To-day is mine, To-morrow yours may be.
Each mortal Man ſhould mind that he muſt die.
What is Man's Life? a Shade, a Smoke, a Flower,
Short to the good, to the bad doth long endure.
If thou liſt that paſſeth by,
Know who in this Tomb doth ly,
Thomas Bannatine, abroad
And at home he ſerved God.
Though no Children he poſſeſt,
Yet the Lord with Means him bleſt.
He on them did well diſpoſe,
Long ere Death his Eyes did cloſe:
For the Poor his helping Hand,
And his Friends his Kindneſs fand;
And on his dear Bed-fellow,
Janet Macmath, he did beſtow,
Out of his lovely Affection,
A fit and goodly Portion.
Thankful ſhe herſelf to prove,
For a Sign of mutual Love,
Did no Pains or Charges ſpare,
To ſet up this Fabrick rare.
As Artemiſe that noble Frame,
To her dear Mauſolus Name.
He died 16th *July* 1635, of his Age the 65th.

O that Men were wiſe, to know the Multitude of theſe that are to be damned; the Paucity of thoſe that are to be ſaved; and the Vanity of tranſitory Things; to underſtand Evil committed, good Things omitted, and the Loſs of Time; to foreſee the Danger of Death, the laſt Judgment, and eternal Puniſhment.

MAGDALENE MACMATH.

Magdalenæ Macmath, natalium, animi, corporiſque ornamentis, pietate præſertim, prudentia, modeſtia et lenitate rariſſima, omnibuſque in virum, in liberos, in familiam, in univerſos, officiis, illuſtri matrona dignis, conjugi lectiſſimæ, vir amantiſſimus Franciſcus Kinnalochius, pridem antiquæ hujus urbis ampliſſimus jure conſul, memori et merito affectu pio, monumentum hoc ſibi et poſteris commune, mœrens, mœſtuſque poni curavit. Obiit 16 die Novembris 1674, ætatis anno 59.

That is,

To *Magdalen Macmath*, of notable Deſcent, and Ornaments of Body and Mind, eſpecially Piety, Prudence, Modeſty, and moſt ſingular Meekneſs; and all Duties towards her Huſband, Children, Family, and all Perſons, becoming an illuſtrious Matron, and his moſt beloved Wife, her very affectionate Huſband, *Francis Kinloch*, late Provoſt of this antient City, out of a ſincere Affection, and ſorrowful Remembrance, cauſed this Monument to be erected, for the Uſe of his Family. She died on the 16th of *November* 1674, in the 59th Year of her Age.

MARJORY BRODIE.

On the Death of the virtuous *Marjorie*, Spouſe to *James Brown* Feltmaker, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*.

ELEGY.

Here lyes inter'd her Corps, in hopes to riſe,
Whoſe Soul's above with Chriſt in Paradiſe.
When both unite, an Matron grave and juſt,
Faithful and careful in her Huſband's Truſt.
Not gadie, kept her Shop, went not abroad,
Virtuous and charitable, ſerving God.
Prudent, obliging, in her Ways diſcreet,
At home, abroad, her Huſband did credit.
He mindful of her Worth, mov'd this Intent,
For Badge of Love to erect this Monument.

The ſaid *James Brown* departed this Life, upon the 5th Day of *April* 1691, his Age 69 Years and 10 Months.

JOHN TROTTER, JANET MACMATH.

Mors patet, hora latet, anno 1641.
Octoginta ultra Trotterus vixerat annos,
Progenie felix, ambitione carens.
Publica privatus curavit; ſemper egenis,
Aut opere, aut opibus, contulit almus opem.
That is,
Death is moſt ſure, unſeen its Hour.
'Bove eighty Years *John Trotter* liv'd,
And ſaw his Iſſue fair:
He from Ambition all was free,
A Property moſt rare.
Tho' private, publick was his Mind;
He Guardian to the Poor,
Whom to aſſiſt, by Power or Wealth,
He labour'd every Hour.
The Lord is the Giver of all Good to them that love and truſt him.

JOHN BAYNE *of* Pitcairlie.

Memoriæ doctiſſimi Viri, Magiſtri Joannis Bayne de Pitcarlie, Signeto Regio ſcribæ inſigni; Euphemia Aikman, ejus vidua, ſibique, utriuſque et conjugis cognatis, monumentum hoc erigi curavit. Obiit quinto calendas Februarii, MDCLXXXI. ætatis ſuæ 60.

That is,

To the Memory of the learned Mr. *John Bayne* of *Pitcarlie*, an eminent Writer to the Signet, *Eupham Aikman* his Widow, for themſelves, and for the Kindred of both Wives, cauſed this Monument to be erected. He died the 28th *January* 1681, in the 60th Year of his Age.

Æternæ memoriæ ſacrum

Wilhelmi Aikman de Cairnie, in ſupremo foro juridico cauſarum patroni diſertiſſimi, viri ſingulari literarum ſcientia, pietate, prudentia, modeſtia, et omnigenis virtutibus

virtutibus feliciter ornati, conjugis amantiſſimi, parentis optimi, uxor et filius, grato mœrentique animo, monumentum hoc poſuerunt.

Vixit annos LII, menſes ſex, obiit XXIX Decembris MDCXCIX.

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. *William Aikman* of *Cairnie*, Advocate of the ſupreme Court of Juſtice, a Man of ſingular Learning, Piety, Prudence and Modeſty, and happily adorned with all Manner of Virtues, a moſt loving Huſband and kindeſt Father; his Wife and Son, from a thankful, but ſorrowful Heart, have ſet up this Monument.

He lived 52 Years and ſix Months, and died *December* 1699.

M. P. Q. S.

Tenet hoc ſepulchrum cineres D. Davidis Falconari à Newtoun, è familia Halcartoniana oriundi, ſupremi ſenatûs Præſidis integerrimi; Carolo II. et Jacobo VII. conſiliarii fideliſſimi; in ſummum illud faſtigium, ſummâ in Reges fidelitate, et inſigni in negotiis vigilantiâ, univerſo patriæ voto, bono publico admoti: qui, dum nimiâ hâc vigilantiâ, patriæ plus quam ſibi viveret, obiit 15 Decembris 1685, ætatis 46.

That is,

This Sepulchre contains the Aſhes of Sir *David Falconer*, of *Newtown*, deſcended of the Family of *Halkertoun*, moſt upright Preſident of the Seſſion, and a moſt faithful Counſellor to King *Charles* II. and King *James* VII. advanced to the Pinacle of Honour, by the unanimous Deſire of the Country, and for the publick Service, by Reaſon of his great Loyalty to his Prince, and for his great and notable Vigilance and Diſpatch of Buſineſs; by which nimious Vigilance, while he lived more to his Country than to himſelf, he died on the 15th of *December* 1685, in the 46th Year of his Age.

D. WILLIELMUS OLIPHANT.

Non præeſſe, ſed prodeſſe, vera laus.

Clariſſimi viri Domini Willielmi Oliphant, advocati regii, integerrimi et conſiliarii fideliſſimi, quod claudi potuit, hic jacet; cujus victuræ famæ, et virtutis, memoriæ, hunc cippum mœſtiſſimus filius poſuit. Obiit idibus Aprilis 1628. annos 77. vixit Deo, principi et patriæ.

That is,

It is truly praiſeworthy to do good; but not to be in Power.

Here lyes the confinable Part of the famous Sir *William Oliphant*, a conſcientious and moſt faithful Counſellor; to whoſe living Fame, and to the Memory of his Virtues, his moſt ſorrowful Son placed this Stone. He died the 13th *April*, 1628, after he had lived 77 Years, in the Service of his God, Prince, and Country.

THOMAS DUGLASSIUS.

Thomas Duglaſſius, antiquæ et nobilis Duglaſſiorum de Cavers familiæ filius, civis et mercator Edinburgenſis, tam familiam qua ſatus, quam civitatem cui inſitus eſt, haud parum honeſtavit: vita et moribus, utraque dignus. Tempore turbido, et difficili, inter varios factionum æſtus, nulli implicitus, nec ulli inviſus, nec otio torpeſcens, nec nimis negotioſus. Re tamen opima quæſita, honores et munera in civitate fugit magis quam ambiit, nec minus meruit. Et adeptus ſumma juſtitiæ et integritatis laude, bis conſul urbanus; bis etiam ſuburbanus prætor. Demum vitæ longioris luſtra bis ſeptem emerſus, omnibus viri pii et boni civis officiis in familiam et neceſſarios, civitatem et pauperes, perfunctus, placidè obiit, nono Auguſti, anno, ſal. hum. MDCLXXXVI. ætatis ſuæ LXX.

Memoriæ defuncti, hoc monumentum, debitæ gratitudinis teſſerum, mœrentes poſuerunt Richardus Duglaſſius, Robertus Bennetus, advocati et defuncto conſanguinei, et Robertus Blackwood ſenior, mercator, hæredes ipſius teſtamentarii.

That is,

Thomas Douglas, a Son of the antient and noble Family of *Cavers*, Citizen and Merchant in *Edinburgh*, not a little honoured, both the Family from which he deſcended, and the City into which he was ingrafted, by his Life and Deportment well worthy of both. In troubleſome and difficult Times, amidſt the various Heats of Factions, he was intangled by none, nor ill-looked upon by any.

He was neither ſlothful through Eaſe, nor too buſy; yet having acquired an opulent Fortune, he rather ſhun'd Offices and Honours in the City, than deſired them, whereby he merited them the more; and having embraced them, he twice City Baily, and twice Suburban Baily, and with the greateſt Applauſe of Juſtice and Integrity.

At laſt having arrived at a conſiderable Age of ſeventy Years, and having performed and diſcharged all the Duties of a godly Man and good Citizen, towards his Lineage and Relations, towards the City and towards the Poor, he departed in Peace the 9th Day of *Auguſt*, the Year of Man's Salvation 1686, and of his Age the 70.

To the Memory of the deceas'd, his ſorrowful Couſins, *Richard Douglas* and *Robert Bennet* Advocates, and *Robert Blackwood* elder, Merchant in *Edinburgh*, his teſtamentary Heirs, erected this Monument, as an Evidence of their Gratitude.

E. M. S.

Hic ſitus eſt Thomas Robertſonus, prætor Edinburgenus æquiſſimus; vir ſuperis aprimè charus; qui clariſſimum Robinſonio-

rum

rum nomen, virtute ſua, plurimum illuſtravit, pietate in Deum, fide in Regem, amore in patriam, humanitate erga omnes, inſignis, prudentia, integritate, in rebus agundis ſolertia, nemini ſecundus. Pauperum, ſpes et caput, artificum columen, urbis exornator, ſi non conditor, civium deliciæ, gentis deſiderium: conjugi optimo, patri amantiſſimo, uxor et liberi hæredes, mœſti poſuere. Obiit XI. cal. Octobris anno Domini MDCLXXXVI. ætatis ſuæ LXIII.

Vivit poſt funera virtus.

That is,

Here is interred *Thomas Robertſon*, Baily of *Edinburgh*, and moſt juſt in his Office; a Man dear to God; who, by his Virtue greatly illuſtrated the famous Name of *Robertſon*; being remarkable for his Piety towards God, Loyalty towards his Prince, Love to his Country, and Civility towards all Perſons. He was inferior to none in Prudence, Integrity and Dexterity in Management of Buſineſs. He was the Hope and Life of the Poor, the Support of Tradeſmen; the Adorner, if not the Builder of the City; the Delight of the Citizens, and the Deſire of the whole Nation. To him, as the beſt of Huſbands, and moſt loving of Parents, his ſorrowful Wife and Children, his Heirs, ſet up this Monument. He died the 21ſt Day of *September*, in the Year of our Lord 1686, and of his Age the 63d Year.

Virtue ſurvives the Grave.

JOANNA JOHNSON.

Hic poſitæ reliquiæ lectiſſimæ matronæ Joannæ Johnſonæ, conjugis Archibaldi Row, regiæ Scloppetariorum legionis chiliarchi; quæ, triennii ſpatio, marem et fœminam enixa tertio partu extincta eſt, XIII. cal. Julii, anno MDCCII. ætatis XXXIII. monumentum qualecunque, gratitudinis et amoris ergo, maritus poni curavit.

That is,

Here are interred the Remains of a moſt choice Matron, *Jean Johnſon*, Spouſe to *Archibald Row*, Colonel to the Royal Regiment of *Fuſileers*, who, having brought forth a Son and a Daughter within the Space of three Years, died in her third Labour, on the 19th of *June* 1702, in the 33d Year of her Age. Her Huſbaud cauſed this homely Monument to be erected, as a Token of his Gratitude and Affection.

JOANNES MACMORAN.

Johanni Macmorano, cive longè optimo, urbis ordiniſque ſui ornamento ſingulari, quæſtori ter, a conſiliis ſepties, in balivorum demum numerum, in quadrageſimo ſecundo, eodemque fatali, ætatis ſuæ anno meritiſſimè ſed infeſtiſſimè co-optato; et in illius magiſtratus accuratiore functione, decimo quinto Septembris die, anno 1595. glande plumbea, bonorum omnium incredibili cum luctu, infeliciſſimè tranſverbera-to, et in Domino obdormienti mœſtiſſimus frater, mœſtiores liberi poſuere.

That is,

To *John Macmoran*, an excellent Citizen, the ſingular ornament of the Town, and of his Order; thrice Treaſurer, ſeven times a Counſellor; at laſt moſt deſervedly but moſt unhappily received as one of the Baillies, in the forty ſecond and the fatal Year of his Age; and in the faithful Diſcharge of that Office, upon the 15th of *September* 1595, was unfortunately ſhot with a leaden Bullet, to the great Grief of all good People: And falling aſleep in the Lord, his mournful Brother, and more afflicted Children erected this Monument.

JOANNES NASMITHIUS.

Hic ſitus eſt Joannes Naſmithius à Poſſo, familia non obſcura in Twedia, civis Edinburgenſis, ſereniſſimæ regiæ majeſtatis et Galliarum regis prætoriæ à Scotia cohortis, protochirurgus, omnibus piæ vitæ officiis egregiè functus; qui Londini, dum apud regem munia ſua obit, utriuſque gentis luctu, fatis concedens, corporis exuvias huc tranſlatas (qui ejus in patriam fuit animus) cœmiterio hoc condi voluit; regi patriæ et amicis, quæ habuit et debuit, ad extremum uſque perſolvens. Obiit ætatis ſuæ anno 57. ad 16. cal. Octobris MDCXIII. Reverti unde veneris, quid grave eſt?

That is,

Here lyes *John Naſmith* of the Family of *Poſſo*, an honourable Family in *Tweedale*, a Citizen of *Edinburgh*, Chief Surgeon to his moſt Serene Majeſty, and to the King of *France*, his Troop of Guards from *Scotland*. And having performed all the Duties of a godly Life, died at *London*, to the Grief of both Nations, in the Exerciſe of his Office with his Majeſty; ordered his Body to be brought hither, (ſuch was his Love to his Country) to be buried in this Dormitory; acquitting himſelf to the King, his Country, and to his Friends, to the utmoſt of his Power and Duty. He died in the 57th Year of his Age, 16th *September* 1613. Why is it grievous to return to the Place you came from?

JOANNES TROTTER.

Joannes Trotter, Mortounhallæ et Charterhallæ Dominus, Orcum hunc, mortuis miſeriarum metam, morituris vegrande ſolatium, monumenti intus, proavo ſuo, extructi, nunc autem renovati, munimentum, ſibique ſuiſque (bene an male merenti bus nil refert) domum æternam decreto conſilii Edinburgenſis, menſe Sept. 1709. fieri fecit.

That is,

John Trotter of *Mortounhall*, and *Charterhall*, by Warrant of the Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Month of *September* 1709, cauſed build this Incloſure; which, to the Dead,

is the March, or End of Miſeries; to the deadly ſome Comfort; a Fence to the within Monument, erected for his Great Grandfather, but now renewed to be the Reſting-place of him and his, whether they deſerve it or not.

P. M.

Margaretæ Archibaldi Hamilton de *Roſehall*, equitis Baroneti, filiæ, quæ febri erepta, fatis ceſſit. xxii. menſ. Mart. MDCCIV. ætatis ſuæ xxxviii. Nec non Bathiæ filiæ, denatæ x. menſis Decembris MDCCVI. ætatis ſuæ xi. Jacobus Hamilton à Dalzell, conjugi de ſe bene merenti et gnatæ dulciſſimæ, poſuit anno MDCCIX.

That is,

To the pious Memory of *Margaret*, Daughter to Sir *Archibald Hamilton* of *Roſehall*, Baronet, who being ſnatched away by a Fever, died the 22d of *March* 1704. of her Age the 38. And alſo to the Memory of *Bathia* their Daughter, who died on the 10th of *December* 1706, and of her Age the 11th. *James Hamilton* of *Dalzel* erected this Monument to his well deſerving Wife, and deareſt Daughter, in the Year 1709.

From *May* 27th 1661, that the noble Marquiſs of *Argyll* ſuffered, to the 17th *February* 1688. that Mr. *James Ranwick* ſuffered; were executed at *Edinburgh*, about one hundred of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Miniſters and others; noble Martyrs for Jeſus Chriſt: the moſt Part of them lie here.

Halt Paſſenger, take heed what thou doſt ſee,
This Tomb doth ſhew for what ſome did die.
Here lies interr'd the Duſt of thoſe who ſtood,
'Gainſt Perjury reſiſting unto Blood.
Adhering to the Covenants and Laws,
Eſtabliſhing the ſame; which was the Cauſe
Their Lives are ſacrific'd unto the Luſt
Of Prelatiſts abjured; tho' here their Duſt,
Lies mix'd with Murderers, and other Crew,
Whom Juſtice, juſtly, did to Death purſue.
But as for theſe, in them no Cauſe was found
Worthy of Death; but only they were ſound,
Conſtant and ſtedfaſt, zealous, witneſſing
For the Prerogative of Chriſt their King.
Which Truths were ſeal'd by famous *Guthrie*'s Head,
And all along to *Mr. Ranwick*'s Blood.
They did indure the Wrath of Enemies,
Reproaches, Torments, Death's, and Injuries:
But yet, they're theſe, who from ſuch Troubles came,
And now triumph in Glory with the Lamb.

On WALTER MILL, *who ſuffered at* St. Andrew's, *in the Month of* April, *in the Year* 1558.

Non noſtra impietas, non actæ crimina vitæ,
Armarunt hoſtes in mea fata truces;
Sola fides Chriſti, ſacris ſignata libellis,
Quæ vitæ cauſa, eſt et mihi cauſa necis.

In Jacobum Montiſroſarum marchionem magnum.

Hunc { furor immanis plebis jugulavit / amor Immanis regis tumulavit } aperte.
In patriam, regem, leges, ceu perfidus hoſtis,
Pro patria, rege et legibus, occubui.
Legibus antiquis patriæ regique fidelis,
A rege et patria et legibus intumulor.

Epitaphium comitis Argat. quod ipſe ſibi poſuit.

Audi hoſpes, quicunque venis, tumulumque reviſis,
Et rogitas, quali crimine tinctus eram?
Non me crimen habet, non me malus abſtulit error,
Et vitium nullum me pepulit patria;
Solus amor patriæ, verique immenſa cupido,
Deſuetas juſſit ſumere tela manus:
Opprimor en rediens, vi ſolâ et fraude meorum,
Hoſtibus et fævis, victima terna cado.
Sit licet hic noſter labor irritus, haud Deus æquus
Deſtituet populum, ſecula cuncta, ſuum.
Aſt alius veniet, fatis melioribus ortus,
Qui toties ruptum fine beabit opus.
Sat mihi credi datur, quamvis caput enſe ſecetur,
Hinc petere ætherei lucida templa poli.

That is,

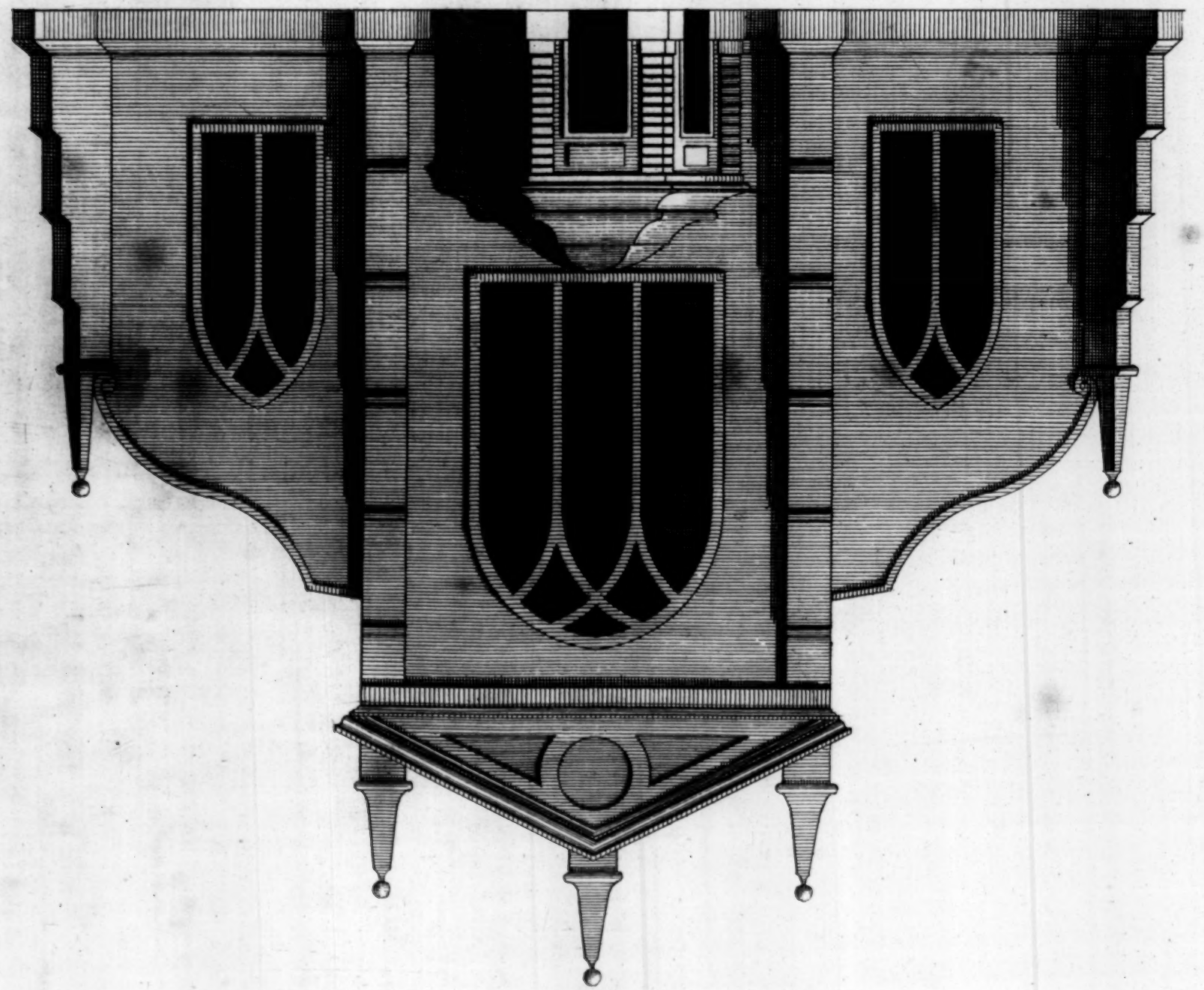
Know Paſſenger, who ſhall have ſo much Time,
To view my Grave, and aſk what was my Crime:
No Stain of Error, no black Vice's Brand,
Did me inforce to leave my native Land.
Love to my Country, Truth, condemn'd to die,
Inforc'd my Hands forgotten Arms to try.
By my Friends Fraud, my Fall proceeded hath,
More than by Foes, though thrice deſign'd my Death.
On my Attempt though Providence doth frown,
Yet God at laſt ſhall ſurely raiſe his own.
Another Hand, by more ſucceſsful Speed,
Shall raiſe the Remnant, bruiſe the Serpent's Head:
Tho' my Head fall, it is no tragick Story,
Since going hence I enter endleſs Glory.

On THOMAS FISHER *Chamberlain of* Edinburgh.

The Debt which Man by Birth contracts, he muſt
By Death repay, adjoining to the Duſt.
Had Goodneſs, Grace, or trueſt candor been
Exempt from Fate, he Death had never ſeen.
Oh!

BRITISH MUSEUM

A View of the western side of the new Grey Friars Church



Pattinson sculp.

Oh! the Contagion of our Fathers Fall,
To certain Death hath doom'd his Off-ſpring all.
Mauſoleum, he merits well to have,
And not the common Cell of homely Grave,
As b'ing by Heav'ns tender Care ſet o'er
The good Town's Treaſure, and *George Heriot*'s Store.
Since his firſt Breath did thro' his Noſtrils paſs,
Of Virtues all, the Mirror bright he was.
Furniſhing Mortals with Examples fair,
Of ev'ry Action, honeſt, great and rare.
Injur'd *Edinburgh* to his Wings did fly,
For ſudden Help, from hardeſt *Je' pardy*.
Scotland from him, in Epitome did draw,
A matchleſs Map of trueſt burgal Law.
Heroick Actions ever did attend
Him, all his Life, unto his bleſſed End.
Endearing Goodneſs, did him ſo exalt,
'Bove Burghers all, below the ennamell'd Vault.
Reward of Virtue, Glory, and the Pen
Of learned ones, him ſtile, *Fiſher of Men.*

Epitaph.

Here is the perfect and the upright Man,
Of Charity and Right'ouſneſs, the Plan.
Scotland with Joy as glad, that he was born,
As now, in Tears, his Funeral doth mourn.

Cy giſt ma famme fort bien,
Pour ſon repoſe, ce pour le mien.
That is,
My Wife lies here conveniently,
She is at reſt, and ſo am I.

New Church *GRAY-FRIARS.*

The Churches in *Edinburgh* proving ſtill inſufficient to accommodate the Citizens in the Performance of their religious Duties, the Common Council in the Year 1719, ordered another Place for publick Worſhip to be erected; and being built contiguous to the Weſtern End of the *Grayfriars* Church, was denominated the *New* or *Weſtern Grayfriars* Church, which was finiſhed *anno* 1721, at the Expence of Thirty ſix thouſand five hundred and forty three Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, and had for its Pariſh the following Diſtrict appointed, *viz.* From the *Upper Bow* Port, all the Weſtern Side of the Street called the *Strait Bow*, and the Northern Side of the *Graſs-market* to the Weſtport; thence Eaſtward, all the Southern Side of the ſaid *Graſs-market* to the Southweſtern Corner of the *Cowgate*, including the *Candlemaker-row* and *Society*, with all the Cloſes, *&c.* therein.

Divers Parts within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, *viz.* the *Graſs-market*, *Cowgate*, and all Parts without the firſt Wall of *Edinburgh*, which ran Eaſtward and Weſtward from the Weſt or Strait-bow Port, along the Side of the Hill, about half-way betwixt the High-ſtreet and the *Cowgate*; which being within the ſecond Wall of the City, occaſioned great Inconveniencies on *Sundays* to the People, in being obſtructed from repairing to *St. Cuthbert's* their Pariſh Church, by ſhutting the Town-gates on that Day; which being taken into Conſideration by the Legiſlature, the Parliament in the Year 1621; united the ſaid Parts to the Juriſdiction of the City; whereby is demonſtrated, as already hinted, that Part of the Pariſh of *St. Giles* was incloſed within the firſt Wall of *Edinburgh*, which only extended from the Caſtle to the *Netherbow* in Length; and from the Place now called the *Nordloch* to the Wall on the Southern Side of the Hill aforeſaid; which, as I have elſewhere obſerved, I take to have been anciently the Precinct of the Caſtle. Be that as it will, this Pariſh, with that of the *Old Grayfriars*, all Lady *Yeſter*'s Pariſh, excluſive of Part of *Gray*'s Cloſe, and Part of the *Tron* Church Pariſh, are all taken out of *St. Cuthbert*'s Pariſh; as is alſo *St. Giles's* and the *Canongate* Pariſhes, as I have elſewhere endeavoured to demonſtrate.

This Pariſh being divided into ſix Diviſions, the firſt whereof contains ninety one Families, and examinable Perſons two hundred and ſixty; the ſecond eighty eight Families, and two hundred and ſixty five Perſons; the third, Families ninety ſeven, and Perſons three hundred and five; the fourth eighty three Families, and Perſons three hundred and thirty; the fifth one hundred and eight Families, and two hundred and eighty ſeven Perſons; and in the ſixth Diviſion, Families one hundred and four, and Perſons three hundred and forty five: Total of Families, five hundred and ſeventy, and of examinable Perſons, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two.

This Church not being collegiate, has only one Miniſter, whoſe Stipend is the ſame with thoſe of his Brethren.

The Seats in this Church, in the Year 1746, amounting to one hundred and forty three in Number (excluſive of thoſe belonging to the Maſters and Children of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, poor Strangers and Servants) the Rents thereof amounted to the Sum of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money; which, like the others, is employed in defraying the Expences of the ſeveral Churches.

Antiquities and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

The Church, which is a handſome and convenient Building, is ſituated as aforeſaid; its Yard or Cemitery, and monumental Inſcriptions, are accounted for in the Pariſh of *Old Grayfriars*.

The noble Edifice in this Pariſh, denominated *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, is of ſuch Magnificence,

gnificence, that it probably excels all other private Foundations in that Reſpect.

The large and uſeful Fabrick, denominated the *Charity Workhouſe*, is of great Service to the City, as I ſhall elſewhere demonſtrate.

The Spot of Ground, whereon the *Candlemaker-row*, *Society*, &c. are ſituated, antiently belonged to the Prioreſs and Nuns of *St. Katharine de Scienna* (vulgarly called the *Shiens*) in *Newington*, on the Southern Side of *Edinburgh*; it conſiſted of eight Acres of arable Land, which the Town Council in the Year 1541, took in Farm of the ſaid Nuns, at the yearly Rent of eight Bolls of Wheat, and ſix of Bear, with a ſmall Piece of Ground in the *Borough-moor:* But this Land, with that belonging to other religious Foundations within *Edinburgh*, being in the Year 1556, granted by Queen *Mary* to the *Edinburghers*, for the Encouragement of Learning and Support of their Poor, the ſaid Council demiſed Part of the ſaid Land to the Brewers of *Edinburgh*, who forming themſelves into a Fraternity, were denominated the *Society*; and having erected Brew-houſes on the ſaid Ground, the Appellation of the *Society* was conferred on them. But this Fraternity, it ſeems, proving of no long Duration, the Town Council in the Year 1619, purchaſed this Place with all the Utenſils, and *anno* 1697 ſet the ſame in Feu, together with all the brewing Veſſels, to *William Cleghorn*, at the yearly Rent of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, a Premium of Twenty thouſand Marks, with a Fine of Five hundred Pounds at the Entry of each Perſon thereafter; Part of this Ground is converted into a Coal-fold, or Place for ſelling of Coals, and the greateſt Part of the reſt into Gardens, few or none of the Brew-houſes remaining.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 47.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 62.

Ibid. vol. XXXV. f. 318.

At the Foot of the *Weſtbow* Street in this Pariſh, was a foreign Juriſdiction belonging to the Baron of *Drem*, who had a Regality of certain Temple Lands erected in his Favour. Here are divers Houſes belonging to it, which are diſtinguiſhed by a Croſs on the Top of their reſpective Chimnies, and Fronts of Houſes. When a Court is held in this Part of the Regality, it is in one of the ſaid Houſes, at the Choice of the Bailiff. The Barons of *Drem* claim a Right to impower Unfreemen to exerciſe their ſeveral Trades in the Houſes belonging to the Regality.

Remark. This Juriſdiction being by the *Edinburghers* regarded as a Badge of Slavery, by its being held within their Walls, frequent Attempts were made to purchaſe the ſame of the Baron or Lord of the Regality. But an Act of Parliament being made in the Year 1747, to aboliſh the *Scotiſh* Juriſdictions, the Citizens, without the leaſt Expence, have luckily got rid of it.

The ſpacious Street in this Pariſh, denominated the *Graſs-market*, being the Place appointed for the Sale of Horſes, Beaſts, Sheep, *&c.* within *Edinburgh*, it is in the Acts of the Council called the *Sheep-flecks*; the Toll or Duties payable therein I ſhall ſet forth in the following Table.

A TABLE *of Cuſtoms or Dues payable at the Sheep-flecks in the* Graſs-market.

	s.	*d.*
For each Horſe, Mare or Gelding	1	0
For each Bull, Ox or Cow - -	1	0
For each Sheep or Lamb - - -	0	2
For each Boar, Sow or Hog - -	0	8
For the Uſe of the Sheep-flecks -	0	2

To accommodate the People in the Sale of their Corn, the Corn-market, in the Month of *May anno* 1716, was removed from the Corner of *Marline*'s Wynd in the *Cowgate*, to the Southern Part of the *Graſs-market*, between *Heriot*'s Bridge and the Weſt-port; but that Place proving likewiſe inconvenient, the Common Council, in the Month of *October* following, ordered a Shed to be built at the Foot of the *Weſtbow* Street, and Eaſtern End of the *Graſs-market*, of the Length of forty two Feet, and the Breadth of twenty four, to be ſupported on each Side by a Row of three ſtonern Pillars, of the Height of ſeven Feet and a half, and two Feet ſquare, to be covered with a wooden Roof, to be pitched over, which is the ſame now ſtanding.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLIV. p. 00.

TABLE.

	s.	*d.*
For Market-room of each Bag or Sack of Corn - - -	2	0
For Warehouſe Room for each Bag or Sack weekly.	1	0

In this ſpacious Street of the *Graſs-market*, is a very great Nuſance, called *Heriot*'s Bridge, which running half way into the Market-place, is not only a great Obſtruction to the riding of Horſes in the Market-time, but very incommodious to the Inhabitants; for by the Southern Side of the ſaid Street's being as it were ſhut up by it, a Number of Middings are laid before their Doors, to the Reproach of the Government of the City for ſuffering the ſame; which in fact will be difficult to prevent, till the Cauſe be removed; which will not only add to the Beauty of the Street, but the Entrance to the Hoſpital will make a better Appearance, by being aſcended to by a Flight of Steps.

TOLBOOTH-Church.

This Church, which is one of the four contained in that of *St. Giles*'s, occupies the Southweſtern Part thereof. It is ſo denominated from its Neighbourhood to the New Tolbooth, now called the *High Council-houſe*;

houſe; the Pariſh whereof begins at the Weſtern End of the Northern Row of the Caſtle-hill Street; and running Eaſtward down the Street to *Warriſton*'s Cloſe incluſive, contains the Northern Sides of the Caſtle-hill and Land-market Streets, and all the Courts, Cloſes, *&c.* therein to the *Nordloch*, which is the Northern Boundary of this Pariſh.

This Pariſh conſiſting of ſix Diviſions, the firſt thereof contains ninety Families, and two hundred and ſeventy eight examinable Perſons; the ſecond, one hundred and three Families, and Perſons, four hundred and twenty; the third, Families, eighty nine, and Perſons, three hundred and ſixty; the fourth, eighty four Families, and three hundred and ſixty four Perſons; the fifth, Families, ninety ſeven; Perſons, three hundred and twenty one: And in the ſixth Diviſion, ninety ſix Families; and Perſons, three hundred and ſeventeen: Total of Families, five hundred and fifty nine; and Perſons examinable, two thouſand and ſixty.

The Seats in this Church, in the Year 1746, being one hundred and twenty three in Number, the Rents, excluſive of five unlet, amounted to the yearly Sum of One thouſand three hundred and three Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

The firſt Thing remarkable, is the large leaden Ciſtern or Receiver, at the upper End and Northern Side of the Caſtle-hill Street, for the Reception of the Water brought from *Comiſton*, at the Diſtance of about two Miles and a half Southweſt from *Edinburgh*. This Ciſtern, which is forty three Feet in Length, twenty eight in Breadth, and ſix in Depth, and contains about Two hundred and twenty nine Tuns of Water; not only ſerves to ſave by Night a conſiderable Quantity of Water, which otherwiſe would be loſt, to the great Detriment of the Inhabitants; but the Water reſerved therein is of great Uſe in extinguiſhing caſual Fires.

Having juſt mentioned this Receiver, which with the Account of the Water being ſo little known to the Citizens, I think it will not be amiſs to acquaint the Reader with the Methods uſed to bring the ſaid Water to *Edinburgh*, and how the ſame was accompliſhed.

The *Edinburghers* in the Year 1621, having formed a Deſign, to bring ſweet Water from the Country, to ſupply themſelves in the City with that precious Element, applied to Parliament for a Power to enable them to accompliſh ſo deſirable and neceſſary a Work; which though readily granted, nothing was further done therein till the 10th of *May*, in the Year 1672, when the Common Council reſolved to put the ſame in Execution. To which End it was propoſed, to raiſe the Money requiſite for this Undertaking, by a Tax upon Fire-hearths, and the Magiſtrates were ordered to apply to Parliament, for a Power to enable them to accompliſh the intended Work.

The *Edinburghers* having ſucceeded in their Application to Parliament, they ſometime after contracted with *Peter Brauſs*, for the Sum of Two thouſand nine hundred Pounds *Sterling*, to bring the Water of *Tod*'s Well at *Comiſton* to *Edinburgh*, in a leaden Pipe of a three Inch Bore, to be laid an Inch deep in the Ground; to build a Houſe over the ſaid Well; and five Ciſterns or Conduits in the Town; namely, at the Weigh-houſe, the Head of *Forreſter*'s Wynd, the Market-croſs, the Head of *Niddry*'s Wynd, and at the *Netherbow*, all on the High-ſtreet, to be finiſhed by the firſt Day of the Month of *October* following: But theſe Ciſterns not being ſufficient to ſupply all Parts of the Town with Water, the Common Council in the ſame Year agreed with *Robert Miln*, the Town's Surveyor, to erect divers others, *viz.* at the Foot of the *Weſtbow*-ſtreet in the *Graſs-market*; at the lower End of *Forreſter*'s Wynd, at the *Fiſh-market*, at the lower End of *Niddry*'s Wynd, and at the Head of the *Canongate*: And as an Encouragement for *Brauſs* the Engineer, to proceed in the Work with Care and Diligence, the Council promiſed him a Gratuity of Fifty Pounds *Sterling*, which was paid to him in the Year 1681, which I take to be the Time when the Water was brought into *Edinburgh*.

Frequent Diſputes having happened between the *Edinburghers* and the Laird of *Comiſton*, concerning the Springs in his Grounds whence the City was ſupplied with Water, which proving expenſive to the Inhabitants, the Common Council, to prevent the like in Time coming, having obtained a Copy of the Rental of the ſaid Laird's Eſtate, offered him no leſs than twenty eight Years Purchaſe for the ſame, together with the Manſion-houſe, Outhouſes, Gardens, Orchards, and other Appurtenances; with a Preſent of Fifty Guineas to his Wife: But the ſaid Laird, blind to his Intereſt, rejected this advantageous Offer, and his Eſtate, amounting only to Sixteen hundred and fifty Marks yearly, by the Terms propoſed, he might have purchaſed another of near double the Value!

The Water of the above named Well not proving ſufficient to ſupply the Demands of the Citizens, the Town Council in the Year 1698, appointed a Committee to treat with the Lady *Comiſton*, and her Son's Guardians, touching the Purchaſe of divers other Springs in their Truſt, with a certain Diſtrict of Ground round the ſame, for better ſecuring the Property to them; and ordered a Preſent of Twenty five Guineas to be given to the ſaid Lady, in conſideration of their

having the Use of the *Hare* and *Mowbray* Wells, till the first Day of the approaching Month of *October*: And the Year after, the said Council took of the Infant Laird, with the Consent of his said Mother and Guardians, a Lease of the said *Hare* and *Mowbray* Wells, for the Term of nine Years, together with all the other Springs between them and the *Towchet*'s Well, with all the Wells which may happen to arise within the said District, during the Term of the said Lease, with a Power to erect Cisterns, and lay Pipes for carrying the Water to *Edinburgh*; but the *Towchet*'s Well to be left open, for the Use of the People of *Comiston* and their Cattle: For all of which the *Edinburghers* were to pay to the said Laird of *Comiston* the Sum of Eighteen Pounds *Sterling* yearly.

The Citizens having in the Year 1704, laid in the *Hare* and *Lapwing* Wells into their Receiver at *Comiston*, the above mentioned leaden Pipe of three Inches Diameter, was not sufficient to bring the increased Quantity of Water to the City; wherefore the Common Council ordered a new Pipe, of a Bore of five Inches, of the Length of one hundred and thirty Ells, to be laid, and earnestly recommended to their Successors in the Council, yearly to add to the same, till it reached the Town; which being accomplished, it was found to be of much larger Dimensions than the Water of their Wells could fill: However, a Committee of the Town Council having agreed with certain Gentlemen in the Barony of *Braid*, for Liberty to bring the said Pipe through their Grounds, they received as a Consideration for the same the Sum of One thousand Pounds *Scotish* Money.

In *Blyth*'s Close in the Castle-hill Street, is an antient Chapel, said to have been a private Oratory belonging to *Mary* of *Lorain*, Dowager to King *James* V. and Mother to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. At the Southern Side of the *Nordloch*, near the Foot of the Castle-hill, stood a Church, the Remains whereof I am informed were standing within these few Years, by Professor Sir *Robert Stewart*, who had often seen them. This I take to have been the Church of *St. Andrew*, near the Castle of *Edinburgh*, to the Trinity Altar in which *Alexander Curor*, Vicar of *Levingston*, by a Deed of Gift of the 20th *December anno* 1488, gave a perpetual Annuity of Twenty Marks, *Scotish* Money.

Chart. Fund, Holyrood.

The *Nordloch*, which bounds this Parish on the North, was antiently a dry Bottom, with no other Water therein than a Strype or small Rill; and at the Western End thereof, some Centuries since, was the King's Garden, as already hinted. This Loch, by the Soil of the Town's incessantly running into it, is about half fill'd up, and probably in less than a Century, will be quite levelled: Be that as it will, herein was formerly an Ell Ark, let at Ten Marks yearly, for the Benefit of the Hospital.

Coun. Regist. vol. VII. f. 15.

There has of late been much Talk about erecting a Bridge across the *Nordloch*, for a Communication with the Country on the Northern Side; which, or something better may easily be accomplished at little Expence to the Town, by obliging all Builders and others to shoot their Rubbish made at the Building and repairing of Houses into a Part of the said Loch as shall be agreed on; whereby, in a few Years, a Ridge or earthen Bank might be raised to the required Height, which would answer divers other good Ends, beside that of a Bridge.

The Ground at the Northwestern End of this Parish by the said Loch is occupied by Tanners; that at the Northeastern by Slaughter-houses; and the Space intermediate by Gardens: And the Northern Side is bounded by beautiful Inclosures.

In a second Story above the Southern Door-way of this Church, is the Town's Charter-house; wherein are deposited the several Grants and Writings belonging to the City. The Records in this Repository some time since, being in great Disorder, the Town Council ordered *James Rocheid*, one of their common Clerks, to rectify the same; for which, and certain Books, as may be presumed of no great Value, he received no less a Sum than two hundred Pounds *Sterling*; and the said Archives being again in Confusion, a Person is now imployed to put the same in Order; which must be the Case every twenty or thirty Years, unless Care be taken to replace the Records in their proper Order, on their being returned by the Town Council or their Clerks after having extracted what they were sent for.

Coun. Regist. vol. XXV. f. 171.

As the following Inscription is fixed in the Outside of the Northern Wall of the Choir of *St. Giles*'s Church, it should have been inserted in the Account of that Part of this Edifice denominated the *New* Church; but as that through Mistake was not done, it is put into the Account of this Church, the Southwestern Part of the said Fabrick of *St. Giles*'s, in Commemoration of the illustrious and ever memorable, Lord *Naper*, Baron of *Marchiston*, the celebrated Inventor of the Logarithms, whose Remains were interred in the Choir of this Church. Now, although no Monument can add to the Fame of this great Man, he being most gratefully and honourably remembred in the Works of the learned in all Parts of *Europe*, as the Author of that most curious and useful Art; I have, nevertheless, among the rest of his Admirers chosen to point out the Place of his Inhumation, by the said humble Inscription, *viz.*

S. E. P.
Familiæ Naperorum interius
Hic situm
Est.

Near

n. Regil.
XXV. f.

P. Sandby Delin.

A Perspective View of the Trinity College Church

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

Near the Southeaſtern Corner of the Area of the Parliament Houſe, on the Statue of Duncan *Forbes*, late Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, is the following Inſcription.

DUNCANUS FORBES.

Duncano Forbes de Culloden, ſupremae in civilibus curiae Praeſidi, Judici integerrimo, civi optimo, priſcae virtutis viro, facultas libens poſuit, anno poſt obitum quinto C. N. MDCCLII.

TRINITY-College Church.

This Church, College, and Hoſpital was founded by *Mary* of *Guelders*, Conſort to King *James* II. as will appear by the following Charter of Foundation, rendered into *Engliſh* from the *Latin* as follows.

James, *by the Grace of God, and the Apoſtolick See, Biſhop of* St. Andrew's, *to all the Sons of the holy Mother Church, to whoſe Knowledge the preſent Letters ſhall come, greeting; and Felicity from the Saviour of all Men.*

" The Splendor of the eternal Glory " which illuminates the World with its unſpeakable Brightneſs, and with its great " Clemency, proſecutes, with a ſpecial and " benign Favour, the pious Deſires of the " faithfull, when their humble Devotion and " ſincere Affection are found to be zealous " for the Increaſe of Divine Worſhip. We " therefore, taking Example by Things be" low from thoſe above, are induced, partly " by the Power of Equity, and partly thro' " Reaſon to favour the godly Requeſts and " Prayers of Supplicants, whom Faith, " Hope, and Charity inceſſantly ſolicit to " ſhew their Love by Benefactions, that be" ing diſpoſed to Grace and invited to Glory, " may perſevere in doing good Actions: " Wherefore we have received the Letters " of the moſt potent Princeſs and Sove" reign, Lady *Mary*, by the Grace of God, " Queen of *Scotland*, ſealed with her Seal, " containing the pious and laudable Purpoſe " of the ſaid Princeſs, deſiring to found and " indow a College or Collegiate Church for " a Provoſt, eight Chaplains, and two Boys, " (Choriſters) to perform divine Service " therein, to be erected near the Northern " Side of *Edinburgh*; with an Hoſpital for " the Reception and Maintenance of thir" teen poor Perſons in all Times coming, " upon the Lands and beneficed Churches " of *Soltre*, by apoſtolick Authority, united " to, and incorporated with her ſaid College " and Hoſpital: And alſo, upon the Lands " of *Ballerno*, and Hoſpital of *Ochterogle*, and " other her Lands, Poſſeſſions, and yearly Re" venues underwritten. Likewiſe the humble " Supplication of the ſaid Princeſs, that we " would carefully indeavour to accompliſh, " approve, ratify and confirm the Founda" tion of the College aforeſaid, in the fol" lowing Words.

" *Mary*, by the Grace of God, Queen of " *Scotland*, to the Reverend Father in Chriſt, " Lord *James*, by the Grace of God, and " the apoſtolick See, Biſhop of *St. Andrew's* " our deareſt Couſin, whom we reverence " with Honour, becoming ſuch a Father. " Therefore, know ye, Reverend Father, " that for the Praiſe and Honour of the ho" ly Trinity, of the everbleſſed and glori" ous Virgin *Mary* of *St. Ninian* the Con" feſſor, and of all the Saints and Elect of " God: We the aforeſaid *Mary*, with Con" ſent and Aſſent of the illuſtrious Prince, " and Lord, *James*, our Son, the invincible " King of *Scotland*, and in perpetual Me" mory hereof, for the Salvation of the " Soul of the late illuſtrious Prince, *James*, " King of *Scots*, our late Huſband, of pious " Memory; likewiſe for the Souls of all the " Kings and Queens of *Scotland*, decea" ſed; alſo for the Salvation of the illuſtri" ous Prince our Son, *James*, the preſent " King of *Scotland*; for the Salvation of our " own Soul, thoſe of our Father and Mo" ther, Anceſtors, and all the Sons and " Daughters ſucceeding to and deſcending " from them; and for the Salvation of the " Reverend Father in Chriſt, Lord *James*, " preſent Biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, our deareſt " Couſin; and for the Souls of all thoſe " whom Conſanguinity, Affinity, or Bene" fits have indeared to us; and of all thoſe " whom we have any Ways offended in " this Life, to whom we are obliged to make " Satisfaction; and for the Souls of all the " faithful deceaſed.

" We hereby make, conſtitute, and or" dain, and for ever found a Provoſtry for " a Provoſt, who ſhall preſide in the Go" vernment of the Collegiate Church, both " in reſpect to the Choir and Divine Wor" ſhip performed therein, with eight Pre" bendaries or Prieſts, and two Boys or " Clerks, with a ſufficient Maintenance " here under ſpecified. And we likewiſe " make, conſtitute and ordain, and perpe" tually eſtabliſh the Provoſtry of the ſaid " Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity " near *Edinburgh*, upon the following Fruits " and Appointments, as hereafter limited " and modified.

" The Provoſt of the ſaid College, ſhall " for his Subſiſtance have the Church of " *Soltre*, with the Burdens the ſaid Church " is ſubject to, *viz.* the Vicar of the ſaid " Church his Penſion ſhall ſuſtain three " poor Perſons reſiding there, and ſhall " keep the Church and Ornaments thereof " in good Repair; and the ſaid Provoſt " ſhall likewiſe have the Lands of the Barns " of *Soltre*, and thoſe of the Village of " *Hangandſchaw*, with their Appurtenances, " together with the Church of *Lempetlaw*, " with all the Fruits thereunto appertain-

" ing;

" ing; for which the said Provost shall be " liable to pay to the Bishop and Arch- " deacon the several Profits they formerly " received from the said Churches.

" The first Prebendary shall be called " the Master of the Hospital of the Holy " Trinity near *Edinburgh*, who shall have " for the Support of his Prebend the fourth " Part of the Fruits belonging to the Re- " ctorial Church of *Strathmartin*, in the " Dioceſs of *St. Andrew's*; a two Pound " Land in the Village of *Falaw-hill*, below " *Heriot-moor*; an Annuity of Two Marks " out of the Houses in *Leith*, which be- " longed to the late *William Chines*; Twen- " ty Shillings (*Scotish*) in the Village of *Ri-* " *ſiltone*; and Two Shillings out of the " Houses of *John Allanſone* and *John Law-* " *ſone* in *Leith*, at the Terms of *Whitſunday* " and *Martinmas*; Twenty Shillings An- " nuity out of the House of *Wauk*, " let in *Edinburgh*; Five Shillings yearly " out of the House of *Thomas* Bishop of " *Dunkel*; Six Shillings and eight Pence in " the Village of *Lauder*, to be hereafter limit- " ed; Six Shillings and eight Pence in the " Village of *Strathmiglo*, to be by us de- " clared hereafter, as it is more fully con- " tained in the Rental of *Soltre*; and Ten " Pence out of a certain Village near *Lin-* " *lithgow*, as is ascertained in the Rental " and five Mark Lands of *Browderſtanes* and " *Gileſtoun*, within the Lordship of *Soltre*, " with their Limits, Marches and Bounds, " to be hereafter specified; which Master " of the Hospital shall have the Disposal of " all the Fruits or Profits designed for the " Maintenance of the Poor of the said Ho- " spital; so to be limited, that he may care- " fully provide for all the Necessaries requi- " site, according to God and a good Con- " science; and to give to the Provost and " Chapter an Account of the Profits and " Disbursements of the Faculty twice in the " Year, and at other Times, if required.

" The second Prebendary shall be called " the Sacristan, who, for his Support, shall " have the five Mark Lands in the Village " of *Hill*, within the Demaine of *Balerno*; " the five Mark Land of *Browderſtanes* and " *Gileſtoun*, of the Demaine of *Soltre*, to " be limited by us, as aforesaid, with the " fourth Part of the Profits of the Rectory " of *Strathmartin*; and the said Sacristan " shall have the Disposal of all the Fruits or " Profits here under mentioned, appertain- " ing to the Community or Chapter, for " buying the daily Provisions necessary for " the Use of the said Church and College, " and shall account for the same to the Pro- " vost and Prebendaries quarterly: And " the said Sacristan shall keep the Church " neat and clean, shall have the Custody of " the Ornaments, Jewels, and sacred Ves- " sels; shall ring the Bells, and furnish " Wine, Bread, Lights, and other Things " belonging to his Office, according to the " laudable Custom of other Churches.

" The third Prebendary shall be called " the Prebendary of *Browderſtanes*, who " shall have for his Prebend the two Mark " Lands of *Browderſtanes* and *Gileſtoun*, to " be appointed by us, and a fourth Part of " the Profits of the Rectory of *Strathmar-* " *tin*, aforesaid.

" The fourth Prebendary, who shall be " intitled the Prebendary of *Strathmartin*, " shall for his Support have the five Mark " Lands of *Browderſtanes* and *Gileſtoun*, and " a fourth Part of the Profits of the Recto- " ry of *Strathmartin*, aforesaid. And the " said four Prebendaries shall be liable to " pay to the Bishop, Archdeacon, and o- " thers, the several Profits or Dues they for- " merly received, and to repair the Church " out of the first Fruits of the Rectory of " *Strathmartin*, divided amongst the said " four Prebendaries for that Purpose.

" The fifth Prebendary shall have the " Title of *Gileſtoun*, and have for his Pre- " bend the five Mark Lands of *Browder-* " *ſtanes* and *Gileſtoun*, to be appointed by " us, as aforesaid, with a fourth Part of " the Profits of the Rectory of the Church " of *Ormiſtoun*, in the Dioceſs of *St. An-* " *drew's*.

" The sixth Prebendary, which shall be " denominated *Ormiſtoun*, shall have the " five Mark Lands of *Browderſtanes* and " *Gileſtoun*, and a fourth Part of the Pro- " fits of the Rectory of the Church of *Or-* " *miſtoun* aforesaid.

" The seventh Prebendary, to be called " of *Hill*, to have for his Prebend the five " Mark Land with the Demaine of *Balerno*, " and a fourth Part of the Fruits of the Re- " ctory of the aforesaid Church of *Ormi-* " *ſtoun*.

" The eighth Prebendary, who shall be " intitled *Newlands*, shall for his Support " have the five Mark Lands of *Newlands*, " in the Demaine of *Soltre*, and a fourth Part " of the Profits of the Rectory of *Ormiſtoun* " aforesaid: And the said four last Preben- " daries shall be liable to the several Burdens " or Dues payable to Bishop, Archdeacon, " and others; and to uphold the Church of " *Ormiſtoun* by the first Fruits arising there- " from.

" We likewise appoint and ordain, that " there be two Clerks in our said College, " who shall be obedient to the Provost's " Commands, who shall have for their " Maintenance the ten Pound Lands of " *Balerno*, to be limited by us, and equally " divided between them; and the said Clerks " shall be removeable at the Will and Plea- " sure of the said Provost and College.

" And we likewise appoint and ordain, " that there shall be kept and maintained " in our said Hospital thirteen Poor; and " for their Sustenance, order the Hospital

" of

" of *Utherogle* and Rectory of *Weems*, in the " Dioceſs of *St. Andrew's*; an Annuity of " Ten Pounds out of the common Good of " *Edinburgh*, and Ten Pounds yearly out of " our Lands and Tenements in *Leith*. And " we likewiſe give out of the Profits of the " Rectory of *Kirkurd* in the Dioceſs of *Glaſ-* " *gow*, to be employed in repairing the ſaid " collegiate Church and Ornaments there- " in, the Sum of Forty ſix Pounds and " nine Shillings *Scotiſh* Money.

" And the Sacriſtan of the ſaid collegiate " Church, ſhall have, together with the re- " maining Part of our Lands of *Balerno*, " the receiving of all the Goods and Profits " above mentioned; for which he ſhall be " liable to pay to the Biſhop and Archdea- " con the ſeveral Dues and Profits they for- " merly received, with other Expences u- " ſually paid, and to uphold and keep in " Repair the Church of the ſaid *Kirkurd*.

" And the Prebendaries aforeſaid ſhall " daily ſing the Matins, Great Maſs, Veſ- " pers, and Completory, by Note; and the " Provoſt ſhall on all Feſtivals be preſent " at the Celebration of the ſaid Matins, " Maſs and Veſpers; the ſeveral Prebenda- " ries ſhall reſide in the College, and per- " ſonally diſcharge the Duties of their re- " ſpective Offices; the Provoſt ſhall like- " wiſe be obliged to a perſonal Reſidence; " and if at any time he ſhall abſent himſelf " for the Space of fifteen Days, the Chapter " of the ſaid College ſhall apply to the Pa- " tron to compel him to return: And if the " ſaid Provoſt, after the Patron's Injunction, " continue to abſent himſelf for the Space " of another fifteen Days, his Office ſhall be " declared vacant: And if within the Space " of fifteen Days after the ſaid Declaration, " the Patron omit to preſent another Per- " ſon for Provoſt to the Ordinary, then, " and in ſuch Caſe, the Chapter ſhall nomi- " nate and preſent a Perſon for Provoſt to " the Ordinary.

" And we appoint and ordain, that none " of the ſaid Prebendaries or Clerks abſent " themſelves from their Offices without " Leave of the Provoſt, to whom it ſhall " not be lawful to allow any of them above " the Space of fifteen Days at a Time, un- " leſs it be on extraordinary Occaſions, and " then not without Conſent of the Chapter: " And whoever of the ſaid Prebendaries or " Clerks ſhall act contrary to this Ordi- " nance, his Office ſhall be adjudged va- " cant, and the ſame ſhall, by the Provoſt " and Chapter, with Conſent of the Ordi- " nary, be conferred on another. And if " any of the ſaid Prebendaries ſhall keep a " Concubine or Fire-maker, and ſhall not " diſmiſs her, after being thrice admoniſhed " thereto by the Provoſt, his Prebend ſhall " be adjudged vacant, and conferred on " another by Conſent of the Ordinary, as " aforeſaid.

" The Provoſt of the ſaid College, when- " ever the Office of Provoſtry ſhall become " vacant, ſhall, by us and our Succeſſors, " Kings of *Scotland*, be preſented to the Or- " dinary. And the Vicars belonging to the " Out-churches aforeſaid, ſhall be preſented " by the Provoſt and Chapter of the ſaid " College to the Ordinary; from whom they " ſhall receive canonical Inſtitutions; and " that no Prebendary ſhall be inſtituted un- " leſs he can read and ſing plainly, count " and diſcount; and that the Boys may be " found docible in the Premiſes. And we " further appoint and ordain, that whenever " any of the ſaid Prebendaries ſhall read " Maſs, he ſhall, after the ſame, in his ſa- " cerdotal Habiliments, repair to the Tomb " of the Foundreſs with Hyſſop, and there " devoutly read over the Prayer *de profun-* " *dis*, together with that of the Faithful, and " an Exhortation to excite the People to " Devotion.

" We likewiſe appoint and ordain, that " the Matins from the Feaſt of Pentecoſt, " to that of *St. Michael*, ſhall begin at five " of the Clock in the Morning, and from " the Feaſt of *St. Michael* to Pentecoſt ſhall " begin at ſix in the Morning; and as ſoon " as the ſaid Matins ſhall be ended, the " weekly Maſs ſhall be celebrated at the " Altar of the bleſſed Virgin, according to " the Table for Worſhip. And that Maſs " be weekly ſaid in the Chapel of the Hoſ- " pital, at nine of the Clock, for the infirm " Poor therein.

" We alſo will and ordain, that the ſaid " Provoſt and Prebendaries, during our " Lifetime, devoutly keep an anniverſary " for the illuſtrious Prince, *James*, late King " of *Scots*, our moſt tender Huſband; and " after our Demiſe, on the Days of our re- " ſpective Obits, in all times coming, to " ſing and celebrate his and our Anniver- " ſaries, for us, our Children, Anceſtors, " and Succeſſors; and alſo, for the afore- " ſaid Reverend Father in Chriſt, *James*, the " preſent Biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, after his " Deceaſe.

" We alſo ſtatute and ordain, that the " Prebendaries who are to ſerve in the ſaid " Collegiate Church, ſhall, at their ſeveral " Admiſſions, ingage to be obedient to the " Provoſt, who ſhall have the correcting " and reforming of Abuſes that may happen " in the religious Adminiſtration of the " ſaid College: And the ſaid Provoſt ſhall " have Power to puniſh the Aggreſſors by " pecuniary Mulcts, or otherwiſe, accord- " ing to Statutes to be made and provided " by the Provoſt and Chapter.

" And laſtly, we ſtatute, ordain, and " reſerve to us, during Life, full Power to " add, diminiſh, alter and illuſtrate any of " the Premiſes which may prove obſcure, " or ambiguous in any of their Articles and " Members; Incidents, and what may de-

"pend on and be connected with them ſhall "be left to, and ſettled by the Determina- "tion of Lawyers and prudent Men.

"Wherefore, Reverend Father, we humbly pray and require, that you would be favourably pleaſed, by your paſtoral Office, to accompliſh, approve, ratify and confirm, the founding, indowing, and Diſtribution made by us as aforeſaid, in all its Points, Members, and Articles whatſoever.

"In Witneſs whereof, we have to theſe Preſents affixed our great Seal, in Preſence of the Reverend Father in Chriſt, *Andrew*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*; the venerable Father, *Henry*, Abbot of *Paſely*; *Andrew*, Lord *Avandale*, Chancellor of *Scotland*; *George*, Earl of *Angus*; *Alexander*, Lord *Montgomrie*; and Sir *John Roſs* of *Halkheid*, Knight. At *Perth* the twenty fifth Day of *March*, in the Year of God One thouſand four hundred and ſixty two."

"After preſenting and receiving the aforeſaid Letters, an humble Supplication was made to us, in Behalf of the ſaid illuſtrious Princeſs, that we would, by our paſtoral Authority, be pleaſed to ratify, approve, and confirm the founding, indowing and Diſpoſition of the ſaid College: Wherefore, we *James*, the aforeſaid Biſhop of *St. Andrew's*, in Compliance with the devout Prayers, and pious Deſires of our moſt excellent Princeſs and Lady, to the Honour and Praiſe of the Omnipotent God, and the Salvation and perpetual Memory of the Souls aforeſaid.

"Wherefore We, after due Conſideration and Deliberation, had with the Prior and Chapter of our Church, on this arduous Affair, with their Approbation and Conſent, do approve, ratify and confirm the founding and indowing of the College of the Holy Trinity, near *Edinburgh*, by the ſaid illuſtrious Princeſs, together with the ſeveral Conceſſions, Ordinations, Diviſions, and Diſtributions of the Revenues, Church-lands, and other Profits above ſpecified in all their Parts and Articles, in as full and ample a Manner as can be deviſed; reſerving to us our Succeſſors and Archdeacon, the Obedience, Juriſdiction, and other ſpiritual Privileges due to us by Law, before this laſt Eſtabliſhment or Annexation happened. In Witneſs whereof, we have to theſe Preſents, put our Seal, together with that of our Chapter, Given at *St. Andrew's*, the firſt Day of *April*, in the Year One thouſand four hundred and ſixty two, and of our Conſecration the twenty fifth.

At the Trinity College, the 26*th of* Junii, *the Zeir of God* 1574.

"The quhilk Day the Provoſt and Prebendaries underwritten, havand Reſpect to the Reformatioun of the Religioun, and abolifhing Idolatrie, have thocht expedient, that yair common Sele of the ſaid College, be the common Conſent of yair Chaptoure, be changit and reformit; that quhairas the ſamyn conteins the Ymage of the Trinitie, efter the auld Manner, in Place theirof, ſall be writtin yir Wordis, *ſancta trinitas, unus Deus*; and underneth the Lyoun, the Kingis Armes, with the Foundators Armes, gif that can be had; and yis to be done with all Delligence, that all Evidentis to pas heireſter, to be ſeillit yairwith; and thai that are not ſeillit with the ſaid Sele, efter the Daitt heirof, to tak na Effect. Alſua, ordeines, that all Evidentis, Aſſedatiouns, or any uther Writting yat pas be Conſent of the Chaptoure, ſhall be regiſtrate in the Regiſter Buike beſoire thai be ſeillit, on the Expenſis of the Pertie yat ſeikis the ſamyn: Subſcrivet be the ſaid Provoſt and Prebendaries Handis, Day and Plaice aſoirſaid."

Although this College, Church, and Hoſpital, appears by the above Charter to have been founded by *Mary* of *Guelders*, Conſort to King *James* II.; yet only the Choir and Croſs of the Church appears to have been erected: And as to the Body or Weſtern Part of the ſaid Church, no Attempt ſeems to have made been towards its Conſtruction; however, on the Southweſtern Buttreſs of the Southern Arm of the ſaid Croſs, on the Southeaſtern Side, is the Arms of *Guelders*, quartered with thoſe of *Scotland*.

The Trinity College, with its Appurtenances, being in the Year 1567 given by *James* Earl of *Murray* Regent of *Scotland*, to Sir *Simon Preſton*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, he generouſly conferred the ſame on the City, for which the Common Council made the moſt grateful Acknowledgments. The Revenues of this Foundation, at the Reformation, amounted to the yearly Sum of Three hundred and ſixty two Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence *Scotiſh* Money. Coun. Regd. vol. IV. f. 208.

The Reformation of Religion being far advanced in *Scotland*, the Provoſt and Canons of this Church judged it their Intereſt to embrace the ſame; and to ſhew they were in earneſt, made the following Declaration or Order.

The Provoſt and Canons of this College, purſuant to the Reformation of Religion, or Change of Principles, made the following Articles for the better Regulation of their Beidmen.

The Statutes and Ordinances maid and renewitt be the Provoſt and Prebendaries, be gadderit, to be obſervit and keipit be the Beidmen and Hoſpitularis now preſent and to cum, conform to yair Foundatioun, Actis and Conſtitutiones maid yair upoun, Day, Zeir, and Place foreſaid.

Imprimis, "The Hoſpitularis now preſent and to cum, ſal be ſworne to obſerve,

" ſerve, keip and fulfill the Statutes and " Ordinances following, under the Panes " conteinit in the ſamyn; and thai quha ar " now preſentit alreddie, ſal leir and have " perfitlie the Ten Commandimentis of " God, the Lordis Prayer and the Articles " of the Beleif; and to yat Effect ane cer- " tane Day in the Owk to be ſet be the " Maiſter Hoſpitaler for inſtructing of the " ignorant; and thai quha ſal happin to be " preſentit and reſſavit heirefter to be ex- " pert heirinto, or ellis not to be reſſavit.

" *Item*, It is ordanit, yat the Beidmen " ſall not be abſent fra the Prayeris or " Preiching, quhen it ſal happin the ſamyn " to be publict in the ſaid College-kirk or " Beid-houſe yairof, without ſum leiſum " Caus and Licence aſkit and given be the " ſaid Maiſter Hoſpitaler to yat Effect; the " Contempnar heirof to pay ilk Falt Thrie " Pennies, or one Half-penny.

" *Item*, It is ordaint, yat the ſaidis Beid- " men ſal prepair and mak ilk ane of yame " on yair awin Expenſis, ane Blew-gown, " conform to the firſt Foundation, betwixt " the Daitt of this Preſentis, and the firſt " of *Junii*, *anno* 1576, nixt to cum, un- " der the Pane of Depreivatioun of him yat " ſall happin to contempt yis Ordinance, " quhais Beidſhip ſal be gevin to ane uther " fund qualifiit yairfore.

" *Item*, Yat the Maiſter Hoſpitaler ſal " have the Cair of the Beidmen, and reſ- " ſaive yair Dewties ariſſand yame thairof, " as he will anſwer to God, and the Provoſt " and Prebendaries, and yat their Land or " Teinds be ſett in Few or large Takis be " yame and their ſaid Maiſter Hoſpitaler, " with Conſent and Aſſent of the Provoſt " and Prebendaries; and yat the Intereſs " and Gerſome Silver yat ſal happin to be " obteinit yairfore, to be tane up and di- " ſtributit be the Maiſter Hoſpitaler amang " the ſaid Beidmen equalie, at leiſt (gif " Neid beis) the ſamyn to be applyit to the " repairing and mending of the Hoſpitale, " ſa oft as the ſamyn ſall have Neid thairof, " as Uſe is; and Compt yairof to be maid " to the Provoſt and Chaptoure, ſa oft as he " ſal require it.

" *Item*, It is ordanit, gif ony of the Beid- " men be drunkinſum, Twilziours, Ban- " naris, Sweraris, or outragius to yair ſaid " Maiſter Hoſpitaler, to any of the Preben- " daries, or to any of the Beidmen yair Bre- " thring, being firſt reprovit be the Maſter " Hoſpitaler, and will not forbeir, the nixt " Falt yairefter the Offender to pay yair- " fore Sex Pennies, with Satisfactioun of " the Party offendit; and the ſecond Falt " Twall Pennies; the third Falt the Offend- " er be put to the Stokkis for the Space of " ſex Howeris and langer, induring the " Maiſter Hoſpitaler's Will.

" *Item*, And gif it ſal happin yis Offend- " er to faill or offend any Man the theird " time, it beand knewin and provin before " the Maiſter Hoſpitaler, he ſal be yairfore " removit fra his Beidmanſhip, and all ap- " pertenand yairto, and ane uther qualifiit " Perſoun placit yairin be the Provoſt and " Prebendaries; quilkis Faltis and Unlaw- " ers ſal be tane up be the Maiſter Hoſpi- " taler, and Compt maid to the Chaptoure " ſa oft as he ſal be requirit, and the ſamyn " to be applyit for beitting and mending of " the Hoſpitale, and keipit to that Effect.

" *Item*, It is ordanit be the Provoſt and " Chaptoure foreſaid, yat how ſone it ſal " pleiſs God, the ſaid Hoſpitale be repairit " and mendit, yat all the ſaid Beidmen ſal " have and uſe yairin Nicht and Day, with- " out Leif aſkit and given be the ſaid Mai- " ſter and Hoſpitaler; ilk Nicht yat thai ar " abſent, to pay Thrie Pennies the Man; " and yat na Wyfe nor Barnis ſal be halden " to reſort yairin Day nor Nicht, and eſpe- " ciallie in the Nicht, for moleſting of the " ſeik, under the Pane of Sex Pennies, to " be payit be the Beidmen yat ſall happin " to have yat Wyfe or Barnis; and yat " nane of the ſaid Beidmen yat ar deſolate " of Wyffis at this preſent or to cum, ſal " marie without the Maiſter Hoſpitaler's " Leif, under the Pane of Depreivatioun, " at the leiſt ſatisfying of the ſaid Maiſter " Hoſpitaler.

" *Item*, It is ordanit, yat the Hoſpitu- " lares preſent and to cum, ſal abyde and " underly the Correctioun and Executioun " of yir Premiſis of the Maiſter Hoſpitular, " and yat thai ſal purchas na Lordſhippis " agains yir Ordinances above written, or " to mak plant of yair ſaid Maiſter, bot to " the Provoſt and Chaptoure; and gif thai " doe the contrair, being knawin, yair " Places to waike, and utheris qualifyt to " be placit yairin be the Provoſt and Chap- " toure, and reſſavit be the Maiſter Hoſpi- " taler, gevin his Ratificatioun of being " reſſavit yairin to the Perſoun preſentit, in " Write and Poſſeſſioun in dew Form, as " Uſe is: And yis to be done ſa oft as ony " ſal happin ta waike, provyding yat the " Perſoun preſentit be examinat be the Ma- " ſter Hoſpitaler; and yat it ſal be leſum to " the ſaid Maiſter Hoſpitaler to agment " heirto ſic Ordinances as ſal be found rele- " vant, and adapted to the Weill of the ſaid " Beidmen; ordinand him to put yame " and yir preſent Ordinancis in dew Execu- " tioun, without Favour, as he ſal anſer to " God, and to the Provoſt and Chaptoure. " Subſcrivit be the ſaid Provoſt and Chap- " toure, as follows, Day, Zeir, and Place " above written."

By the above Orders, the Trinity Hoſpital ſeems to have been in a ruinous Condition, which is in ſome Meaſure corroborated by the *Edinburghers* applying to Parliament ſometime after, for a Power to inable them to

repair or erect an Hoſpital; which was granted in the Year 1578.

Rec. in Arch. Edin. Now, though all Things ſeemed ready for rebuilding the Trinity Hoſpital, yet, as Sir *Simon Preſton*'s Grant above mentioned, ſeems only to have been a reverſionary Gift; the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, on the 26th of *April anno* 1585, by a Contract between them and *Robert Pout*, Provoſt of the Trinity College, agreed to pay to him for his Right to the ſaid College, the Sum of Three hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money; and an Annuity of One hundred and ſixty Pounds of the ſaid Money, during Life. This Contract was confirmed by King *James* VI. on the 26th *December*, in the Year 1587, with a Power to the Magiſtrates and Council, to rebuild the ſaid ruinous Hoſpital in a Place more convenient at or near the ſaid College. Now all Things being ready for the intended Work, it was ſet about; and the Hoſpital which till this Time ſtood on the Eaſtern Side of *Leith* Wynd, being demoliſhed, Part of the College was fitted up and converted into a new one, where it is at preſent ſituated, on the Southern Side of the Trinity College Church, and Weſtern Side of *Leith* Wynd.

The Contents of the Pariſh belonging to this Church are as follows, namely, the Southern Side of the *Nordloch*, from *Warriſton*'s Cloſe Eaſtwards; all *Halkerton*'s Wynd, and from *Gray*'s Cloſe, Eaſtward, all the Northern Part of the High Street to the *Netherbow* Port, with all the Cloſes, *&c.* therein, together with the Weſtern Side of *Leith* Wynd, *St. Mary*'s Wynd, and the Head of the *Canongate*.

Examin. Rolls. This Pariſh, like the other City Pariſhes, being divided into ſix Diviſions; the firſt contains ninety four Families; Males, one hundred and thirty ſix; Females, one hundred and eighty five: The ſecond, Families, one hundred and ſixteen; Males, one hundred and thirty ſeven; Females, two hundred and fifty ſix: The third, Families, one hundred and twenty ſix; Males, two hundred and ſix; Females, three hundred and twenty four: The fourth, one hundred and eighteen Families; Males, one hundred and ſixty one; Females, two hundred and thirty five: The fifth, Families, one hundred and twenty one; Males, one hundred and fifty nine; Females, two hundred and ſixty ſeven: And in the ſixth Diviſion, one hundred and ſeven Families; Males, one hundred and ſixty five; Females, two hundred and thirty ſix. Number total, Families, ſix hundred and ſeventy ſeven; and examinable Perſons, two thouſand four hundred and ſixty ſeven.

The Seats in this Church in the Year 1746, were one hundred and thirty in Number; which were let at Seven hundred and two Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money yearly.

Antiquities, and Things remarkable in this Pariſh.

This Church, which is unfiniſhed, as above mentioned, conſiſts only of the Choir, Croſs, and central Tower of the intended Church, wherein the Foundreſs, *Mary*, of *Guelders*, Conſort to King *James* II. is inhumed. Oppoſite the Church, towards the South, is the Hoſpital of St. *Thomas*, which I ſhall elſewhere deſcribe. A little to the Northweſt of the Orphans Hoſpital, which I ſhall likewiſe account for in its proper Place; on the Site whereof, antiently ſtood the Caſtle of *Dingwall*, ſo denominated from *John Dingwall* the Founder, who was Provoſt of the Trinity College in the Year 1526; and near the Southeaſtern End of the Pariſh in the *Canongate*, erected in the Year 1747, is a Play-houſe, wherein are acted Comedies, Tragedies, and other Intertainments; the Incouragement given to theſe Diverſions is ſo very great, 'tis to be feared, will terminate in the Deſtruction of the Univerſity, which is in ſo flouriſhing a Condition at preſent; which ought by all Means to be carefully guarded againſt; for ſuch Diverſions are no Ways becoming a Seat of the Muſes. Here are no Monumental Inſcriptions I could diſcover.

The *CALDTON* Diſtrict.

The Common Council of *Edinburgh* having purchaſed of Lord *Balmerinock*, the Superiority of the Diſtrict of the Weſtern *Leſtalrig*, commonly called the *Caldton*; and having, in the Year 1725, obtained a Charter from King *George* I. erecting the ſame into a Burgh of Barony: They ſoon after granted to the Inhabitants the following Charter for their better Government.

At the Caldton, *the 3d Day of* June, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty ſeven Years.*

Cald. Regil. " The which Day, Mr. *David Flint*, " Bailie of the Barrony of the *Caldton*, *alias* " *Weſter Reſtalridge*, ſitting in Judgment, " conſidering that ſeveral Doubts and Diffi- " culties have ariſen touching the Import " and Meaning of the Rights and Privileges " granted by my Lord *Balmerino*, to the In- " habitants reſiding in the *Caldton*, and " touching their Uſe and Exerciſe thereof, " which may be attended with Conſequen- " ces hurtful both to the City of *Edinburgh*, " and ſaid Inhabitants, unleſs the ſame be " explained, ſettled, and determined, con- " ſiſtent with the Juriſdiction and Right of " Superiority of *Caldton* belonging to the ſaid " City, and the Rights belonging to the " ſaid Inhabitants: And that the Lord Pro- " voſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, with the " Deacons of Crafts, ordinary and extraor- " dinary of the ſaid City, have by their Act " dated the ſecond Day of *June* inſtant, au-

" thorized

" thorized and impowered him to explain " the ſame accordingly.

" Therefore that the foreſaid Doubts and " Difficulties may be fully explained, and " that all bad Conſequences that thence " may ariſe, may effectually be prevented, " the ſaid Baillie hereby ſtatures and or- " dains, that under the Limitations and " Conditions after mentioned, the Erecti- " on of the Inhabitants of *Caldton* into a So- " ciety, ſhall hereafter ſubſiſt and endure in " favour of the preſent conſtituent Members " thereof, and their Succeſſors, who ſhall be " thereunto admitted and received in Man- " ner hereby provided: That the ſaid Socie- " ty ſhall hold and enjoy all the Heretage, " Debts, and Sums of Money to them be- " longing, or ſhall ariſe to them by any of " the Funds aftermentioned, or any other " Manner of Way whatever.

" That the Money ariſing to the Society " from the Rents of their ſaid Heretage, or " other Funds now to them belonging, or " that hereafter ſhall to them belong, ſhall " be applicable toward Payment of what " Debts are now reſting by the ſaid Society, " towards the relieving, maintaining, and " ſupporting ſuch of their Members as are " or ſhall be reduced to Poverty; and of " their Widows and Orphans; and towards " ſuch other Uſes as ſhall be agreed to by " the ſaid Bailie and his Succeſſors in Office, " extending to the Benefit of the ſaid So- " ciety, and to no other Uſe or Purpoſe, " whatever.

" That the Eſtate and Funds now belong- " ing, and that hereafter ſhall belong to " the ſaid Society, with all their Affairs, " ſhall be adminiſtrated and managed by a " Box-maſter and twelve Aſſiſtants under " the Controul of the ſaid Bailie, and his " ſaid Succeſſors, in Manner after ſpecified.

" That on the fifth Day of *June* inſtant, " and annually on the firſt *Thurſday* of *May* " thereafter, a Liſt of three Members of the " ſaid Society ſhall be given them by the " ſaid Bailie, and his ſaid Succeſſors, in or- " der to chooſe one of them to the Office " of Box-maſter for the enſuing Year; and " that then furthwith, in Preſence of the " ſaid Bailie, or his ſaid Succeſſors, it ſhall " be lawful to the ſaid Society to aſſemble " in the Court-hall, and proceed to elect " one out of the ſaid Liſt, to the Office of " Box-maſter accordingly; and the Perſon " who ſhall be elected to the ſaid Office, by " a Majority of Suffrages of the Members " then preſent ſhall be thereto preferred; " and immediately thereafter, the ſaid Ele- " ction ſhall be approven by the ſaid Bailie " or his ſaid Succeſſors; and Oath *de fi-* " *deli adminiſtratione* ſhall be tendered to and " ſworn by the Perſon to be elected as a- " foreſaid.

" That on the ſaid fifth Day of *June* in- " ſtant, and on the ſaid firſt *Thurſday* of " *May*, annually thereafter, ſo ſoon as the " aforeſaid Election of Box-maſter is pro- " ceeded in and finiſhed as above directed, " the ſaid Society ſhall proceed to make a " Liſt of twenty four of their Number, beſt " qualified, to hold the Office of Aſſiſtants, " and to deliver the ſaid Liſt to the ſaid " Bailie or his foreſaids, who ſhall, out of " the ſaid Liſt chuſe twelve to the ſaid Of- " fice of Aſſiſtants, for the enſuing Year, " and theſe to be ſo choſen, ſhall ſwear an " Oath, *de fideli adminiſtratione.*

" That no Perſon ſhall be capable to hold " either the Office of Box-maſter, or the " Office of Aſſiſtant more than for two " Years together. That it ſhall be lawful " for the ſaid Box-maſter and Aſſiſtants to " aſſemble how often as they ſhall think ne- " ceſſary, for the Management of the E- " ſtate and Funds belonging to the ſaid So- " ciety, for examining and trying Entrants, " or for concerting any Propoſition that " they ſhall think tends to the Benefit of " the ſaid Society, in order to lay ſuch Pro- " poſitions before the ſaid Bailie or his fore- " ſaids, to be by them approven or diſſap- " proven. And the ſaid Box-maſters and " Aſſiſtants are hereby required and direct- " ed to meet annually upon the firſt *Thurſ-* " *day* of *Auguſt*, on the firſt *Thurſday* of *No-* " *vember*, on the firſt *Thurſday* of *February*, " and on the firſt *Thurſday* of *May*, to make " a Liſt of what Penſions and Supplies are " needful to be given to the ſaid Poor; and " to examine the Box-maſter's Accompts of " Receipts and Payments for the three " Months thereto preceeding. That the " Box-maſter's Accompts of Receipts and " Payments which are hitherto unappro- " ven by the ſaid Bailie or his Predeceſſors, " ſhall be laid before the ſaid Bailie upon " the fifth Day of *June*, to be examined, " approven or diſapproven.

" And annually thereafter, upon the ſaid " firſt *Thurſday* of *May*, the Box-maſter's " Accompts of Receipts and Payments for " the Year thereto preceding, ſhall be laid " before the ſaid Bailie to be examined, " approven, or diſapproven; and ſuch Ar- " ticles as ſhall be diſapproven ſhall be " charged upon the Box-maſter, and ſhall " be by him made good to the Society, as " the ſaid Bailie and his foreſaids ſhall de- " termine.

" That it ſhall not be lawful to the ſaid " Society, nor to the ſaid Boxmaſter or Aſ- " ſiſtants in any of their Meetings, to have " or uſe any Clerk, other than the Clerk to " the Barony of the *Caldton*, or his Deputes: " And all the Writings belonging to the ſaid " Society, and all Indentures betwixt Ma- " ſters and Apprentices, ſhall be written by " the Clerk to the ſaid Society, or his De- " putes; and that the Fee for writing Inden- " tures ſhall be no more than Two Pounds " *Scots*, and for booking thereof in the

" Court-books, ſeven Shillings Money foreſaid; that each Prentice who ſhall be booked, as ſaid is, ſhall pay to the Uſe of the Society Two Pounds *Scots*.

" That it ſhall not be lawful for any Perſon to occupy or uſe any Craft or Employment within the *Caldton* or Pertinents, till they obtain Right to do the ſame from the ſaid Bailie or his foreſaids; and upon their obtaining ſuch a Right, they ſhall thereby be Members of the ſaid Society: That no Perſon who ſhall uſe, or occupy any Craft, ſhall be made a Freeman in *Caldton*, till once they be examined touching their Qualifications by the Boxmaſter and Aſſiſtants: That the Upſets and Entry Money to be paid by an Unfreeman to the Uſe of the ſaid Society, before his Admiſſion to his Freedom, ſhall be the Sum of Forty Pounds *Scots* Money: That the Upſet and Entry Money, to be paid to the Uſe of the ſaid Society, by Sons or Sons-in-law of Freemen, before their Admiſſion, ſhall be the Sum of Eighteen Pounds Money foreſaid: That the upſet Entry-money to be paid by Prentices, who ſhall be booked in their ſaid Court-books, within the Space of forty Days next after the Date of their Indentures, ſhall be the Sum of Twenty Pounds Money foreſaid; and that ſuch Prentices as ſhall not be ſo booked, ſhall forfeit every Benefit ariſing to them from their Indentures.

" That the Fees of Admiſſion of every Perſon to the Freedom of the *Caldton*, ſhall be to the Bailie Four Pounds Money foreſaid, and to the Clerk One Pound ten Shillings Money foreſaid: That each Freeman ſhall pay to the Uſe of the ſaid Society annually, the Sum of Sixteen Shillings *Scots*, at *Lammas*, *Martinmas*, *Candlemas*, and *Whitſunday*, by equal Portions, beginning the firſt Term's Payment at *Lammas* next; and that over and above what Arrearages are already incurred and due by any of them for Quarter Dues: That the Clerk's Fees for attending the annual Election for Boxmaſter and Aſſiſtants, ſhall be only Fifteen Pounds *Scots*, to be paid him by the Boxmaſter annually on the ſaid firſt *Thurſday* of *May*, beginning the firſt Year's Payment on the firſt *Thurſday* of *May*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty eight Years: That it ſhall not be lawful for any Prentice to be admitted Freeman, till he has ſerved as a Journeyman at leaſt for the Space of two Years after the expiring of his Indentures; but his Service as Journeyman is not to be limited to be within the Bounds of the *Caldton*."

Although the *Caldton*, which is ſituated on the Northeaſtern Part of *Edinburgh*, be in the Pariſh of *South Leith*; yet, as it is a Suburb, contiguous to *Edinburgh*, it ought juſtly to be reckoned Part of the ſame; for which Reaſon I have inſerted the Account thereof in this Place. This Burgh of Barony is governed by a Bailiff, who preſides in the Baron Court held here, wherein Cauſes, both civil and criminal, other than in capital Caſes, are tried. The Officers belonging to this Juriſdiction are a Bailiff, Town-clerk, a Conſtable, and a Serjeant or Officer for executing the Orders of the Court, *&c.* And for the Accommodation of the Barony, here is a Court-houſe and Priſon.

And though the *Abbey-hill* be likewiſe in the Pariſh of *South Leith*, yet, as it is almoſt contiguous to the Cemitery of the Abbey Church of *Holyroodhouſe*, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account thereof to that of the *Caldton*; which, forming two Diviſions, that of the *Caldton* contains one hundred and eighty eight Families, and five hundred and ſixty five examinable Perſons; and that of the *Abbey-hill* and *Quarry-holes* conſiſts of eighty two Families, and examinable Perſons, two hundred and ſixty: Total of Families, two hundred and ſeventy; and catechiſeable Perſons, Males, four hundred and ſeventeen; and Females, four hundred and eight: Total, eight hundred and twenty five.

Antiquities and Things remarkable in this Diſtrict.

King *James* II. by his Charter of the twentieth of his Reign, *anno* 1456, granted to the *Edinburghers* a Spot of Ground on the Northeaſtern Side of the *Craigend* Gate, and Eaſtern Side of the Path-way leading to *Leith*, whereon to hold Tilts and Tournaments; at preſent called the *Greenſide*. This Piece of Ground, in the Year 1520, was, by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, with Conſent of the King and Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, granted to certain *Carmelite* Friars, to erect a Convent on; which proved of no long Duration: For *John Robertſon*, a Merchant of *Edinburgh*, purſuant to a Vow, on his receiving a ſignal Mercy from God, erected, by a Licence from the Town Council, on the Site of the ſaid Monaſtery, an Houſe or Hoſpital for leprous Perſons, to be under the Direction and Government of the ſaid Council, who appointed a Committee to ſettle the ſame, who drew up certain very ſevere Conſtitutions to be obſerved by them, under no leſs a Penalty than that of being hanged; and, to ſhew they were in earneſt, ordered a Gibbet to be erected at one End of the ſaid Hoſpital, to inforce the Obſervation of their Statutes, which were as follows:

At the Hoſpital upone the Greenſide, *betwixt* Edinburgh *and* Leith, *the* 23*d of* November, 1591.

" The quhilk Day, the Perſonis after " ſpecifeyit, that is to ſay, M. *Walter* " *Balcanquell* Miniſter, *Thomas Fyſchear* " Bailie, *Archibald Jhoneſtoun* Bailie, *Jhoun* " *Robertſoun* Merchant, *&c.* Burgeſſes of " *Edinburgh*,

" *Edinburgh*, being appointit be the Coun-
" ſall and Seſſioun of the ſaid Burgh; con-
" venit togidder, upoun the 21ſt of the ſaid
" Moneth, to place the Lepperis under-
" wrytten in the ſaid Hoſpitall, and to ap-
" poynt ſic owklie Almes, and injoyne ſic
" uther Ordars to thame, as the ſaid Com-
" miſſioners ſuld think expedient.

1. " The ſaid Commiſſioners placit in
" the Hoſpital, *Robert Mardow*, *James Gar-*
" *vie*, *Johun M'rere*, *James Wricht*, and
" *Johun Widderſpune*, Lepperis, togidder
" with *Iſobell Barcar*, Spous to the ſaid *Ro-*
" *bert Mardow*, and *Jonet Gatt*, Spous to
" the ſaid *James Garvie*, and appoyntit to
" everie ane of the ſaid Perſonis owklie Four
" Shillings (*Scotiſh* Money) beſyde the Mo-
" ney quhilk they ſall obtene with their
" Clapper in Maner following.

2. " That nane of the ſaids Perſonis Lep-
" peris cry or aſk for Almes, utherways
" then be thair ſaid Clapper; and that e-
" verie ane of thame, his Day about, ſitt at the
" Dure of the ſaid Hoſpitall to that Effect,
" the reſt allwayes remaining within the
" ſamyn, and that thay diſtribute equallie
" amongs thame, quhatſoever Money they
" purches be thair ſaid begging, and gif
" the juſt Declaration thairof to the Viſitour
" appoynted everie Setterday, under ſic
" Payne, as the Counſall ſhall injoyne unto
" thame.

3. " That none of the ſaid Perſonis Lep-
" peris, or thair Wyffes, depairt or reſort
" fra the ſaid Hoſpitall, to na oyder Pairt
" or Place, bot ſit ſtill thairat, and remayne
" thairin Nicht and Day, Haly-day and
" Wark-day; and that thay reſave na oyder
" Maner of Perſonis, oyder Man or Wo-
" man within the ſaid Place, bot ſic as ſall
" be placit with thame thairin, at Command
" of the ſaid Counſall and Seſſion; and that
" thay keip the Dure of the ſaid Hoſpitall
" faſt and cloſe, fra the doumpaſſing of the
" Sone, to the ryſing thairof, under the
" Payne of hanging.

4. " That the ſaid Perſonis, and ilk ane
" of thame leif quetlie, and gif na Sclander,
" be banning, ſweyring, flyting, ſkalding,
" filthie ſpeaking, or vitious leving, or any
" oyder Way under the Paynes to be en-
" joynit be the Counſall.

5. " That the ſaid *Iſobell Barcar*, and *Jo-*
" *net Gatt*, waſh the lynning Clayths of the
" remanent at the Boig at the Craftfute, on
" the Backſyde of the Lepper-houſe, and
" mak thair Beddis, and alwayes had the
" ſaid Hoſpitall honiſt and cleanlie, under
" the Payne aforeſaid.

6. " That the ſaid *Jonet Gatt* onlie cum
" to the Markatts for buying ſic Viveris as
" is neceſſary to the ſaids Perſonis, and
" preſume to gang to na oyder Pairt nor
" Place in her cuming and returning to and
" frae the ſaids Markatts, under the Payne
" aforeſaid: Quhilk Injunctions being red
" to the Perſonis foreſaids, thay agreit thair-
" to, and promiſit to obey and underly the
" ſamyn, under the Paynes therabove wryt-
" ten. And thairfore, for the better Obe-
" dience thairof, and for terrefying the ſaid
" Lepperis to tranſgreſs the ſamyn, the
" ſaid Commiſſioners hes thocht meitt and
" expedient, that there be ane Gibbet ſett
" up at the Gavell of the ſaid Hoſpitall;
" and that the Forme and Order thairof be
" inſert baithe in the Buiks of Counſall and
" Seſſioun of this Burgh *ad perpetuam rei*
" *memoriam*. And that thair be an Act maid
" in the ſaid Buiks, ordaining na Lepperis
" to be placit in the ſaid Hoſpitall heirafter,
" bot ſic as is or ſall be borne within this
" Burgh, or haiff remaynit thairin ſeven
" Zeires, conforme to the Act of Parlia-
" ment.

7. " That the Maiſters of the Hoſpitall
" of the Trinitie College, preſent, and for
" the Tyme to cum, be appoyntit owklie
" Viſitours and Overſeyaris of the ſaid Ho-
" ſpitall of the Lepperis, and mak Report
" thairof owklie to the Seſſion of the Kirk.

8. " That thair be appoyntit ane ordinair
" Reider to reid the Prayeris evrie Sabboth
" to the ſaid Lepperis, and ane commodi-
" ous Place appoyntit to the ſaid Reider for
" that Effect."

To the Northweſt of the ſaid Greenſide, is a large Edifice, denominated *Little Picardy*, erected by the *Edinburghers* for the Habitation of a Number of *French* Families, who carry on a Cambrick Manufactory therein.

I imagine the Common Gallows or Gibbet muſt have ſtood at or near the South-eaſtern Corner of the *Caldton*, by the Treaſurer of *Edinburgh*'s being ordered by the Town Council to put up three wooden Revels or Rails, betwixt *Leith* Wynd Foot and the Gallows. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 2.

Before I proceed, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that beſides the twelve Churches above mentioned, there are the Chapels of *Heriot*'s and the *Trinity* Hoſpitals, *Charity* Workhouſe and Tolbooth, and ſeventeen Meeting-houſes, *viz.* twelve Epiſcopal, an Independent, a Seceder's, a Quaker's, a *French*, and one Popiſh; ſo that the Places of publick Worſhip in this City and Suburbs, are thirty three in Number, and the Streets, Wynds, *&c.* amounts to three hundred and twenty nine. The chief thereof, antiently denominated the Market Street, and ſometimes the King's Street, is now called the High Street; it is very ſpacious, reaching from the *Luckenbooth*-ſtreet on the Weſt, to the *Netherbow* Port on the Eaſt, about a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and about eighty Feet in Breadth: It is beautifully paved with ſquared Stones of a dark grey Marble, and adorned on each Side with a Row of the loftieſt ſtonern Buildings probably any where to be ſeen; but this beautiful Street is ſo crowded

and

and peſtered with a Diverſity of Edifices, namely, the publick Wells, or Water-conduits, the Market Croſs, a Building that may well be ſpared, it being only a Receptacle for Filth and Naſtineſs, the Town Guard-houſe, and *Wedneſdays* Market; whereby its Beauty is greatly eclipſed.

The Market Places are ten in Number, *viz.* the Corn, Meal, Poultry, two Fiſh, and two Fleſh Markets; the *High Street*, for divers Sorts of Merchandize; *Cowgate* and *Graſs-market* for Shoes; and the *Graſs-market* for Cattle, Graſs and Straw.

The High Street, which occupies the upper Part of the central Hill, is by ſome compared to a Comb, the Street being the Bridge, and the numerous Wynds and Cloſes on both Sides, the Teeth; theſe on the Southern Side, very ſteep, but thoſe on the Northern much ſteeper, which renders them exceedingly incommodious and difficult to be aſcended.

Having deſcribed the Pariſhes within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, I ſhall now proceed to give an Account of the Names and Number of the ſeveral Streets, Squares, *&c.* as follows.

An Account of all the Streets, Squares, Wynds, Courts, Cloſes, Backs, Entries, Hills, Rows, and Yards within the City and Liberties of Edinburgh.

STREETS.
Briſtow ſtreet.
Canongate ſtreet.
Cowgate ſtreet.
Graſs-market ſtreet.
High-ſtreet.
Land-market ſtreet.
Lauriſton ſtreet.
Luckenbooth ſtreet.
Newington ſtreet.
Pleaſants ſtreet.
Portſburgh ſtreet.
Potterow ſtreet.
Number total - 12

Mill's Square.

WYNDS.
Bell's wynd.
Beth's wynd.
Black-friar's wynd.
Caſtle-wynd.
Chapel-wynd.
College-wynd.
Forreſter's wynd.
Halkerton's wynd.
High-ſchool wynd.
Hoſpital wynd.
Horſe wynd.
Lady Lawſon's wynd.
Leith-wynd.
Liberton's wynd.
Marlin's wynd.
Nidery's wynd.
Peebles wynd.
St. Mary's wynd.
Streight-bow wynd.
Todrick's wynd.
Tolbooth wynd.
Number total -- 22

COURTS.
College lower court.
College upper court.
James's court.
Mill's court.
Paterſon's court.
Trades-hoſpital court.
Wardrope's court.
Writer's court.
Number total - 8

CLOSES.
Abbey cloſe.
Adam's cloſe.
Advocates cloſe.
Aliſon's cloſe.
Allan's cloſe.
Ailford's cloſe.
Allaw's cloſe.
Allardice's cloſe.
Anchor cloſe.
Anderſon's cloſe.
Anderton's cloſe.
Anne Rob's cloſe.
Anſtruther's cloſe.
Aſſembly cloſe.
Atcheſon's cloſe.
Aver's cloſe.
Bailey's cloſe.
Bailey's cloſe.
Bailie Baird's cloſe.
Bailey Fife's cloſe.
Bailey Nairn's cloſe.
Bailey Thomſon's cloſe.
Bakehouſe cloſe.
Ball's cloſe.
Bellhouſe cloſe.
Bembrigg's cloſe.
Baringer's cloſe.
Black's cloſe.
Blyth's cloſe.
Borthwick's cloſe.
Brand's cloſe.
Brandfield's cloſe.
Broggie's cloſe.
Broomfield's cloſe.
Brown's cloſe.
Bruce's cloſe.
Bird's cloſe.
Bull's cloſe.
Burnet's cloſe.
Byre's cloſe.
Bailey Rae's cloſe.
Campbell's cloſe.
Cant's cloſe.
Cantoir's cloſe.
Cap and Feather cloſe.
Cappoch's cloſe.
Carm's cloſe.
Carmichael's cloſe.
Carnegie's cloſe.
Carruber's cloſe.
Carruthers's cloſe.
Carter's cloſe.
Caſtle-hill cloſe.
Cellars's cloſe.
Chambers's cloſe.
Chancellor's cloſe.
Chapel's cloſe.
Clark's cloſe.
Colm's cloſe.
Common cloſe.
Con's cloſe.
Cooper's cloſe.
Copperſmith's cloſe.
Covenant's cloſe.
Cow's cloſe.
Craig's cloſe.
Cramond's cloſe.
Crawford's cloſe.
Cranſton's cloſe.
Croſsball's cloſe.
Cummernauld's cloſe.
Cumin's cloſe.
Cunningham's cloſe.
Currie's cloſe.
Dart's cloſe.
Davidſon's cloſe.
Davie's cloſe.
Dempſter's cloſe.
Denniſton's cloſe.
Devar's cloſe.
Deupar's cloſe.
Dixon's cloſe.
Dixy's cloſe.
Don's cloſe.
Douglas's cloſe.
Dowge's cloſe.
Dugal's cloſe.
Dumbar's cloſe.
Dunbar's cloſe.
Dunnotter's cloſe.
Dun's cloſe.
Dyer's cloſe.
Dyet-cloſe.
Elder's cloſe.
Eller's cloſe.
Elwand-cloſe.
Fair Webſter's cloſe.
Fairlie's cloſe.
Farmer's cloſe.
Field's cloſe.
Fenton's cloſe.
Ferrier's cloſe.
Fernt's cloſe.
Fiſher's cloſe.
Fiſh-market cloſe.
Fleſher's cloſe.
Fleſh-market cloſe.
Fouler's cloſe.
Foules's cloſe.
Forbes's cloſe.
Forbin's cloſe.
Fortune's cloſe.
Fountain-cloſe.
Founder's cloſe.
Gabbie's cloſe.
Gadd's cloſe.
Galloway's cloſe.
Garbrand's cloſe.
Gibb's cloſe.
Goddie's cloſe.
Gordon's cloſe.
Goſeford's cloſe.
Grant's cloſe.
Gray's cloſe.
Gray's or *Mint* cloſe.
Gubbies cloſe.
Gutter-cloſe.
Haldane's cloſe.
Haliburton's cloſe.
Haliday's cloſe.
Hamilton's cloſe.
Hammond's cloſe.
Harlie's cloſe.
Hart's cloſe.
Haſtie's cloſe.
Henderſon's cloſe.
Herings cloſe.
Heron's cloſe.
Hombie's cloſe.

Home's

Closes.
Home's cloſe.
Hope's cloſe.
Hume's cloſe.
Hunter's cloſe.
Hutcheſon's cloſe.
Hynd's cloſe.
Hyndford's cloſe.
Jack's cloſe.
Jackſon's cloſe.
Johnſton's cloſe.
Innes's cloſe.
Jollie's cloſe.
Kellie's cloſe.
Kennedy's cloſe.
Kennedy's cloſe.
Kennoway's cloſe.
Kinaird's cloſe.
Kinloch's cloſe.
Kinloch's cloſe.
Kinneil's cloſe.
Kintore's cloſe.
Kirkbeugh cloſe.
Knockhart's cloſe.
Knox's cloſe.
Lady Stair's cloſe.
Lain's cloſe.
Lamb's cloſe.
Larmont's cloſe.
Lenchar's cloſe.
Lindſay's cloſe.
Little cloſe.
Long's cloſe.
Lord Cullen's cloſe.
LordStrichen's cloſe.
Lovat's cloſe.
Lower cloſe.
Lower Baxter's cloſe.
Lyon's cloſe.
Mary King's cloſe.
Menzies's cloſe.
Middle Baxter's cloſe.
Middle Fleſh-market cloſe.
Monteith's cloſe.

Closes.
Monro's cloſe.
Morriſon's cloſe.
Morrocco-cloſe.
Murdoch's cloſe.
Murray's cloſe.
New Aſſembly cloſe.
Old Bank cloſe.
Old Poſthouſe cloſe.
Old Provoſt's cloſe.
Oliphant's cloſe.
Orchard cloſe.
Parliament cloſe
Paterſon's cloſe.
Pearſon's cloſe.
Penniſton's cloſe.
Panmur's cloſe.
Penny's cloſe.
Plainſtone's cloſe.
Pudding-cloſe.
Purdie's cloſe.
Ramſay's cloſe
Rankin's cloſe.
Renny's cloſe.
Riddel's cloſe.
Rob's cloſe.
Robertſon's cloſe.
Roxburgh's cloſe.
Royal Bank cloſe.
Sandilands's cloſe.
Seaton's cloſe.
Scot's cloſe.
Scroggie's cloſe.
Sewer's cloſe.
Ship cloſe.
Shoemaker's cloſe.
Sibb's cloſe.
Silverwall cloſe.
Simſon's cloſe.
Sinclair's cloſe
Skinner's cloſe.
Smith's cloſe.
Smith's cloſe.
Society cloſe.

Closes.
Sodd's cloſe.
Spoon's cloſe.
Stainter's cloſe.
Starck's cloſe.
Steil's cloſe.
Stewart's cloſe.
Stinking cloſe.
Stonelaw's cloſe.
Strachan's cloſe.
Strivan's cloſe.
Swan-cloſe.
Thomſon's cloſe.
Thomſon's cloſe.
Tod's cloſe.
Tolbooth cloſe.
Troup's cloſe.
Trunk cloſe.
Turk's cloſe.
Turnvennal cloſe.
Tweeddale's cloſe.
Upper Baxter's cloſe.
Vietche's cloſe.
Warriſton's cloſe.
Watſon's cloſe.
Weaver's cloſe.
Webſter's cloſe.
Wedel's cloſe.
Weſter-cloſe.
Wright's cloſe.
Wrightman's cloſe.
Willie's cloſe.
Wilſon's cloſe.
World's end cloſe.
Wright's cloſe.
White's cloſe.
Number total 260

Backs.
Back of *Bell*'s wynd.
Back of *Beth*'s wynd.
Back of *Borthwick*'s cloſe.

Backs.
Back of the *Canongate*.
Back of the *Fiſh-market*.
Back of the *King*'s Stables.
Back of *Mill*'s court.
Back of *Penny*'s cloſe.
Back of the Town-wall.
Number total 9

Entries.
Eaſtern-entry to *James*'s court.
General-entry *ditto*.
Middle-entry *ditto*.
Upper-entry *ditto*.
Number total 4

Hills.
Abbey-hill.
Caſtle-hill.
Lochſide-hill.
Lochend-hill.
Mutters-hill.
Number total 5

Rows.
Caldton-row.
Candlemaker-row.
St. Ninian's-row.
Number total 3

Yards.
Abbey-yard.
Coach-yard.
High-ſchool-yard.
St. Anne's-yard.
Number total. 4
General total 329

As the above Streets *&c.* as already hinted, contains nine thouſand and ſixty four houſes or Apartments, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of the Houſes within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, with the Amount of their Rents, at three different Periods, *viz.* the Houſes, in the Year 1635, were 5071, Rents, *L.* 230538; *anno* 1688, Houſes, 6012, Rents, *L.* 312000; in the Year 1751, Houſes, 6845, Rents, *L.* 377964, all *Scotiſh* Money.

The great Number of Streets, Squares, Courts, Wynds, Cloſes, and Rows above mentioned, to be in a Place of ſo ſmall Dimenſions as *Edinburgh* is, will, no doubt, ſurpriſe the Citizens themſelves; wherefore, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the Cloſes or Alleys in the principal Streets are ſo very numerous, that there is ſeldom more than one Row of Buildings between two Cloſes, and thoſe ſo very high, and crowded with People, that the great Number of Inhabitants of this City will preſently appear to be as amazing as the ſaid great Number of Streets, Squares, *&c.* wherein are contained nine thouſand and ſixty four Houſes, as appears by the Accounts thereof in the ſeveral Pariſhes and Diſtricts above ſpecified, taken from the Examination Rolls belonging to the ſeveral Incumbents, within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*; from which I likewiſe intended to have calculated the Number of their Inhabitants; but the Accounts therein being taken by the Elders and Deacons of the ſaid Pariſhes, in the Months of *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, in the dead Time of the Vacation, are very defective; for a Number of the Inhabitants, who retire into the Country at this Seaſon, either for Pleaſure or Profit, many of them leave their Houſes in Town with only one Servant to look after

them reſpectively; others have not half the Family; nay, ſome are left without any Perſon to take care of them: But the greateſt Defect, is owing to the Epiſcopalian Inhabitants, who, being of a different Communion from the eſtabliſhed Church, are not ſubject to the Controul and Examination of its Miniſters; wherefore, many of them refuſe to give Accounts either of the Names or Numbers of Perſons in their Families.

Now, as by theſe Defects, many thouſands of the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh* are not accounted for, I ſhall not calculate the Number of People in this City and Suburbs from the Accounts in the ſaid Examination Rolls, wherein nothing can be depended on but the Number of Houſes, which is undoubtedly right, as is evident by the Land-tax or Stent-books, (wherewith I compared it) which have not ſo great a Number: This is owing to two or more Houſes being conjoined, and paid for by the Proprietors as one Houſe.

Add to this, that, in the Examination Rolls, the Number of examinable Perſons, is only inſerted; and, at the Pleaſure of the ſeveral Incumbents, Children are admitted to Examination, ſome at the Age of eight Years, others, at that of ten; which, together with the great Number of Infants unmentioned, embarraſs the Method of Calculation in reſpect to the Number of People; wherefore, I ſhall, from the Accounts of Mortality in this City and Suburbs, calculate the Number of Inhabitants at preſent within the ſaid City and Suburbs: Previous to which I ſhall premiſe a few Things concerning the ſaid Accounts of Mortality.

The firſt Account of Burials taken within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, was in the Year 1663; in the Barony of the *Caldton, anno* 1718; in the Pariſh of the *Canongate*, in the Year 1719; in the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert's*, *anno* 1740; in the *Abbey* Church and Cemitery, in the Year 1738; by the *Engliſh*; and in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* and Quakers burying Ground in the *Pleaſants*, no Accounts are hitherto kept for Want of Regiſters. The five firſt Accounts are taken from the reſpective Regiſters, but in the three latter, no Accounts being kept for Want of Regiſters as aforeſaid, the firſt I received from the Reverend Mr. *Car*, the ſecond from *Andrew Melvil*, the Grave-digger, and that of the latter from *John Barber*, a Corporal of the Caſtle Company.

The Bill of Mortality for the nine Pariſhes within the Town's Wall, was annually publiſhed by itſelf, till the Year 1741, when the Account of Burials in *St. Cuthbert's* Pariſh was added; but, the Accounts for the Pariſh of the *Canongate*, Diſtrict of the *Caldton*, *Abbey* Church, *Engliſh* Cemitery, Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and Quakers burying Ground, being hitherto unpubliſhed, the Number of Inhabitants in this City and Suburbs is thereby in Appearance greatly diminiſhed in the Eyes of the curious. For the preventing of which in Time to come, by having a compleat Bill of Mortality annually publiſhed, for the City of *Edinburgh* and Parts aforeſaid, it is neceſſary to add to the preſent Bill, the Accounts of Burials for the aforeſaid Pariſh of the *Canongate*, Barony of the *Caldton*, *Abbey* Church and Cemitery, the *Engliſh* Chapel, and Quakers burying Ground. Burying in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* being only caſual, few or none are interred therein but in the Times of publick Broils, when Communication with the Caſtle is cut off, as it was during the late Rebellion; therefore the Burials only to be occaſionally added to the Bill of Mortality.

Tables of all the yearly Accounts of Burials for the Nine Pariſhes within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, ſince their Regiſtration and Publication, conſiſting of a Diverſity of Years, diſtinguiſhed by their reſpective Numbers, and the Appellations of *Septenary*, *Octonary*, *Decenary*, and *Undecenary*, *Accounts*, as will appear by the ſeveral Tables hereunto annexed.

The firſt Septenary Account.		The ſecond Septenary Account.		A decenary Account.	
Years.	Burials.	Years.	Burials.	Years.	Omiſſion of Numbers.
1663	705	1670	1055	1677	000
1664	774	1671	871	1678	000
1665	881	1672	737	1679	000
1666	958	1673	1127	1680	000
1667	950	1674	1118	1681	000
1668	986	1675	1316	1682	000
1669	990	1676	977	1683	000
Tot. 7	6244	Tot. 7	7201	1684	000
Med.	892	Med.	1028	1685	000
				1686	000

The 3d Septenary Account.		An Octonary Account.	
Years.	Burials.	Years.	Burials.
1687	1058	1694	1074
1688	1058	1695	1018
1689	1236	1696	1208
1690	1445	1697	1344
1691	999	1698	1011
1692	1077	1699	1492
1693	1144	1700	991
		1701	1171
Totals 7	8017	Totals 8	9309
Mediums	1145	Medium	1329

The

The fourth Septenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
1702	244	285	558	1087
1703	249	244	547	1040
1704	253	284	587	1224
1705	226	272	634	1132
1706	188	227	494	909
1707	273	333	565	1171
1708	255	297	619	1171
Totals 7	1688	1942	4004	7634
Med.	241	277	572	1090

The fifth Septenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
1709	206	268	465	939
1710	197	262	616	1075
1711	232	278	495	1005
1712	233	293	697	1223
1713	213	293	596	1102
1714	163	263	493	919
1715	201	263	615	1079
Totals 7	1445	1920	3977	7342
Mediums	206	274	568	1048

The ſixth Septenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
1716	237	317	664	1218
1717	249	354	522	1125
1718	242	363	414	1019
1719	213	275	631	1119
1720	190	294	557	1041
1721	262	283	495	1040
1722	219	288	748	1255
Totals 7	1612	2174	4031	7817
Mediums	230	310	575	1116

The ſeventh Septenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
1723	200	232	547	979
1724	209	262	479	950
1725	224	296	628	1148
1726	199	316	541	1056
1727	188	275	541	1004
1728	194	360	544	998
1729	215	305	456	976
Totals 7	1429	2046	3736	7111
Mediums	204	292	533	1015

The eighth Septenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals.
1730	188	271	477	936
1731	221	310	448	979
1732	237	289	423	949
1733	233	327	741	1307
1734	218	311	487	1016
1735	159	251	564	974
1736	192	277	416	885
Totals 7	1448	1936	3556	7146
Mediums	206	276	508	1020

An Undecenary Account.

Years.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totals
1737	270	356	713	1339
1738	141	254	468	863
1739	210	250	591	1051
1740	240	312	688	1240
1741	198	306	626	1130
1742	199	295	510	1004
1743	222	294	492	1008
1744	171	306	522	999
1745	281	276	500	1057
1746	362	346	601	1309
1747	213	266	383	862
Totals 11	2507	3261	6094	11862
Mediums	358	465	870	1078

The Reaſon of my dividing the Accounts of Mortality into eleven Tables, is to ſhew how the Bill of Mortality advanced to its preſent State. At firſt only the Date of the Year and Number of Burials were mentioned, as appears by the three firſt Septenary and Octonary Accounts; and by the Decenary, is ſhewn an Omiſſion of Burials for the Space of ten Years; and in the ſixth Table, or fourth Septenary Account, and following Tables, the Numbers of Men, Women and Children, are ſet down, which, being the preſent Method, is likely to continue.

To the Accounts of Burials for the ſeveral Pariſhes within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, in the above Tables, which I received from *William Hutcheſon* Keeper of the Mortality Regiſter; I ſhall, the better to enable me to calculate the preſent Number of Inhabitants within this City and Suburbs, add, to the laſt ſeven Years of the Undecenary Table, the Accounts of Burials in the Pariſhes of *St. Cuthbert's* and *Canongate*, the Diſtrict of *Caldton*, the *Abbey* Church and Yard, the *Engliſh* Cemitery at *Leſtalrig*, the Quakers burying Ground in the *Pleaſants*, and the occaſional Account for the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* during the ſaid Period; whereby will be formed a compleat Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, as will appear by the general Septenary Account of Burials within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, and Parts adjacent, as ſet forth in the following Page; as there alſo will by the Medium of the ſaid Septenary Account be ſhewn, that the ſaid Burials annually amount to One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

A general Septenary Account of Burials within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

	Edinburgh.			*St. Cuthbert's.*			*Canongate*		*Caldton.*		*Ab.* ch		*Eng.* c.		*Quak.*		Caſtle		
Years.	Men.	Wom.	Child.	Men.	Wom.	Child.	Males.	Fem.	Males	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	Fe.	M.	Fe.	M.	Fe.	Totals.
1741	198	306	616	78	95	316	156	146	51	42	2	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	2022
1742	199	295	510	68	83	190	119	153	40	46	4	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	1713
1743	222	294	492	60	81	230	104	135	36	36	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1690
1744	171	306	522	54	90	166	130	137	41	38	2	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	1660
1745	281	276	500	62	84	260	119	162	42	45	3	1	0	0	2	4	18	1	2860
1746	362	346	601	67	65	271	123	135	44	41	1	0	3	1	2	2	1	2	2063
1747	213	266	383	53	81	204	109	114	39	37	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	1502
To. 7	1546	2089	3634	442	579	1637	860	982	293	285	12	3	8	12	12	16	19	3	12530
Med.	220	298	519	63	82	233	122	140	41	40	2		2	6/7	4		3		1790
Inhabitants																			50120

Now, as already hinted, and by the ſaid Table it appears, that the Medium of the above Table mounts to One thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and as, by the lateſt Diſcoveries in political Arithmetick, it is demonſtrated, that the twenty eighth Part of the human Species die yearly; according to which, the aforeſaid Number muſt have died of fifty thouſand one hundred and twenty, the then Number of Souls within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, and the Houſes or Apartments wherein they dwelt, amounting to nine thouſand and ſixty four, at a Medium they appear to have been inhabited by about five Perſons and a half each.

Remark 1. In the above Accounts of Burials are divers Things worthy of Obſervation, *viz.* the Decenary Account wherein there ſhould have been Burials within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, is a Defect of ten Years Accounts; but how the ſame happened, or what occaſioned the Chaſm, is not mentioned.

2. The Reader, by comparing the Mediums of the ſeveral Septenary and other Accounts in the above Tables, will perceive the State of the Number of Inhabitants within the Wall of *Edinburgh* at thoſe different Periods; and, by the third Septenary and Octonary Accounts, he may obſerve, that the People in *Edinburgh* ſeem then to have been more numerous, than at any Time before or ſince.

3. A Notion being lately ſtarted, that the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh* are greatly decreaſed ſince the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* in the Year 1707, I think it will not be amiſs to undeceive thoſe who are of that Opinion, who may rectify the Miſtake, by obſerving, that the Medium of the Burials in *Edinburgh*, for the ſeven Years preceding the Year 1707, amounts to one thouſand and ſeventy eight, and the Medium of the ſeven Years juſt before the Year 1748, amounts to one thouſand and fifty two; it is thereby ſhewn, that the Difference in favour of the Time preceding the Union, is only twenty ſix in Number of the Burials; but the Number of Interments within the Wall of *Edinburgh anno* 1747, being the ſmalleſt that has happened within the Space of eighty three Years, the ſmall Majority in favour of the ſeven Years preceding the Union, is owing to it: But ſhould we reckon the Burials in *Edinburgh* in the Year 1747, at one thouſand and fifty two, the Medium of the laſt ſeven Years in the Undecenary Table, it will then appear, that the People within the Wall of *Edinburgh*, ſince the Union, are increaſed one thouſand three hundred and fifty ſix, beſides, the great Increaſe in divers Parts of the Suburbs, will more than over-balance the Loſs of Inhabitants in the *Canongate*, which is the only Sufferer in this Reſpect ſince that Period.

4. The Number of Men, by the ſecond and fifth Columns of the next above Septenary Account of Burials for all Parts within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, appears to be greatly ſhort of that of the Women in the 3d and 6th Columns: And as in the 4th and 7th Columns of the ſaid Account, the Male Children are not diſtinguiſhed from the Females, I cannot aſcertain the Diſproportion between them: Wherefore, I ſhall from the Examination Rolls of the Pariſhes of the *New Church*, *Old Grayfriars*, *Trinity College*, *Lady Yeſter's*, *St. Cuthbert's*, *Canongate*, and Diſtrict of *Caldton*, ſhew, that the Number of Females therein exceed that of the Males one Fourth, which probably is not to be paralleled in any other populous Town or City; for the Males, by Nature, being ſuperior in Number to the Females, the Difference in favour of the former is, as thirteen to twelve, which is about eight in the hundred.

This Majority in favour of the Male, is by our Naturaliſts ſaid to be deſigned by Nature, for the Support of that Part of the human Species, which is more liable to be deſtroyed by War than the other: But, as War is only caſual, and not perpetual, I am

am of Opinion, that this ſupernumerary Supply, is deſigned by Nature as a conſtant Remedy againſt inceſſant Contingencies, which the Males are more obnoxious to, both by Land and Water, than the Females, which they daily traverſe to provide for their Families, whilſt the Females remain ſafely at home in the Management of their Houſhold Affairs.

To what the great Diſparity between the Males and Females in *Edinburgh* is owing, I know not, unleſs it be to the Want of Manufactures, whereby the Males have little Encouragement to repair hither; whilſt many of thoſe bred in this City, for Want of Employment, go abroad, and are to their Country politically dead. Theſe I take to be the principal Reaſons of the great Difference betwixt the Numbers of Males and Females in *Edinburgh*.

Having, I hope, diſcovered to the Satisfaction of my Readers, the Numbers of Houſes and Inhabitants within this City and Suburbs; I ſhall now by certain Parallels ſhew, that *Edinburgh*, next to *London*, is the ſecond City or Town in *Great Britain*, in reſpect to the Number of People; and as *Briſtol* is juſtly reckoned, after *London*, to be the moſt populous City or Town in *England*, I ſhall begin with it; and by inſerting a ſeptenary Account of its Burials, ſhall calculate its Inhabitants after the ſame Manner I have done thoſe of *Edinburgh*. Previous to which it is neceſſary to premiſe a few Things concerning the Citizens of *Briſtol*, and their Memorialiſt *Andrew Hooke*.

In the Year 1729, I publiſhed a Specimen for my Hiſtory of *Edinburgh*, wherein I drew a Parallel between the Cities of *Edinburgh* and *Briſtol*, ſetting forth from the Bills of Mortality of both Cities, the Number of Inhabitants in each; this was with great Ire reſented by the *Briſtolians*, as if it were a Diſhonour to have *Edinburgh* brought in Compariſon with their City; more eſpecially by *Hooke* their Memorialiſt, who, laying aſide common Decency, uſed me in a very unbecoming Manner, and aſſerted I was only attempting to waſh a Blackamore white.

To refute this angry Gentleman, and convince his fellow Citizens, that there are more Souls in *Edinburgh* than in *Briſtol*, I have, (by the Aſſiſtance of that worthy and publick-ſpirited Gentleman, *John Browning* of *Bartonhill*, Eſq; in the Neighbourhood of that City), obtained Certificates under the Hands of the Reverend Incumbents, Keepers of the Mortality Regiſters within that City and Suburbs; containing juſt and faithful Accounts of all the Perſons interred in the ſeveral Pariſhes and Diſtricts of *Briſtol* and its Suburbs, together with thoſe buried in the Cathedral Church, and in all the Cemiteries belonging to the Diſſenters within that City and Suburbs, which I ſhall ſubjoin to prevent vain Cavillers and ignorant Men from railing againſt Facts hereafter. Which pleaſe to take as follows.

A Septenary Account of Burials in *Briſtol*.

The Reverend Incumbents Names.	Pariſhes.	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	Total.
Will. Smith, Rector -	*Chriſt's Church* -	36	37	27	46	23	23	17	209
J. Caſbord - -	*St. Auguſtine's* -	89	77	76	110	101	87	83	623
Tho. Taylor, Rector -	*St. Ewin's* -	1	5	3	4	4	2	1	20
Will. Bary, Curate -	*St. James's* -	220	248	219	347	307	298	341	1980
John Bound, Rector	*St. John Baptiſt's* -	47	55	31	67	55	76	46	377
John Berjan, Vicar -	*St. Leonard's* - -	2	16	8	26	14	28	14	108
Will. Collinſon, Rector	*St. Mary Port's* - -	21	29	18	28	27	26	16	165
Tho. Broughton, Vicar	*St. Mary Radcliff* -	118	123	139	188	135	180	150	1033
J. Culliford. Rector -	*St. Michael's* -	52	63	58	88	58	49	64	432
Tho. Chapman, Curate	*St. Nicholas's* -	75	76	69	100	72	74	102	568
J. Jones - - - -	*St. Peter's* - -	57	59	44	95	67	61	70	453
Tho. Llwyd, Curate -	*St. Philip & Jacob's*	299	322	256	367	307	403	426	2380
Joſiah Tucker, Rector	*St. Stephen's* - -	85	96	102	220	115	133	127	878
Tho. Broughton, Victor	*St. Thomas's* - -	47	53	44	84	48	58	65	399
John Culliford, Rector	*St. Wareburgh's* -	7	13	5	6	7	8	11	57
Tho. Jones, Vicar -	*The Temple* - -	100	138	66	198	109	145	121	877
Will. Richard, Vicar	*All Saints* - -	9	6	3	3	7	4	3	35
W. Richard, Precentor	*The Cathedral* -	1	2	4	1	2	3	5	18
Sam. Woodman. Regent	*Baptiſts* Cemitery	86	89	67	101	85	116	122	666
John Norton - -	*Quakers* Cemitery	57	42	64	52	41	52	50	358
Anon. *Jews* Burying -	ground *anno* 1750. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Totals - -	- - -	1409	1549	1303	2131	1584	1826	1836	11638
Medium - - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1662

By the great Increaſe of the Medium of the above ſeptenary Account for *Briſtol* of two hundred and fifty ſeven, in ſo ſhort a Space of Time as ſeven Years, *viz.* from *anno* 1734, to that of 1742, it looks as if the People in that ſhort Term were increaſed ſeven thouſand two hundred and twenty four; but this imaginary Increaſe, we are told by the Reverend *Joſiah Tucker*, Rector of *St. Stephen*'s in *Briſtol*; that the great Increaſe of Burials in the above ſeptenary Account is owing to the late War, and a Number of Privateers; but as *Edinburgh* cannot have the ſame Advantage by their Mariners reſiding at the Town of *Leith*, its Medium in the ſame Term of Years is reduced twenty three in Number, whereby its Inhabitants in the ſame Space of Time ſeem to be decreaſed ſix hundred and forty four; whereas it is manifeſt by the Erection of a Number of Manufactories, that the People are conſiderably increaſed: Be that as it will, I ſhall reckon the People of *Briſtol* by the ſaid Medium as if they were really increaſed; whereby they will, and by the preſent Method of Calculation amount to forty ſix thouſand five hundred and thirty ſix.

As the above Accounts ſhewing the Number of Inhabitants within the City and Suburbs of *Briſtol* are true and faithfully atteſted by the Reverend Regiſter Keepers of the ſeveral Pariſhes, together with thoſe of the reſpective Cemiteries belonging to the Diſſenters within the ſaid Diſtrict.

I ſhall now in the ſame Manner give true and faithful Accounts of all the Burials within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh* for the ſame Years as thoſe of *Briſtol*, likewiſe atteſted by the ſeveral Regiſter Keepers; which is as followeth.

A Septenary Account of Burials in *Edinburgh*.

Regiſters Names.	Diſtricts & Pariſhes.	Years 1742.	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	Totals
William Hutcheſon -	City of *Edinburgh*	1004	1008	999	1057	1309	862	918	7157
William Hutcheſon -	*St. Cuthbert*'s -	341	371	310	406	403	338	368	2537
John Walker - -	*Canongate* - -	272	239	267	281	258	223	298	1838
James Forſyth - -	*Caldton* - - -	86	72	79	87	85	76	147	632
Hugh Hudleſon -	*Abbey* Church -	4	0	3	4	1	1	2	15
Mr. *Carr* Chaplain	*Engliſh* Cemitery -	3	2	5	4	2	4	5	25
Andrew Melvil -	*Quakers* Cemitery	6	0	4	6	4	2	0	22
John Barber - -	Caſtle of *Edinburgh*	0	0	0	19	3	0	0	22
Totals - -		1716	1692	1667	1864	2065	1506	1738	12248
Medium - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1749

As the Medium of this Septenary Account for *Edinburgh*, amounts to One thouſand ſeven hundred and forty nine; according to the ſame Method of Calculation with that of *Briſtol*, it muſt have died out of forty eight thouſand, nine hundred and ſeventy two; whereby, without reckoning the Decreaſe of Burials in *Edinburgh*, or Increaſe of thoſe in *Briſtol*, it appears beyond Diſpute, Contradiction, or Cavilling, that *Edinburgh* contains two thouſand four hundred and thirty ſix Souls more than *Briſtol* doth; which I defy its Memorialiſt with all his Abettors, both Citizens and others to diſprove.

Lond. Acct. Mortality.

A Septenary Account of Burials in the City of *Norwich*.

Years.	Buried Mal.	Buried Fem.	Totals.
1728	486	494	980
1729	573	563	1136
1730	420	443	863
1731	508	493	1001
1732	482	520	1002
1733	560	530	1090
1734	492	509	1001
Totals 7	3521	3552	7073
Mediums	503	507	1010

A Septenary Account of Burials in *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*.

Years.	Buried Mal.	Buried Fem.	Totals.
1717	364	343	707
1718	505	283	588
1719	384	402	786
1720	255	277	649
1721	362	382	744
1722	390	369	759
1723	340	314	654
Totals 7	2400	2370	4887
Med.	342	338	713

Short's Obſer. Bills of Mort.

The Number of Burials in the above Septenary Account of *Norwich*, at a Medium of ſeven Years, amounting to one thouſand and ten; by the aforeſaid Method of Calculation, that Number, muſt have died out of twenty eight thouſand four hundred and forty eight, the Number of Inhabitants in the ſaid City during the above Period.

And

And as the Medium of Burials in the above Septenary Account for the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, amounts to ſeven hundred and thirteen, that Number muſt have died out of nineteen thouſand nine hundred and ſixty four, which was then the Number of Inhabitants in the ſaid Town, as appears by the ſaid Method of Calculation. Now, as by the above Septenary Accounts for the City of *Norwich* and Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, the Inhabitants of both amount to forty eight thouſand four hundred and twelve: It is thereby evident, that the People in *Edinburgh* exceed thoſe of the ſaid City and Town put together, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eight.

Remark. Perſons that know the large Dimenſions of the ſaid City of *Norwich* and Town of *Newcaſtle*, will no doubt be ſurpriſed, that a Place of ſo ſmall Extent as *Edinburgh* is, ſhould exceed them both in Number of Inhabitants; it is therefore neceſſary to acquaint thoſe, that the Number of People in a City or Town, is not to be judged of by the Space within the Walls or Dimenſions of Ground whereon the Houſes are erected, but by the Contiguity and Height of the Buildings, as is demonſtrated in the above Accounts of *Edinburgh*; and, beſides the Number of void Spaces in the ſaid City of *Norwich* and Town of *Newcaſtle*, the Houſes therein are generally occupied by only one Family; whereas thoſe of *Edinburgh* are very high, moſt of which being from three to twelve Stories, excluſive of Cellars, which are moſtly inhabited; and almoſt every Floor, being a different Property, is occupied at leaſt by one Family, and many by two or more; it is therefore not to be wondered at, that a Place crowded with ſo great a Number of Streets, Wynds, *&c.* and towering Edifices, as *Edinburgh* is, ſhould exceed in Number of Inhabitants a Place of many Times its Dimenſions.

A Septenary Account of Burials for the City of York.

This Account of Burials I received from *Francis Drake* Author of the Hiſtory of *York*; but no Diſtinction being made in the Number of Burials in the reſpective Years, the Number of Perſons who died in the ſeveral Pariſhes of the ſaid City are only reckoned for the whole Term of ſeven Years; wherefore, I ſhall ſubjoin the Names of the ſaid Pariſhes, with the Number of Perſons that were buried in each during the ſaid Term of ſeven Years, *viz.* from the 5th of *Auguſt* 1728, to the 5th of *Auguſt* 1735.

Buried in the Cathedral Church, 7; in *All Saints* on the *Pavement*, 218; *All Saints* in *North-Street*, 111; *St. Crux*, 159; *St. Cuthbert's*, 80; *St. Dennis*, 106; *St. Helen's*, 122; *St. John's*, 173; *St. Laurence's*, 77; *St. Martin's, Conyng-Street*, 110; *St. Martin's, Micklegate*, 117; *St. Michael, Le Belfrey*, 327; *St. Michael, Spangargate*, 216; *St. Mary, Caſtlegate*, 221; *St. Mary Biſhopſhill*, elder, 117; *St. Mary-Biſhopſhill, younger*, 73; *St. Maurice's*, 158; *St. Margaret's*, 147; *St. Olave's*, 181; *St. Saviour's*, 103; *St. Sampſon's*, 228; *Chriſt's Church*, 119; *Trinity, Goodramgate*, 144; *Trinity, Micklegate*, 152. Number total, three thouſand four hundred and ſixty ſix, and the Medium four hundred and ninety five.

A Sexenary Account of Burials in the City of *Exeter*.

Years.	Buried. *Allhallows.*	*All Saints.*	*St. David's.*	*St. Edward's.*	*St. George's.*	*St. John's.*	*St Kerrian's.*	*St. Laurence's.*	*St. Mary Arches.*	*St. Mary Major.*	*St. MarySlept.*	*St. Olave's.*	*St. Paul's.*	*St. Peter's.*	*St. Petrock's.*	*St. Stephen's.*	*St. Sydwell's.*	*St. Thomas's.*	*St. Trinity's.*	Totals.
1729	12	8	55	35	33	15	13	27	5	79	27	11	18	15	13	8	226	90	69	765
1730	12	3	32	15	15	7	1	13	16	42	17	15	23	7	12	13	138	50	34	465
1731	16	11	26	17	13	12	8	27	8	52	23	22	16	12	9	10	118	60	55	515
1732	19	9	51	31	23	8	8	26	20	61	28	12	34	3	7	11	165	61	51	628
1733	10	6	47	16	9	11	8	11	11	49	13	20	14	9	8	8	108	46	44	448
1734	10	2	30	15	17	7	7	12	9	41	27	12	23	12	8	4	96	40	34	406
To.6	79	39	241	129	110	60	45	116	69	324	135	92	128	58	57	54	851	353	287	3227
Med	13	6	40	21	18	10	7	19	11	54	22	15	21	9	9	9	141	58	47	537
Number of Inhabitants - - -

amongſt which are thoſe of *Liverpool* and *Mancheſter*; the former he ſhews, to have increaſed in little more than ſixty Years, fourteen times its Number; therefore it is not to be wondered at, that in about half that Time, the Medium of its Burials aroſe from three hundred and twenty ſix, to five hundred and ninety eight, which it was at in the Year 1745; and the Medium of the latter, which in the Year 1582 amounted to 149, aroſe to 445 in the ſaid Year 1745, which ought to have been conſidered, before Fault was found, that I had not done Juſtice to thoſe Towns in my Parallels; which if it had, it is more than probable it would never have been mentioned.

Now, the Accounts of Burials publiſhed by me for the ſaid Towns in the Year 1749, were the firſt for aught I can learn, that ever were expoſed to the Publick; and that *Short*, from the ſeveral Pariſh Regiſters, has given us the Number of Perſons buried in each of the ſaid Places, and other large Towns in *England* in the Year 1745, *viz.* in *Liverpool*, 598; *Mancheſter*, 445; *Birmingham*, 551: And to theſe if we add the large and populous Town of *Leeds*, wherein were buried annually in the ſame Term of Years, 579, the Number total of the four Mediums, containing 2173, and the Medium of the Buryings in *Edinburgh* in the firſt Septenary, to 1790, by the ſame Method of Calculation is ſhewn, that the ſaid four Towns put together, contain only ten thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty four Souls, more than *Edinburgh* alone does; which according to Dr. *Short*, and my ſaid Septenary Account of *Edinburgh*, was the State of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns at that Period, and ſhall ſtand as ſuch, till Proof appear to the contrary.

The other Accounts I have, relating to Burials in *England*, are for the Cities of *Canterbury* and *Saliſbury*, and the Towns of *Wolverhampton*, *Nottingham* and *Leiceſter*; the firſt three for the ſame Years, I ſhall inſert them in one Septenary Account, and the two laſt in a Septenary Table by themſelves.

A Septenary Account of Burials for *Canterbury*, *Saliſbury*, and *Wolverhampton*.

Towns	*Canterbury*, Buried.			*Saliſbury* Buried.	*Wolverhampt.* Buried.		
Years.	Mal.	Femal.	Totals	Perſ. only.	Mal.	Fem.	Totals
1728	163	168	331	320	165	142	307
1729	276	260	536	319	181	157	338
1730	162	159	321	332	134	139	273
1731	106	116	222	337	145	106	251
1732	131	132	263	231	88	73	161
1733	139	114	253	241	130	120	250
1734	124	120	244	232	119	94	213
To. 7	1101	1069	2170	2012	962	831	1793
Med.	157	152	310	287	137	118	256

A Septenary Account of Burials for *Nottingham* and *Leiceſter*.

Towns.	*Notingham*, Buried.			*Leiceſter*, Buried.		
Years.	Males.	Fem.	Tot.	Males.	Fem.	Totals.
1729	222	215	437	143	147	290
1730	258	209	467	115	135	250
1731	187	131	318	151	169	320
1732	168	174	342	125	125	250
1733	167	133	300	125	123	248
1734	133	124	257	134	109	243
1735	167	146	313	125	135	260
Totals 7	1302	1132	2434	918	943	1861
Med.	186	161	347	131	134	265

The Mediums of the Burials in the Cities of *York*, *Canterbury*, and *Saliſbury*, and the Towns of *Nottingham*, *Wolverhampton*, and *Leiceſter*, amounting to One thouſand nine hundred and ſixty; and that of *Edinburgh*, in the firſt Septenary Account being one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, by the aforeſaid Method of Calculation; thoſe ſix Cities and Towns put together, only contain four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty Perſons more than *Edinburgh* alone doth.

By a Survey of *Coventry*, taken by *Samuel Bradford* in the Year 1748, the Number of Houſes appear to have been 2065, and that of the Inhabitants 12117.

Now as by the ſame Method of Calculation, the Inhabitants of the Cities of *York*, *Canterbury*, *Exeter*, and *Coventry*, amounts to forty nine thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty five; and that the City of *Edinburgh*, which contains 50120 Souls, exceeds the aforeſaid four Cities 455, in Number.

At the Beginning of the ſeventeenth Century, when many of the preſent great Cities began to increaſe apace, both in Dimenſions and Number of Inhabitants, a grievous Misfortune befel *Edinburgh*, by being deprived of the Reſidence of our King, the Removal of Courts always proving fatal to Royal Cities or chief Towns of Kingdoms, as is evident in the preſent Caſe: For King *James* VI. on his Acceſſion to the *Engliſh* Crown, in the Year 1603, went to reſide in *England*, whereby *Edinburgh*, inſtead of increaſing with other Cities of the ſame Rank, ſeems to have been at a Stand for a Number of Years, for the Time when it began to increaſe the moſt, was towards the Cloſe of the laſt Century: However, though by the above Caſualty, *Edinburgh* be outſtripped by other Royal Cities in Point of Magnitude and Number of Inhabitants; yet it has the Honour to be the ſecond City of *Great Britain*, in reſpect to the Number of People; and probably, had the Court continued here till this Time, it might have out-done divers Royal and other great Cities in *Europe*, both as to Dimenſions, and Number of Inhabitants.

THE

The End of the Second Book.

THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK III.

Containing Accounts of the ſeveral Governments, Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military.

The Civil Government by Provoſt, Bailiffs, Common Council, &c.

AS *Edinburgh*, like other antient Places, was undoubtedly from a ſmall Beginning, it muſt have been a conſiderable Time before it advanced to a State worthy of being taken Notice of, or having either a Governor or Government placed in it; and much longer before it was honoured with the Dignity of an Incorporation: However, it becoming at length one of the King's Burghs, it muſt have been governed by one of his Officers. Be that as it will, the firſt Officer or Magiſtrate we read of to have preſided in *Edinburgh*, according to the City Records, was a Provoſt; and this being a *French* Title, I cannot aſcertain whether it was introduced from *England*, (where, in the City of *London*, antiently was ſuch an Officer, who I take to have been in the Place of a *Portreve* or Bailiff) or immediately brought in from *France*; tho' from the latter I think it more probable: For we are told by *du Haillan*, that *Philip*, King of *France*, in the Year 1190, appointed in the City of *Paris*, an Officer called the *Provoſt of Merchants*, who is the Chief Magiſtrate of that City, as our Provoſt is of *Edinburgh*: Be that as it will, it is by all agreed to be derived from the *Latin*, *Præpoſitus*, a Governor, Warden, or Guardian, Magiſtrate, or any Chief in Office or Place.

The chief Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh* who is dignified with the Title of *Lord Provoſt*, is an Officer of great Authority, being Lord Lieutenant, High Sheriff, Coroner, Colonel of the City's Regiment of Trained Bands, Captain of the Town's Company of Fuſileers, Admiral, Preſident of the Common Council, Juſtice of Peace in the County of *Edinburgh*, or Shire of *Mid Lothian*, and, before the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, *anno* 1707, was uſually a Member of the Privy Council, and one of the City's Repreſentatives in Parliament, and always a Member of the Convention of Royal Boroughs: But as to the additional Title of Lord to that of Provoſt, it ſeems to be owing to Preſcription; for it no where appears in the City's Charters that ever any ſuch Epithet was conferred on the Chief Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh* by any of our Kings: Wherefore, I am of opinion that the Time which bids faireſt for the Riſe of this Lordly Compliment, is in the Year 1609, when *James* VI. impowered the Magiſtrates of this City to wear Gowns, and the Citizens to have a Sword carried before their Chief Magiſtrate the Provoſt, to whom they lately granted the yearly Sum of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling* to ſupport the Dignity of his Office.

By which of our Kings, or at what Time the firſt Provoſt of *Edinburgh* was appointed, I cannot learn, tho' I imagine he was by *David* I. when he conſtituted *Edinburgh* in the Beginning of the twelfth Century a Burgh Royal; for in the numerous and deſtructive Wars betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, *Edinburgh* with its Records were ſo often plundered and deſtroyed by the *Engliſh*, that there are only a few Scrapes remaining in the Town's Archives, relating to the Tranſactions of the *Edinburghers* before the Year 1511, which is the firſt Time I find the Provoſt of this City mentioned in the Town's Records; and, from that Period to the Year 1553, their Names not being carefully recorded, ſome are either omitted, or have ſerved the Office for two or more Years.

To ſupply this Defect in ſome Sort, I received from the learned and ingenious *Walter Macfarlane* of that Ilk, an imperfect additional Liſt of the Provoſts of *Edinburgh* (extracted by him from his great Collection of Charters) for the Term of twenty ſix Years, *viz.* from the Year 1424, to that of 1511. Now, as *John de Quhitneſs* is the firſt Provoſt in my Liſt, he may have been the firſt in *Edinburgh* dignified with that Title: For the firſt Magiſtrate in this City that I have diſcovered, is *William de Dedyk* (in our Charters denominated *William de Fotherig*) Alderman of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1296, who with eleven other Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town ſigned the Ragman Roll, and ſwore Allegiance to *Edward* I. King of *England*, as ſuperior Lord of the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and, that *Dedyk* was then the chief Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh*, I think does in ſome meaſure appear, by *William Cuppilde*'s having been Alderman of the ſaid Town *anno* 1369, as is evident by the ſaid *Macfarlane*'s Extract; wherein, and in the Records of *Edinburgh*, the Names of the Aldermen and Provoſts of this City are as followeth.

Pryn. Coll. tom. 3. p. 653.

A List of the Aldermen and Provosts Names of Edinburgh.

Years.	Names.
1296	*William de Dedyk* Alderman.
1362	*William Cuppilde* Alderman.
1369	*William Cuppilde* Alderman.
1373	*Adam Forreſter* Alderman.
1377	*John de Quhitneſs* Provoſt.
1425	*William Liberton* Provoſt.
1427	*William Levinton.*
1429	*William Liberton.*
1434	Sir *Henry Preſton* of *Craigmiller.*
1439	*Thomas Cranſton.*
1447	*Patrick Cockburn.*
1448	*Patrick Cockburn.*
1449	*Patrick Cockburn.*
1451	*Thomas de Cranſton.*
1457	*Alexander Naper.*
1462	*Andrew Ker.*
1467	*Robert Mure* of *Polhellie.*
1470	*John Naper.*
1477	*James Crichton* of *Ruthven.*
1481	*William Bertraham.*
1482	*Patrick Baron* of *Spittlefield.*
1484	*John Naper.*
1491	*Richard Lawſon.*
1492	*John Murray* of *Tulchadam.*
1494	*Walter Bertraham.*
1501	*Alexander Lauder.*
1502	*Alexander Lauder.*
1503	*Alexander Lauder.*
1504	*Richard Lawſon* of *Hieriggs.*
1508	*Alexander Lauder.*
1510	*Alexander Lauder.*
1511	Sir *Alexander Lawdder.*
1513	*Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus.*
1514	*Alexander*, Lord *Home*, Great Chamberlain of *Scotland.*
1515	*Patrick Hamilton* of *Kincavel.*
1516	*David Melvine.*
1517	*Archibald Douglas.*
1520	*Robert Logan* of *Coatfield.*
1522	*Allan Stewart.*
1524	*Francis Ruthwell.*
	Robert, Lord *Maxwell.*
	Sir *John Murray* of *Tuchad.*
	Sir *Thomas Tod.*
	Adam Otterburne.
1534	*James Lawſon.*
1536	*Simon Preſton.*
1540	*William Craik.*
1550	Sir *Andrew Ker* of *Little Dane.*
1553	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1554	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1555	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1556	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1557	Lord *Seaton.*
1558	*Thomas Maccalzean* of *Cliftonhall.*
1559	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1560	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindie.*
1561	*Thomas Maccalzean* of *Cliftonhall.*
1562	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1563	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1564	*Archibald Douglas* of *Kilſpindy.*
1565	Sir *Simon Preſton* of *Craigmiller.*
1566	Sir *Simon Preſton* of *Craigmiller.*
1567	Sir *Simon Preſton* of *Craigmiller.*
1568	Sir *Simon Preſton* of *Craigmiller.*
1569	The Laird of *Grange.*
1570	*James Macgill.*
1571	*James Macgill.*
1572	*James Macgill.*
1573	Lord *Lindſay.*
1574	Lord *Lindſay.*
1575	Lord *Lindſay.*
1576	*George Douglas* of *Parkhead.*
1577	*George Douglas* of *Parkhead.*
1578	*Archibald Stewart.*
1579	*Alexander Clark* of *Balbirney.*
1580	*Alexander Clark* of *Balbirney.*
1581	*Alexander Clark* of *Balbirney.*
1582	*Alexander Clark* of *Balbirney.*
1583	*Alexander Clark* of *Balbirney.*
1584	*James*, Earl of *Arran.*
1585	*James*, Earl of *Arran.*
1586	*William Little.*
1587	*John Arnott.*
1588	*John Arnott.*
1589	*John Arnott.*
1590	*John Arnott.*
1591	*William Little.*
1592	*Nicoll Edward.*
1593	*Alexander Hume* of *North-Berwick.*
1594	*Alexander Hume* of *North-Berwick.*
1595	*Alexander Hume* of *North-Berwick.*
1596	*Alexander Hume* of *North-Berwick.*
1597	*Henry Niſbet.*
1598	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1599	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1600	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie.* Preſident of the Seſſion.
1601	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1602	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1603	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1604	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1605	*Alexander*, Lord *Fyvie*, Preſident of the Seſſion.
1606	*Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermline.*
1607	*Alexander*, Earl of *Dumfermline.*
1608	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1609	Sir *John Arnott* Knight of *Berſick.*
1610	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1611	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1612	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1613	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1614	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick:*
1615	Sir *John Arnott*, Knight of *Berſick.*
1616	Sir *William Niſbet* of *Deane*, Knight.
1617	Sir *William Niſbet* of *Deane*, Knight.
1618	Sir *William Niſbet* of *Deane*, Knight.
1619	*Alexander Clark.*
1620	*David Aikenhead.*
1621	*David Aikenhead.*
1622	Sir *William Niſbet* of *Deane*, Knight.

Alexander

Years.	Names.
1623	*Alexander Clark* of *Stentoun.*
1624	*Alexander Clark* of *Stentoun.*
1625	*David Aikenhead.*
1626	*David Aikenhead.*
1627	*David Aikenhead.*
1628	*David Aikenhead.*
1629	*David Aikenhead.*
1630	*Alexander Clark.*
1631	*Alexander Clark.*
1632	*Alexander Clark.*
1633	*Alexander Clark.*
1634	*David Aikenhead.*
1635	*David Aikenhead.*
1636	*David Aikenhead.*
1637	Sir *John Hay.*
1638	Sir *William Dick.*
1639	Sir *William Dick.*
1640	Sir *Alexander Clark*, Knight.
1641	Sir *Alexander Clark* Knight.
1642	Sir *Alexander Clark*, Knight.
1643	Sir *John Smith*, Knight.
1644	Sir *John Smith*, Knight.
1645	Sir *John Smith*, Knight.
1646	Sir *Archibald Tod*, Knight.
1647	Sir *Archibald Tod*, Knight.
1648	Sir *James Stewart*, Kt.
1649	Sir *James Stewart*, Kt.
1650	A Committee of *Engliſhmen.*
1651	*Archibald Tod.*
1652	*Archibald Tod*,
1653	*Archibald Tod*,
1654	*Archibald Tod* and *Andrew Ramſay.*
1655	*Andrew Ramſay*, Knight.
1656	*Andrew Ramſay*, Knight.
1657	*Andrew Ramſay*, Knight.
1658	Sir *James Stewart*, Kt.
1659	Sir *James Stewart*, Kt.
1660	Sir *Robert Murray*, Kt.
1661	Sir *Robert Murray*, Kt.
1662	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1663	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1664	Sir *Andrew Ramſay* Kt.
1665	Sir *Andrew Ramſay* Kt.
1666	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1667	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1668	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1669	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1670	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1671	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1672	Sir *Andrew Ramſay*, Kt.
1673	Sir *Andrew Ramſay* and *James Currie.*
1674	*James Currie.*
1675	*James Currie*, and Sir *William Binning.*
1676	Sir *William Binning.* Kt.
1677	*Francis Kinloch.*
1678	*Francis Kinloch.*
1679	Sir *James Dick*, Knight.
1680	Sir *James Dick*, Knight.
1681	Sir *James Fleming*, Kt.
1682	Sir *James Fleming*, Kt.
1683	Sir *George Drummond*, Knight.
1684	Sir *George Drummond*, Knight.
1685	Sir *Thomas Kennedy*, Kt.
1686	Sir *Thomas Kennedy*, Kt.
1687	*Magnus Prince.*
1688	*Magnus Prince.*
1689	Sir *John Hall* Knight.
1690	Sir *John Hall* and *Archibald Muir.*
1691	*Archibald Muir.*
1692	Sir *John Hall*, Knight.
1693	Sir *John Hall*, Knight.
1694	Sir *Robert Chieſly*, Kt.
1695	Sir *Robert Cheiſly*, Kt.
1696	Sir *Archibald Muir*, Kt.
1697	Sir *Archibald Muir*, Kt.
1698	*George Home.*
1699	Sir *George Home*, Kt.
1700	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1701	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1702	Sir *Hugh Cunningham*, Knight.
1703	Sir *Hugh Cunningham*, Knight.
1704	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1705	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1706	Sir *Samuel M'clellan*, Kt.
1707	Sir *Samuel M'clellan*, Kt.
1708	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1709	Sir *Patrick Johnſton*, Kt.
1710	*Adam Brown*,
1711	*Adam Brown* and Sir *Robert Blackwood*, Kt.
1712	Sir *Robert Blackwood*, Knight.
1713	Sir *George Warrander*, Knight.
1714	Sir *George Warrender*, Knight.
1715	*John Campbell.*
1716	*John Campbell*, Kt.
1717	*William Neilſon.*
1718	*William Neilſon.*
1719	*John Campbell.*
1720	*John Campbell.*
1721	*John Wightman*,
1722	*John Wightman.*
1723	*John Campbell.*
1724	*John Campbell*,
1725	*George Drummond.*
1726	*George Drummond.*
1727	*Archibald Macauly.*
1728	*Archibald Macauly.*
1729	*Patrick Lindſay.*
1730	*Patrick Lindſay.*
1731	*John Oſburn.*
1732	*John Oſburn.*
1733	*Patrick Lindſay.*
1734	*Patrick Lindſay.*
1735	*Alexander Wilſon.*
1736	*Alexander Wilſon* and *Archibald Macauly.*
1737	*Archibald Macauly.*
1738	*James Colhoun.*
1739	*James Colhoun.*
1740	*George Haliburton.*
1741	*George Haliburton.*
1742	*John Couts.*
1743	*John Couts.*
1744	*Archibald Stewart.*
1745	Vacant.
1746	*George Drummond.*
1747	*George Drummond.*
1748	*Archibald Macauly.*
1749	*Archibald Macauly.*
1750	*George Drummond.*
1751	*George Drummond.*

Remark. Having given a Liſt of the Provoſts of this City, I think it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that the Title of Lord annexed thereto being by Preſcription and not by Grant, every Provoſt within the Kingdom has as great a Right to that Epithet, as the Provoſt of *Edinburgh* hath.

Although the Aldermen and Provoſts be the firſt Officers we read of, to have preſided in *Edinburgh*; yet I cannot learn whether their Offices or that of Bailiff be here the moſt antient. Now as both thoſe Officers are of a *French* Origin, and that the latter was Collector of the Prince's Revenues, I think it is more probable, that the Office of Bailiff was exerciſed in this City before that of Provoſt; for this being a Royal Burgh of great Antiquity, the King muſt have had a Bailiff, or Rent-gatherer reſiding within the ſame, for Receipt of the Royal Revenues, who was likewiſe conſtituted a Magiſtrate to adminiſter Juſtice to the People: Be theſe Things as they

they will, the Bailiffs at preſent ſeem only to be Aſſiſtants to the Provoſt, by their being jointly and ſeverally his Deputy Sheriff, Coroner, and Admiral within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*; and as ſuch hold Courts, wherein are tried Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, other than in capital Caſes; and are Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid Diſtrict, and Magiſtrates of the City. The other Magiſtrates are the Dean of Gild, and Treaſurer; the former is a Juſtice of the Peace within the Juriſdiction of the City, admits Perſons into the Freedom of the Town, regulates Weights, Meaſures, *&c.* on which I ſhall inlarge when I come to treat of the Dean of Gild's Court; and the latter is likewiſe a Juſtice of the Peace in the ſaid Juriſdiction, and receives and pays all the City Caſh.

To the great Defect of Records as aforeſaid is likewiſe owing our being in the dark in reſpect to the Origin of the Town Council; for the firſt Time I read of it is in the fifteenth Century, when it ſeems to have only conſiſted of the Magiſtrates and Merchants of the Gildry; for the Crafts at this Time ſeem ſo far from being concerned therein, that they only, about the Beginning of the ſixteenth Century, *viz.* in the Year 1508, petitioned the ſaid Council to have ſix or eight of their Number admitted to ſit therein; and that they might be rendered eligible to be choſen Bailiffs and other Officers in the City; to which they received for Anſwer, that the Council would make no Alteration in the Government of the Town without the Conſent of Parliament.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 26.

Remark. Here a Difficulty ariſes concerning the above Petition, *viz.* whether the Application made at this Time to the Town Council by the Crafts, was to have their Number already therein increaſed, or that a certain Number of them might, for the firſt Time, be admitted to ſit and vote in the ſaid Council, does not appear: Yet, as by an Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *James* III. every Craft was impowered to chuſe one of their Trade to vote at the Elections of Officers within the Burgh; I think it may be preſumed that this Time bids the faireſt for Craftſmen being at firſt admitted into the Councils of our *Scotiſh* Burghs. Be that as it will, the Crafts, by the Council's Anſwer, ſeem to have been ſo greatly diſcouraged, that this Affair, for aught appears, lay dormant about the Space of fifty Years, when the ſaid Crafts, in the Year 1556, applied to *Mary* of *Lorrain* the Queen Dowager, and Regent of the Kingdom, requeſting that their Deacons might be admitted to vote in the Election of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, as will appear by the following Letter.

Act. 5. Parl. Ja. III. anno 1649.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 24.

"Our Soverains Lord and Lady underſtanding that the Craftiſmen of Burrowis "within their Realme of *Scotland* are ap- "pointit all Privileges, Fredomes, and Ju- "riſdictioun uſit and ocupyit be thame with- "in Burgh in thair meiſt nobel Progeni- "toures Dayis; and in ſpeciall to the choo- "ſing of thair Dekynis zeirlie at the Tymes "limited thairto, for Conſervation of guid "Order amang themſelfes; Quhilk Dekynis "aucht and ſuld have Privilege, alſweill in "voiting, perticularlie in electing and choo- "ſing of all Lyttis, (Liſts) quhilk ar to be "choſen to be Officers within Burgh, at the "Feiſt of *Michaelmaſs*, ſic as Proveſt, Bail- "lies, Counceil, Den of Gild, Theſaurer, "and all Kynd of Officers within the ſamine, "as in voiting, chooſing, and electing the "principall Officers foreſaid.

"And albeit the ſaid Dekynis of *Edin- "burgh*, ſen thair Reſtitution to the ſaid Li- "berties, be the Space of three Zeir ſyne "(ſince) or thairby, hes zeirlie, at the "Tyme of Electing of the new Counſeill of- "ferit thame to voit in electing thairof; "nevertheleſs, the Proveſt, Baillies, and "Counſeil, of the ſaid Burgh refuſit to re- "ſave thair Voit thairinto, notwithſtanding "the Liberties granted to thame thairup- "one, in hie Contemption of thair Autho- "ritie, and expreſs againſt Juſtice; chair- "ging thairfoir the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, "and Counſeill foreſaid, now preſent and "to cum, to ſuffer the ſaid Dekynis, and "ilk (every) ane of thame, perticularlie be "themſelfis, to voit in electing and chooſing "of the Counſeill, Lyttis, and all uther "Officeris above ſpecifiet, in all Tymes cu- "ming, conforme to the Privileges grantit "to thame therupone; quhilks Privilegies, "be thir Preſents, we ratifie, approve, and "amplifie in all Points, and ſpeciallie in "chooſing of the Counſeill and Lyttis fore- "ſaid, under the Pane of Diſobedience of "our Authoritie, and all Chairge and Pu- "niſhment that may follow thairupone, "*&c.*" 20th *September* 1559.

Remark. By the above Letter it is manifeſt, that the Crafts of *Edinburgh*, before the Year 1559, had a Right to vote in electing the City's Officers, which they undoubtedly had by Virtue of the Act of Parliament above mentioned; but how they came to loſe that Right, I cannot learn: But that they did, is evident, by the ſaid Letter's telling us, that the Deacons of *Edinburgh* were reſtored to their Right of voting three Years before, that was in the Year 1556. And in the ſaid Letter, it is likewiſe obſerved, that notwithſtanding of the ſaid Deacons being reſtored to their former Right of Election, yet the Provoſt, Baillies, and Council would not permit them to vote in the ſaid Elections. Hence we may ſuppoſe, that the Crafts at that Time had no Seat in the Town Council, but that certain Deacons of the ſaid Crafts were Members of the Town Council

Council in the Year 1582, will appear by the following Conteſt between the Merchants and Crafts of *Edinburgh*.

The Regent, finding ſhe could not prevail on the Common Council by rough Means, two Days after, ſent them a Letter, intreating in the moſt ſuppliant Manner to chuſe ſuch Perſons for their Magiſtrates, and Members of the Council for the Year inſuing as ſhe ſhould nominate.

Many Diſputes having happened betwixt the Merchants and Crafts of *Edinburgh*, concerning the electing of Magiſtrates, but I think none ſo imbittered as that in the Year 1582; for the former were for having the City Aſſeſſors (aſſiſtant Judges in the Bailiff's Court) give their Suffrages as uſual, which the latter would by no means admit; alledging, it was contrary both to Acts of Parliament, and Conſtitutions of the Royal Burroughs. And both Parties having proteſted for and againſt the voting of the ſaid Aſſeſſors, a Number of Artiſans ruſhed into the Council Chamber to intimidate the Council from inſiſting on the Suffrages of the ſaid Aſſeſſors.

Ibid. vol. VI. 208. &c.

Againſt this Act of Violence, the Magiſtrates proteſted, and having cleared the Court of the Populace, the Council deſired the Deacons to give their Votes; they declared they would not unleſs the Aſſeſſors were removed; but little Regard being had to what they ſaid, the Council proceeded in the Election, and choſe their Magiſtrates without them. This incenſed the Multitude to ſuch a Degree, that forcing into the Council Chamber again, would have deſtroyed all the Books and Records they could come at, but were happily prevented from committing the deſigned Miſchief.

The Reaſons aſſigned by the Crafts for their Oppoſition in Elections were, that the Merchants, Members of the Common Council, uſed the Aſſeſſors as their Tools, to out-vote them; and that the two Counſellors of Trades, their Repreſentatives in the Common Council, ought to be taken out of their Liſt of ſix, without giving them the Trouble to put in Liſt after Liſt, according to the Caprice of the ſaid Merchants. (This is a manifeſt Contravention by the Trades; for, by the Council's agreeing to admit two of their Number as their Repreſentatives in Council, they agreed to deliver in as many Liſts of ſix of their Brethren, till the ſaid Council ſhould chuſe two thereof.) They further declared, that the Bailiffs ſhould not be ranked or claſſed by threes, but indifferently choſen out of one Liſt; and inſiſted, that one of each Corporation ſhould have a Vote in preparing Liſts, and electing of Magiſtrates, which were all ſoon after granted them.

Theſe violent and dangerous Proceedings occaſioning the Privy Council to interpoſe, they ordered, that the Magiſtrates lately choſen ſhould ſtand without regard to their Election, and both Merchants and Trades to ſubmit their Differences to the Arbitration of twenty four Men, to be choſen by both Parties, and the King to be Overſman or Umpire, to terminate in an amicable Manner all Diſputes between them; which being agreed to by both Sides, the Arbitrators, after many Meetings, Examinations, and Conſultations, gave in their Award, with which the Merchants were ſatisfied, but the Trades not; wherefore the King ſummoned both Parties to appear before him, to whom he propoſed to refer the preſent Difference to the ſame Arbitrators, and himſelf as Umpire; which the Merchants readily agreed to, as no doubt did the Crafts: For the Award or Decreet-arbitral ſoon after appearing, it was approved by both Parties, and denominated the Sett, which, for the Satisfaction of the Citizens, and Information of the curious Reader, I ſhall inſert at full Length as follows.

The Decreit-arbitrall betwix the Merchands and Craftſmen of this Brugh, as regiſtrate in the Buiks of Counſell.

" At *Edinbrugh* the nynten Day of *Junii*, " the Yeir of God ane thouſand five hundred " fourſcoir three Yeirs, in Preſence of the " Lords of Counſell, compeired perſonallie " Maiſters *Johne Sharpe*, *Johne Preſtoun*, *Thomas Craig*, and *Johne Skene*, Procurators " ſpeciallie conſtitute for the Proveſt, Baillies, Deakens, Counſell and Communitie " of the Brugh of *Edinbrugh*, be the Act " of Counſell underwritten, made in Preſence of the Proveſt, Baillies, Deakens, " Counſell and Communitie conteined thairintill, of the Daitt underwritten; and gave " in the ſaid Act of Counſell, with the Decreit-arbitrall aftermentionat, given and " pronouncit be the King's Majeſtie and " Judges after following, ſubſcrivit be them " and the Pairties efter rehearſit, and deſyrit " the ſame to be inſert and regiſtrat in the " Buiks of Counſell, to have the Strenth, " Force, and Effect of their Act and Decreit in Tyme to come; and Letters and " Executorialls to be direct upon the Pairties ſpecifiet thairintill, and in Manner " thairin conteined.

" The quhilk Deſyre the ſaid Lords " thoght reaſonable, and therfore has ordained and ordains the ſaid Act and Decreit-arbitrall to be inſert and regiſtrat in " the ſaid Buiks, to have the Strenth, " Force and Effect of their Act and Decreit " in Tyme to come; and hes interponit and " interpons thair Decreit and Authoritie " thairto: And decernes and ordaines Letters and Executorialls to be direct upon " the haill Pairties, ſpecifiet in the ſaid Decreet-arbitrall, for fulfilling thairof in all " Poynts, in Maner ſpecifiet thairintill; of " quhilk the Tennor followis.

" The quhilk Day, Mr. *Michaell Chiſholme*,

" bolme, *Androw Sclater*, *Johne Adamſone*, " Baillies, Mr. *Johne Preſtoun*, Dean of " Gild, *Mungo Ruſſel* Theſaurer, *Johne* " *Johnſtoun*, *John Harwood*, *Johne Robert-* " *ſone*, *William Maule*, *William Neſbet*, *A-* " *lexander Naper*, *Johne Moreſone*, *Robert* " *Ker*, *Henry Charteris*, Merchands; *James* " *Ferguſone* Bowar, *Johne Bairnsfather* Tail- " yeour; and the Deakens following, *viz.* " *Gilbert Prymroſe* Chirurgean, *Johne Watt* " Smyth, *Edward Galbraith* Skynner, *Ed-* " *ward Hart* Goldſmyth, *William Hoprin-* " *gill* Tailyeour, *Thomas Dickſon* Furriour; " and ſiklyk, *James Ur* Fleſher, *William* " *Weir* Cordiner, *Adam Newtoun* Baxter, " *William Cowtts* Wobſter, *William Somer* " Bonnit-maker, and *Wadſon* Wright, re- " manent Deakens of Crafts, for themſelfis, " and the haill Body and Communitie of " the Toun, alſweill Merchands as Craftſ- " men, make and conſtitute Mr. *John Sharpe*, " *Thomas Craig*, *Johne Preſtoun*, Aſſeſſours, " and Mr. *Johne Skene* Procurator Fiſcal, or " any twa of them, their Procurators, to " compeir before the Lords of Seſſioun and " Counſell, whatſomever Day or Dayis " convenient.

" And there, in Name and Behalfe of " the Proveſt, Baillies and Counſell for the " Merchands, and of the ſaid Deakens for " the Crafts on the uther Pairt, to conſent " to the Regiſtrating of the Decreit-arbi- " trall, given by the King's Majeſtie and " Arbitrators ſpecifiet therein, betwix the " Merchands and Craftſmen in the Buiks " of Counſell, interponing of thair Autho- " ritie thereto, with Execution to follow " thereupon, in maner ſpecifiet in the ſaid " Decreit, and generallie, *&c. promittentes* " *de rato*, *&c.* Extract furth of the Coun- " ſell Buik of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, be me " Mr. *Alexander Guthrie* common Clerk of " the ſamen. Witneſs thereto my Sign and " Subſcriptioun manuall. *Sic ſubſcribitur*

ALEX. GUTHRIE.

Decreit Arbitrall.

" At *Halyruidhous*, the twentie twa Day " of *Aprill*, the Yeir of God ane thouſand " fyve hundreth fourſcore three Yeirs, We " *Robert Fairlie* of *Braid*, Sir *Alexander* " *Naper* of *Edinbellie* Kt. and *James Johnſtoun* " of *Elphinſtoun*, Judges Arbitrators choſen " for the Pairt of Mr. *Michaell Chiſholme*, " *Androw Sclater*, *Johne Adamſon* and *Wil-* " *liam Fairlie*, Baillies of *Edinburgh*, Mr. " *John Preſtoun* Dean of Gild, *Mungo Ruſ-* " *ſel* Theſaurer; *Johne Johnſtoun*, *Robert* " *Ker* younger, *Henry Charteris*, *John Mo-* " *riſone*, *William Maule*, *Johne Harwood*, " *Johne Robertſone*, *William Inglis*, *Alexan-* " *der Naper* and *William Neſbet*, Merchands; " being on the Counſell of the ſaid Brugh, " for themſelfis, and in Name and Behalf, " and as Commiſſioners for the haill Mer- " chands indwelland in the ſaid Brugh, on " the ane Pairt; and *Johne Cockburn* of *Or-* " *meſtoun*, Mr. *Robert Pont* Proveſt of the " Trinity College, and Mr. *David Lynd-* " *ſay* Miniſter at *Leith*, Judges Arbitrators " choſen for the Pairt of *James Ferguſone* " Bowar, *Johne Bairnsfather* Tailyeour, " twa of the Craftſmen, being on the Coun- " ſell of the ſaid Brugh; *Gilbert Prymroſe* " Deaken of the Chirurgeans, *John Watt* " Deaken of the Hammermen, *William* " *Hopringill* Deaken of the Tailyeours, *Ed-* " *ward Galbraith* Deacon of the Skynners, " *Edward Hart* Deaken of the Goldſmyths, " *Adam Newtoun* Deaken of the Baxters, " *Thomas Dickſone* Deacon of the Furriers, " *Androw Williamſone* Deaken of the " Wrights, *William Britertoun* Deaken of " the Maſons, *James Ur* Deaken of the " Fleſhers, *William Weir* Deaken of the " Cordiners, *Thomas Wright* Deaken of the " Wobſters, *William Cowts* Deaken of the " Wakers, and *William Somer* Deaken of " the Bonnit-makers, for themſelfis, and " in Name and Behalfe, and as Commiſ- " ſioners for the haill Craftſmen, Indwel- " lers of the ſaid Brugh on the uther Pairt.

" And the Right Potent and Illuſter " Prince, *James*, by the Grace of GOD, " King of *Scots*, our Soverane Lord, Odſ- " man and Overſman, choſen be Advice " and Conſent of baith the ſaids Pairties, " anent the removing of all Queſtionis, " Differences and Controverſies, quhilks " ar, or hes bein betwix the ſaids Mer- " chands and Crafts, concerning whatſom- " ever Caus or Occaſion, wherupon Debeat " or Queſtion did aryſe in any Tyme be- " twix them: And therupon baith the ſaids " Pairties being bund, obliſit and ſworne, " to ſtand, abyd, underly, and fulfill the " Decreet-arbitrall, and Delyverance of us " the ſaids Judges and Overſman, but Appel- " latioun, Reclamatioun or Contradictioun, " as at mair Lenth is conteined in ane Sub- " miſſioun made thereupon; baith the ſaids " Pairties Clames and Greiffs given in be " them, with the Anſwers made thereto; " and their Rights, Reaſones, and Alled- " gances being heard, ſeen, and conſidered " be us, and we therewith being ryply ad- " vyſit, efter many and ſundrie Conven- " tiouns and Meitings, with lang Travells " tane heiranent, hes all in ane Voice, ac- " cordit upon the Heads and Articles fol- " lowing:

Firſt, " To take away all Differences, " quhilk has bein heirtofoir, concerning " the Perſones wha had the Governament " of the Town, their Number, Power, or " Authoritie, and Maner of their Electi- " oun, it is finallie accordit and decernit " thereupon, as follows:

MAGISTRATTS.

" The Magiſtratts and Office Men, ſic " as the Proveſt, Baillies, Dean of Gild and " Theſaurer, to be in all Tymes comeing " of the Eſtaitt and Calling of Merchands,

" conform

" conform to the Acts of Parliament; and " if any Craftſman exerce and merchandize, " ſall for his guid Qualities be promovit " theirto; in that caiſe he ſall leive his " Craft, and not occupy the ſame be him- " ſelf nor his Servands, during the Tyme " of his Office, and ſall not returne theirto " at any Tyme theirefter, quhil he obtein " ſpeciall Licence of the Proveſt, Baillies, " and Counſell, to that Effect.

COUNSELL.

" The Counſell to conſiſt of ten Mer- " chands, to wit, the auld Proveſt, four " auld Baillies, Dean of Gild, and the The- " ſaurer of the nixt Yeir preceiding, and " three uther Merchands to be choſen yeir- " ly to them; and alſo to conſiſt of eight " Craftſmen, theirof ſix Deacons, and twa " uther Craftſmen, makand in the haill the " ſaid Counſell eighteen Perſones; and this " by the Office-men of that Yeir, to wit, " the Proveſt, Baillies, Dean of Gild, and " Theſaurer.

ELECTIOUN.

" And as to the Maner of their Electioun, " it is firſt generallie accordit and concludit, " that na maner of Perſone be choſen Pro- " veſt, Baillies, Dean of Gild, or Theſaur- " er, ſuppoſe they be Burgeſſes of the " Brugh, and able theirfore, without they " have bein ane Yeir or twa upon the Coun- " ſell before: And anent the Counſell, the " auld Maner in giving in of Tickets be " the Deakens, out of quhilk the twa Craftſ- " men were yeirly choſen, to be diſchargit, " ceiſe, and expyre in all Tymes comeing, " ſwa that the ſaids twa Craftſmen ſall be " choſen yeirly (without any in-giving of " Tickets) indifferentlie, of the beſt and " worthieſt of the Crafts, be the ſaids Proveſt, " Baillies and Counſell allanerlie; and nane " to be of the Counſell above twa Yeir to- " gidder, except they be Office-men, or be " vertue of their Office be on the Coun- " ſell.

" Sicklyk, anent the Lytts of the Baillies, " they ſall not be divydit, nor caſten in " four Ranks, three to every Rank, as " they were wont to be, bot to be choſen " indifferentlie, ane out of twelff Lytts, " aneuther out of eleven Lytts, the third " out of ten, and the fourt out of nyne " Lytts.

" Anent the Deakens, That nane be e- " lectit Deaken, except he that hes bein ane " Maiſter of his Craft twa Yeir at the leaſt; " and that nane of them be continued in " their Offices of Deakenſhip above twa " Yeir togidder.

" Laſt, in general, That nane have Vote " in lytting, voiting or electing of the Pro- " veſt, Baillies, Counſell, Deakens, Dean " of Gild, or Theſaurer, but the Perſones " heirefter following allanerlie, in Maner " efter ſpecifiet.

ELECTIOUN OF DEAKENS.

" And to proceid in the ſaid Electioun, " it is fund guid to begin at the cheiſing of " the Deakens of Crafts, quhilks ar four- " tein in Number, to witt, Chirurgeans, " Goldſmyths, Skynners, Furriours, Ham- " mermen, Wrights, Maſons Tailyeours, " Baxters, Fleſhours, Cordniers, Wob- " ſters, Wakers, and Bonnit-makeris; ſwa " the Deakens now preſent ſall ſtand and " continue quhil the third Counſell Day be- " fore the auld Tyme of Electioun of the " new Counſell, quhilk wes on the *Wedneſ-* " *day* next preceiding the Feiſt of *Michael-* " *mes*; upon the quhilk third Counſell " Day, the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſell " now ſtandand, extending to nynten " Perſones; and fra then forth yeirly, and " ilk Yeir, the Proveſt, Baillies, and Coun- " ſell, conſtitute of the ſaid twentie fyve " Perſones, ſall call in before them the ſaids " Deakens of Crafts of everie ane ſeverallie, " and require their Opinion and Judgement " of the beſt and worthieſt of their Crafts: " Theirefter the ſaid Proveſt, Baillies, and " Counſell, ſall nominate and lytt three " Perſones of the maiſt diſcreit, godly and " qualified Perſons of everie ane of the ſaids " fourten Crafts, maiſt expert Hand-labour- " ers of their awen Craft, Burgeſſes and " Freemen of the Brugh, whereof the auld " Deaken ſall be ane, and cauſe delyver " their Names to the Deakens, everie ane " according to their Crafts; quhilk Dea- " kens on the Morne theirefter ſall aſſemble " and convein their Crafts, and everie " Craft be themſelfis, furth of their Names " ſall elect ane Perſone, who ſall be their " Deaken for that Yeir; and upon the nixt " Counſell Day after the ſaid Electioun, the " auld Deakens, with ſome of the Maiſters " of their Crafts, ſall preſent the new Dea- " kens to the Counſell, wha ſall authoriſe " them in their Offices.

NEW COUNSELL OF DEAKENS.

" Nixt, to proceid to the Electioun of " the new Counſell: The ſaid Day of pre- " ſenting of the new Deakens, the Proveſt, " Baillies and Counſell, now ſtandand, of " nynten Perſones; and fra then furth the " ſame Day yeirlie; the Proveſt, Baillies, " and Counſell of twentie fyve Perſones, " ſall cheiſe furth of the ſaids fourteen Dea- " kens, ſex Perſones, to be adjoyned with " the new Counſell for the Yeir to come, " and to have ſpeciall Vote in lytting and " cheiſing of the Proveſt, Baillies and Coun- " ſell; and the ſame Day, the auld ſex " Deacons, quhilk was upon the Counſell " the Yeir preceiding, to be removed, and " have na further Vote for that Yeir, ex- " cept ſome of them be of the Number of " new electit Deakens.

NEW COUNSELL OF MERCHANDS AND CRAFTS.

" Theirefter, upon the *Weddneſday* nixt " preceiding

" preceiding *Michaelmes* ilk Yeir, the Pro-
" veſt, Baillies, Dean of Gild, Theſaurer,
" and ten Merchands of the Counſell, and
" the ſaids ſex Deakens and twa Craftſmen;
" and in the haill twentie fyve Perſones and
" twentie ſex Votes, be reaſon of the Pro-
" veſt's twa, ordinarlie ſtandand at all
" Tymes, ſall convein and cheiſe the new
" Counſell, to the Number of eighten Per-
" ſones, to witt, the auld Proveſt, Baillies,
" Dean of Guild, and Theſaurer of that
" Yeir, and the ſaids ſex Deakens to make
" thretten Perſones theirof, and to them to
" be choſen three Merchands and twa Craftſ-
" men, and thir Perſones to be callit the
" *New Counſell*; and if any Perſone of the
" Merchands, choſen upon the new Coun-
" ſell, happens to be put upon the Lytt of
" an uther Office, and promovit theirto,
" ane uther ſall be choſen in his Room be
" the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies and Counſell.

Lytts of Magistratts.

Thridlie, " To proceid to the cheiſing of
" the Lytts to the Magiſtratts and Office-
" men, ſic as Proveſt, Baillies, Dean of
" Guild, and Theſaurer, upon the *Fryday*
" nixt theirefter; there ſall convein the ſaid
" new Counſell of eighten Perſones, and
" the auld Counſell conſtituit of twelff Per-
" ſones, *viz.* ten Merchands and twa Craftſ-
" men; and in the haill threttie Perſones to
" the Proveſt's od Vote; quhilks Perſones
" ſolemnatlie proteſting befoir God, that
" they ſall cheiſe the Perſones whom they
" find maiſt meitt, without Favour, Hai-
" tred, or any kynd of Colluſioun: Then
" ſall begin and cheiſe the Lytts to the ſaid
" Magiſtratts and Office-men; to everie
" ane of them three Lytts, that is to ſay,
" to the Proveſt, twa Lytts with himſelf;
" to the four Baillies, everie ane of them,
" three Lytts, the auld Baillies not beand
" ane, except they be new choſen theirto;
" to the Dean of Gild, twa Lytts with him-
" ſelf; and to the Theſaurer, twa Lytts
" with himſelf; quhilks haill Lytts ſall be
" of the Order and Calling of Merchands,
" as ſaid is.

Electioun of Magistratts.

Fourtlie, " To proceid to the electing and
" cheiſing of the ſaid Magiſtratts and Office-
" men upon the *Tuyſday* nixt efter *Michael-*
" *mes* yeirlie, their ſall convein the ſaids
" threttie Perſones of new and auld Coun-
" ſell, and with them the reſt of the Dea-
" kens of Crafts, quhilks are not of the
" Counſell, extending to eight Perſones;
" the haill Perſones ſwa conveinand, ex-
" tending to threttie eight Perſones by the
" Proveſt's od Vote, theirof twentie Mer-
" chands and eighten Craftſmen, quhilks
" Perſones ſall begin at the Lytts of the
" Proveſt, and everie ane in their awen
" Rank, give their Votes to ſic as they
" find maiſt for the Weill of the Toun, ac-
" cording to their Conſcience and Knaw-
" ledge, but Feid or Favour; and on whom
" the greiteſt Number of Votes ſall fall, that
" he be ſworne, reſſavit, and admittit Pro-
" veſt for that Yeir; and ſwa to proceid
" throw the Lytts of the Baillies, Dean of
" Gild, and Theſaurer, quhil the ſaid Ele-
" ction be compleitlie endit.

" The ſaid Proveſt, Baillies, Dean of
" Gild, Theſaurer and Counſell, electit as
" ſaid is, makand in the haill twentie fyve
" Perſones; they onlie and na uthers, ſall
" have the full Government and Admini-
" ſtratioun of the haill Common Weill of
" this Brugh in all Things, as the Proveſt,
" Baillies, and Counſell theirof, or of any
" uther Brugh had of befoir, or may have
" heirefter, be the Lawes or Conſuetude of
" this Realme, Infeftments and Priviledges
" grantit to this Town, be our Soverane
" Lord's maiſt noble Progenitors; except-
" and alwayis thir Cauſes following, in the
" quhilks the haill fourteen Deakens of
" Crafts ſall be callit and adjoyned with
" them, to give their ſpeciall Vote and
" Conſultatioun theirinto, to witt, in the
" Electioun of the Proveſt, Baillies, Dean
" of Gild, and Theſaurer, as ſaid is; in
" ſetting of Fewis, or any Maner of Taks,
" attour the yeirly Rowping on *Mertimes*
" Even; in giving of Benefices and uther
" Offices within Brugh; in granting of Ex-
" tents, Contributiouns, Emprimits, and
" ſiclyk; bigging of common Warks, and
" in diſponing of the common Guid, above
" the Sum of twentie Pund togidder; pro-
" vyding nevertheleſs, that the Deakens,
" not of the Counſell, or any of them, be-
" and perſonallie warned to that Effect, and
" abſenting themſelfis, ſwa oft the laſt Dea-
" ken, or any uther, that wes in Lytt with
" him that Yeir, ſall ſupplie their Rowme;
" and they beand perſonallie wairned, and
" abſent, the reſt compeirand, ſall have
" Power to proceid; if any of the Proveſt,
" Baillies and Counſell be abſent, the reſt
" wha are preſent ſall cheiſe an uther in
" their Rowme: And to avoyd all Suſpiti-
" oun, that hes riſen in Tymes paſt, throw
" the perticular Aſſemblies, Conventiouns
" and Convocations, contrair to the Acts of
" Parliament, and to the Trouble of the
" quyet Eſtaitt of the Brugh.

Conventioures.

" It is agreit and concludit, that nather
" the Merchands amang thamſelfis, nather
" the Craftis and their Deakens, or Viſit-
" ours, ſall have or make any perticular or
" general Conventioun, as Deakens with Dea-
" kens, Deakens with their Crafts, or Crafts
" amang thamſelfis, far leſs to mak private
" Lawes, or Statutes, poynd, or diſtrenzie
" at their awen Hands for Tranſgreſſiouns,
" by the Advice of the Proveſt, Baillies, and
" Counſell."

Dean

DEAN OF GILD *may convein his Counſell.*

" Exceptand alwayis, that the Dean of " Gild may aſſemble his Brether and Coun- " ſell in their Gild Courts, conforme to the " ancient Lawes of the Gildrie, and Privi- " ledges theirof. And that any ane Craft " may convein togidder amang thamſelfis, " for cheiſing their Deakens at the Tyme " appoyntit theirto, and in Maner before " expreſt, making of Maſters, and trying of " their handie Wark allanerlie; and if any " Brether or Deakens of Craftis ſall find out " or devyſe any guid Heids, that may tend " to the Weill of their Crafts, they ſall pro- " pone the ſame to the Magiſtratts, wha " ſall ſet forward ane Act or Statute thair- " upon, and interpone their Authoritie " theirto as it ſall be found reaſonable.

COMMISSIONERS.

" As twitching the Commiſſioners in Par- " liament, Generall Counſell, and Commiſ- " ſioners in Conventioun of Burrows, it is " thoght guid by the Commiſſioners, that, " in all Tymes comeing, the ane of the " ſaids Commiſſioners for the Brugh of *E-* " *dinburgh*, ſall be choſen be the ſaid Pro- " veſt and Baillies, furth of the Number " and Calling of Craftſmen; and that the " Perſone to be ane Burgeſs and Gild-bro- " ther of the Brugh be of the beſt, expert, " and wyſe, and honeſt Reputation.

AUDITOURS.

" It is agreit, that the Auditours of all " the Town's Compts, ſall heirefter be cho- " ſen of equall Number of Merchands and " and Craftſmen, be the Proveſt, Baillies, " and Counſell."

GILDRIE.

" Toward the lang Controverſies for the " Gildrie, it is finallie with common Con- " ſent appoyntit, agreeit and concludit, that " alſweill Craftſmen as Merchands, ſall be " receivit and admittit Gild-brother, and " the ane not to be refuſit or ſecludit thair- " fra, mair nor the uther, they being Bur- " geſſes of the Brugh, as meit and qualifiet " theirfore; and that Gild-brether have " Libertie to uſe Merchandize; their Admiſ- " ſioun and Tryell of their Qualificatioun, " to be in the Hands and Power of the Pro- " veſt, Baillies, Theſaurer, and Counſell, " with the Dean of Gild and his Counſell, " quhilk ſall conſiſt in equal Number of " Merchands and Craftſmen, Gild-brether, " not exceiding the Number of ſex Per- " ſones, by the Dean of Gild himſelf. And " that na Perſone of whatever Facultie he " be, ſall bruik the Benefit of ane Gild- " brother, without he be reſſavit and admit- " tit thairto as ſaid is."

BURGESSES, CRAFTS.

" That na Maner of Perſone be ſufferit " to uſe Merchandize, or occupy the handie " Wark of ane free Craft within this Brugh, " or yet to exerceis the Libertie and Privi- " ledge of the ſaid Brugh, without he be " Burgeſs and Freeman of the ſame.

EXTENTS.

Becauſe the Merchands and Craftſmen of " this Brugh ar now to be incorporat in " ane Societie, and to make ane haill Town " and Commonweill, it is thoght guid, " expedient, and concludit, to abrogat the " former Cuſtome of divyding and ſetting " of Extents, quherein the Merchands payit " four Pairts, and the Craftis the fifth Pairt; " and theirfore it is greit, that as they watch " and waird togidder, ſwa in all Extents, " Emprimits, Contributiouns, and the lyk " Subſidies to be impoſit upon the Brugh, " Merchands and Craftſmen to beir the " Burden and Chairge theirof, indifferentlie " over-head according to their Abilitie and " Subſtance, throw the hail Quarters of " the Town, without Diviſioun of the Rolls " in Merchands and Craftſmen in any Tyme " comeing.

" The Extentours ſall be of equall Num- " ber of Merchands and Craftſmen, eight " Perſones of the ane Calling, and eight " Perſones of the uther, to be electit, ſworne, " and receivit be the Proveſt, Baillies, and " Counſell, out of the maiſt diſcreit and " ſkilful of all the Town, voyd of all par- " tiall Affectioun and Hatred; and that na " Maner of Perſone uſe the Trade of Mer- " chand or Craftſman, and occupyand the " Freidome of this Brugh, and able to pay " any Extent, not beirand the Office of Pro- " veſt, or Baillie, in the mean tyme, ſall " be any Wayis exeemit from the reall and " actual Payment theirof.

COLLECTIOUN.

" As the haill Bodie of the Town, con- " ſiſtand of Merchands and Craftſmen, does " beir ane common Burden of watching " wairding, extenting, and of the lyk pu- " blict Charges, having ane common Guid, " proper to nane; ſwa neidfull it is for ma- " king ane equal Unitie and charitable Con- " cord; that thair be in the hail Town but " ane Collectioun, and ane Purſe, not pecu- " liar to any, bot common to all; of the haill " Dewties and Caſualities, callit the Entries- " ſilver of Prenteiſſes, Upſets, owklie Pen- " nies, Unlawes, and ſiclyk, to be collect- " it in all Tymes comeing, and receivit " baith of Merchands and Craftſmen, and " put in ane common Purſe; and to this Ef- " fect, the Merchands to take and have " Prenteiſſes as weill as Craftſmen, and to " be aſtrictit and obleiſt theirto; and na " Prenteis alwayis to be receivit of ather of " them for ſhorter Tyme, nor the Space of " fyve Yeirs compleitt.

" And for the better Knawledge to be " had heirof, and for obſerving of guid Or- " dour in Collectioun of the ſame, that " there be ane common Buik made and " keipit be the common Clerk of this Brugh,

" preſent and to come, quherein the Names " of all Prenteiſſes to Merchands and Craftſ- " men, the Name of their Maſter, Day of " their Entries, and Space of their Prenti- " ſhip ſall be inſert and buikit; for the " quhilk, the Clerk ſall have at their buik- " ing, of ilk Perſone, ſex Pennies, and for " the out Draught, Twelff Pennies; quhilk " Buik ſall be to the Prenteis ane ſufficient " Probatioun of his Entries, and ane Charge " to the Collectours of the ſaid Dewties.

" If any Man be an Prenteis heirefter, " and not put in the ſaid Buik, his Prentei- " ſhip ſall be to him of nae Effect. Alfwa, " be reaſone evrie Induſtrie is not of lyk " Valour and Subſtance, it is declairit, what " ilk Rank or Degrie of Prenteiſſes ſall pay; " to witt, the Merchand, Prenteis, and ſic " Kynd of People as wer wont to extent " with them, and ar not under ane of the " ſaid fourten Crafts, to pay at his Entrie, " the Day of his buiking, to the ſaid Col- " lection Threttie Shillings, and at his Up- " ſett or End of his Prenteiſhip, Fyve Pund. " The Prenteis to ane Skynner, Chirurgean, " Goldſmyth, Fleſher, Cordiner, Tailyeour, " Baxter and Hammerman, at their Entrie " and buiking, to the ſaid Collectioun, " Twentie Shillings, and for their Upſett, " Fyve Punds: The Prenteis to an Maſon " and Wright, at his Entrie, Thretten Shil- " ling Four Pennies, and his Upſet Three " Punds ſex Shilling eight Pennies: The " Prenteis to an Wobſter, Waker, Bonnit- " maker, and Furriour, at his Entrie, Ten " Shilling, and for his Upſett, Fyftie Shil- " ling; and their Dewties to be tane by their " owklie Pennies and Dewties of their Bur- " geſhips; and, to cauſe all Perſones to be " mair willing to enter thamſelfis in Pren- " teiſhip with the Burgeſſes and Friemen of " this Brugh, this Priviledge is grantit to " the ſaids Prenteiſſes, that they ſall pay na " mair for their Burgeſhip to the Dean of " Gild, bot Fyve Punds, by the Dewties " foreſaids.

" And in Augmentation of the ſaid Col- " lectioun, when any Perſone ſall happen to " be made Burgeſſes of this Brugh, wha was " na Prenteis to any Merchand or Craftſ- " man, free Burgeſs of the ſaid Brugh, or " has not compleit his Prenteiſhip, ſall pay " to the ſaid Collectioun, at his Admiſſioun, " the double of the haill Prenteis or Entries " Silver, Upſett and buiking, by the Dew- " tie payit to the Dean of Gild for his Bur- " geſhip or Gildrie, quhilk is Twenty " Punds for his Burgeſhip, and Fourtie " Pund for his Gildrie; the Priviledge al- " wayes of the Bairnes of Burgeſſes and " Gild-brether not being prejudged heir- " by, quha ſall pay the auld and accu- " ſtomed Dewtie to the Dean of Gild al- " lanerlie.

" Thir Dewties and Collectiouns or Caſu- " alities of Entries Silver, Upſetts, owklie " Pennies, Unlawes, and ſiclyk, to be received " in all Tymes comeing, of all Merchands and " Craftſmen, indifferentlie, put in the ſaid " common Purſe, and imployit be the Ad- " vice and Command of the Proveſt, Bail- " lies, and Counſell, for Support and Re- " lief of the failyiet and decayit Burgeſſes, " Merchants and Craftſmen, their Wyfes, " Bairnes, and auld Servants, and uther " poor Indwellers of the Town.

" The Proveſt, Baillies, Counſell, and " haill Deakens, everie Yeir efter Electioun " of the Magiſtratts, ſall cheiſe the Col- " lectours of the ſaids Dewties and Caſual- " lities, of equall Number of Merchands " and Craftſmen, and divyſe and ſet down " ſic good Ordour, as they ſall think meitt " and expedient for the perfyte and reddie " inbringing theirof.

" And laſt, The ſaid Collectours ſall " make yeirlie Compts of their Intromiſ- " ſioun theirwith, at the Tyme of making " of the Town's Compts, and ſall find ſuf- " ficient Caution at their Admiſſioun, for " Compt, Reckoning, and Payment. Al- " ſo it is ordained, that baith the ſaids Pair- " ties, Merchands and Craftſmen preſent, " and their Succeſſours, ſall inviolablie ob- " ſerve, keip and fulfill this preſent Ap- " pointment and Decreit-arbitrall, and e- " verie Heid, Clauſe, and Article conteint " theirin. Lykas his Majeſtie, and the " ſaids Judges, wills and ordains them, " with willing Hearts, to put in Oblivioun " all bypaſt Inormities, imbrace and inter- " tein Love and Amitie; and as they ar of " ane Cittie, ſwa to be of ane Mynd; then " ſall they be acceptit of God, ſtop the " Mouths of them quha tuike Occaſioun " by their Diviſioun to ſlander the Trueth; " then ſall they be mair able to do our So- " verane acceptable Service, and have ane " ſtanding and flowriſhing Commonweill: " And finallie, his Majeſtie and the ſaids " Judges will eſteem their lang Travells " fruitfullie beſtowit.

CERTIFICATIOUN OF THE SETT.

" Attour, his Majeſtie and the ſaids Jud- " ges ordains the Practiſe and Executioun " of this preſent Appoyntment and Decreit " to be and begin after the Day and Daitt " heirof, and to continue, and be obſervit " and keipit, as ane perpetuall Law in " Tyme comeing; and whaſoever contra- " veins the ſamen, ſall be repute and halden " ane Troubler of the quiet Eſtaitt of the " Commonweill, incure the Note of Infa- " my, and foirfault and tyne their Friedome " for ever; and utherwayes to be perſewit " and puniſht as ſeditious Perſones, con- " forme to the Lawes of this Realme, with " all Rigour and Extremitie: And ordaines " thir Preſents to be ratifiet and approvet in " his Hienes next Parliament; and in the " mein time, the ſame to be actit and regi- " ſtrat in the Buiks of Counſell and Seſſioun,

" and

" and to have the Strenth of Acts and De-
" creits of the Lords theirof; and that their
" Authority be interponit theirto, and Let-
" ters and Executorialls to pas theirupon in
" Form as effeirs: And for acting and re-
" giſtrating the ſamen, makes and conſti-
" tutes Maiſters *Johne Sharpe*, *Johne Pre-
" ſtoun*, *Johne Craig*, and *Johne Skene*, Pro-
" curatours, conjunctlie and ſeverallie, *in
" uberiore forma promittendo de rato.*

" In Witneſs whereof, the ſaids Judges
" and Overſman, togidder with the ſaids
" Commiſſioners, in Token of their Con-
" ſents and Acceptatioun of the Premiſſes,
" hes ſubſcrivit thir Preſents with their Hands,
" as followis, Day, Yeir and Place foirſaid.
" *Sic ſubſcribitur*, *James* R. *Robert Fairlie* of
" *Braid*, *Archibald Naper* of *Edinbellie*,
" Knight, *James Johnſtoun* of *Elphingſtoun*,
" *Johne Cockburne*, *David Lindſay*, *Robert
" Pont*, *Alexander Clerk* Proveſt, Mr. *Mi-
" chael Chiſholme* Baillie, *Androw Sclater*
" Baillie, *Johne Adamſone* Baillie, *Johne Pre-
" ſtoun* Dean of Gild, *Mungo Ruſſel* The-
" ſaurer; *Robert Ker* younger, *Henry Char-
" tres*, *Johne Moreſone*, *Johne Harwood*,
" *Johne Robertſone*, *William Neſbet*, *Alexan-
" der Naper*, *James Ferguſone*, *William
" Mauld*, *Johne Johnſtoun*, *Edward Galbraith*,
" *Gilbert Primroſe*, *Johne Watt*, *James Ur*,
" with my Hand; *William Pringle*, *Edward
" Hart*, *Johne Bairnsfather* Tailyeour, *Tho-
" mas Dickſone*, *Androw Williamſone*, *Tho-
" mas Wright*, *William Britertoun*, *William
" Somer*, *Allane Newtoun*, *William Weir* and
" *William Cowts*, with our Hands at the
" Pen, led by the Nottars underwritten,
" becauſe we cannot wryt our ſelfis.

" *Ita eſt*, *Magiſter Alexander Guthrie*, *no-
" tarius publicus*, *ac teſtis in præmiſſis*, *de
" mandatis dictarum perſonarum ſcribere ne-
" ſcientium*, *ut aſſeruerunt: teſtantibus his
" meis ſigno ac ſubſcriptione manualibus*, *acta
" 14 & 25 Maii*, 1583.

" *Ita eſt*, *Magiſter David Guthrie*, *co-no-
" tarius in præmiſſis de mandatis dictarum
" perſonarum ſcribere neſcientium*, *ut aſſerue-
" runt: teſte manu propriâ.*

" *Extractum de libro actorum per me Ale-
" xandrum Hay de Eiſter Kennet*, *clericum ro-
" tulorum regiſtri ac conſilii*, *S. D. N. regis*,
" *ſub meis ſigno & ſubſcriptione manualibus.*

Sic ſubſcribitur, ALEXANDER HAY.

New Differences having ariſen between the Merchants and Crafts of *Edinburgh*, concerning the Qualifications of Perſons to vote in Elections, chuſing of Deacons, extraordinary Deacons, to vote in certain Caſes, auditing the City's Accounts, *&c.* Proceſſes were commenced at Law for determining the ſame. But both Parties, rather than proceed in that Way, agreed to refer the Matters in Diſpute to *Archibald* Earl of *Ilay* (now Duke of *Argyll*) who generouſly accepting of the laudable Office, made the following Award or Decreet-arbitral, whereby all Diſputes were judiciouſly terminated to his great Honour, and Satisfaction of both Parties.

Decreet-arbitral, determining certain Queſtions, depending between the Magiſtrates, Merchant Council, and Trades of the City of Edinburgh.

" Whereas by two ſeveral Submiſſions,
" dated and ſigned at *Edinburgh* the 13th
" and 14th Days of *March*, 1729 Years,
" by the Magiſtrates and Merchant Coun-
" cil, and Deacons of Crafts and Trades
" Counſellors of the ſaid Burgh, on the one
" and other Parts; and in the Behalf, and
" purſuant to the Powers therein mentioned,
" ſeveral Queſtions and Differences between
" the ſaid Incorporations and the ſaid Ma-
" giſtrates and Merchant Council, touching
" the Matters therein ſet forth, were ſub-
" mitted to me as ſole Arbiter, choſen and
" elected by both Parties; and particularly
" certain Proceſſes at their Inſtance againſt
" others, depending before the Lords of
" Council and Seſſion: And I having ma-
" turely conſidered the ſaid mutual Proceſ-
" ſes, with the Minutes and Claims, and
" Anſwers, with the Vouchers given in by
" them *hinc inde*, and heard Parties Procu-
" rators in my own Preſence *viva voce*; and
" having weighed the Arguments on each
" Side, and peruſed the Precedents laid be-
" fore me jointly by both Parties, I give
" forth my final Sentence and Decreet-ar-
" bitral, in Manner, and to the Effect fol-
" lowing.

" That is to ſay, Finds, decerns, and de-
" clares, That no Perſon who has deſerted
" and given over the Practice and Exerciſe
" of his Trade and Occupation within the
" City of *Edinburgh* and Liberties thereof,
" unleſs he reſide within the ſaid Town or
" Liberties, and at the ſame time ſubject
" himſelf to the common Burdens of the
" Town and Incorporation whereof he is
" free; or who is received as a Member or
" Servant in any of the Town's Hoſpitals,
" or who is a Penſioner of the Town or
" Trade; or has or enjoys any Benefit or
" lucrative Office from the Town or Trade;
" or who at any Time within ſix Months
" preceding, has been received, or was
" Member, Servant, or Penſioner as afore-
" ſaid, or held or injoyed ſuch Benefice or
" lucrative Office, hath, or ought to have
" any Vote in the Election of a Deacon or
" other Officer of the Incorporation, or in
" making up Leets in order to the Election
" of a Deacon or other Officer; or to act,
" or in any Meeting whatſoever of any In-
" corporation within the City.

" And further finds, decerns and ordains,
" That the Uſage and Cuſtom of preſenting
" Leets of ſix Perſons made by the ſeveral
" Incorporations, and atteſted by their re-
" ſpective Clerks, to the Magiſtrates and
" Council, in order to their making ſhort

" Leets

" Leets of three for Election of Deacons, be " inviolably for ever obſerved; and that " the ſhort Leets be returned by them of " the ſaid Leets of ſix, regularly and legal- " ly made and atteſted.

" But finds, decerns, and declares, That " the Council to whom the new Deacons " are to be preſented, and by whom they " are by the Sett, to be authoriſed in their " Offices, are, by the Nature of the Thing " and the Precedents, and conſequently with " the Sett, Judges in the firſt Inſtance of " Queſtions that may be ſtirr'd, concerning " the Right of Perſons claiming to be ad- " mitted into the Office of Deacon, ſubject " nevertheleſs to Complaint, and the Re- " view of the proper Court, as Accords of " the Law.

" And finds, decerns, and declares, " that the Provoſt has Right to the firſt " Vote in every Matter and Thing, and to " a caſting Vote in caſe of an Equality, " and to no other or further Vote in any " Caſe whatſoever.

" And alſo finds, decerns, and declares, " That, according to the Sett of the Town, " there muſt be three Perſons in every Leet " for the ſeveral Offices of Provoſt, Dean of " Gild, and Treaſurer; and twelve Perſons " in the Leet for Baillies: But it is not de- " termined by the Sett, whether the ſaid " Leets ſhould contain one and twenty dif- " ferent Perſons; and the Uſage appears to " be in the contrary, which therefore ought " to prevail.

" And further finds, decerns, and de- " clares, That the Deacons extraordinary, or " not of the Council, have a Vote in choo- " ſing Proxies for the abſent Members of " the ordinary Council at the annual Electi- " on, in all Steps where they have a Right " to be preſent.

" And alſo finds, decerns, and declares, " That the Right of calling the Council, " ordinary and extraordinary, belongs to " the Provoſt or Preſes of the Meeting; " and upon an Execution returned of the " Members being ſummoned by the ſaid " Provoſt or Preſes, his Order, thirteen of " the Ordinary, and ſeventeen of the Ex- " traordinary Council may proceed and act " in the ſame Manner as if all the Mem- " bers were preſent. But if the Provoſt or " Preſes ſhall happen to neglect, or ſhall re- " fuſe to call a Council on *Wedneſday*, the " ordinary Council Day, a Majority of the " ſaid Council may, forty eight Hours pre- " ceeding the ordinary and ſtated Time of " Meeting, require the aforeſaid Provoſt " or Preſes, under Inſtrument, to call a " Council, and upon his Refuſal or Neglect " to comply with the Demand ſo made, the " Majority of the ſaid Council may meet on " the ſaid uſual and ſtated Time, and pro- " ceed to do Buſineſs.

" And finds, decerns and declares, That " the Council, Ordinary and Extraordinary, " have the ſole Power and Right of go- " verning the Trinity Hoſpital, and cannot " delegate the ſame to any other Perſon " or Perſons whatſoever.

" And decerns and ordains the Accompts " of the Town to be fitted and audited with- " in the Year to which the ſaid Accompts " relate, or within three Months after the " Expiration of the ſaid Year; and that no " Article of Depurſement of the Town's " Money ought to be allowed, unleſs the " ſame be ſufficiently vouched.

" And finds and decerns, That the Ex- " pence of all publick Treats ought to be " previouſly authoriſed by the Council, and " atteſted when laid out by two of the Coun- " cil, or more, who are hereby ordained to " write, or cauſe to be written on the Bills, " the Date and Occaſion of the Expence, " and the Perſon's Name to whom the ſame " was paid, or is due, and to ſign the ſaid " Bills and Report, and produce them in " Council within a Month at fartheſt, after " the ſaid Expence is incurred.

" And further finds, decerns and de- " clares, That the ſaid Extraordinary Dea- " cons of Crafts have Right to give their " ſpecial Vote and Conſultation annually " in electing and chuſing the Members " of the Dean of Gild Court of *Edin-* " *burgh* but that they have no Vote in the " Election of the Officers of the Train'd- " bands, the Conſtables and Baillies of the " publick Markets of the City and their As- " ſiſtant, Kirk and College Treaſurers, " Stent-maſters and Auditors of the Town's " Accounts; nor in electing and chuſing the " Baron Baillies of the Suburbs, namely, " *Leith*, *Canongate*, *Portſburgh*, and *Caldtoun*; " the Magiſtrates and ordinary Council ha- " ving the only Right of chuſing the ſaid " Officers.

" But finds, decerns, and declares, That " the ſaid Extraordinary Deacons have a " Right and ought to be adjoined with the " ordinary Council, at leaſt ought to be " legally called for that End, when they " are to proceed to the Election of Provoſt, " Baillies, Dean of Gild, or Treaſurer; or " to ſet Feus or any Manner of Tacks, " attour the yearly rouping on *Martinmas* " Even; or give Benefices and other Offices " within the Burgh; or to grant Extents, " Contributions, Emprimets, and concern- " ing publick Buildings, or to diſpoſe of " the common Good, above the Sum of " Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh* together.

" And further find, the ſaid Extraordi- " nary Deacons have Right to vote in " chuſing Committees for deliberating upon " and preparing all, or any of the ſaid " Matters, and are alſo capable of being " Members of the ſaid Committees: And " as to the Article of Commiſſioners for

" and

" and from the Burgh, which includes a " Caſe relating to the Privilege of Parliament, the ſame is hereby to receive no " Determination of Conſent, and at the Deſire of both Parties.

" And alſo decerns and ordains the Minutes of Council to be read and ſigned in " open Council, the next Council Day immediately after they ſhall have received a " ſecond Reading; and touching the Office " of Conveener, and the Meetings of Deacons and Craftſmen among themſelves, " finds the Office of Conveener has the Authority of too long Uſage, and has been " too much admitted by the Magiſtrates " and Council to be at this Time called in " queſtion; and that the Meeting of the " Deacons has been alſo long practiſed; but " by the Sett of the Town, neither the Merchants among themſelves, nor the Crafts " and their Deacons or Viſitors can have " or make any particular or general Conventions, as Deacons with Deacons, Deacons with their Crafts, or Crafts among " themſelves, without the Advice and Conſent of the Provoſt and Council, excepting in Caſes in the ſaid Sett particularly " excepted: And that the Meeting ſaid to " be frequently held the firſt *Tueſday* after " *Michaelmas*, in the Manner, and with the " Circumſtances the ſame is particularly ſet " forth in the Declarator of the Merchants, " can in no Ways be contained in the ſaid " Exceptions.

" And finds, decerns, and declares, That, " By-laws made by the Incorporations for " themſelves, are of no Force unleſs they " are ratified by the Magiſtrates and Council. But finds that the ſaid Magiſtrates " and Council have no Power to make By-laws, whereby the ſaid Incorporations and " their Succeſſors can be bound to admit " all ſuch Perſons as ſhall requeſt the ſame, " and ſhall appear to the Magiſtrates and " Council to be well ſkilled and qualified " to occupy and practiſe in their Crafts upon Payment of ſuch valuable Conſideration as ſhould be rated and determined " by the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council. And " likewiſe finds, That they have no Power " to controul the Management of the ſeveral Stocks belonging to the ſaid Incorporations, or to make By-laws concerning " the ſame.

" And this I give forth as my final Sentence and Decreet Arbitral betwixt the ſaid " Parties; and decerns and ordains them to " abide by, and fulfil the ſame to each other " in all Time coming: In Witneſs whereof " I have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents, written " on this and the preceeding Page, by *Henry* " *Pujolas* my Servant, at *London*, the twelfth " Day of *March* 1729-30. before theſe " Witneſſes, *Richard Lancaſhire*, and the above ſaid *Henry Pujolas* my Servants."

Ilay Richard Lancaſhire, Witneſs.
Hen. Pujolas, Witneſs.

The Court of COMMON COUNCIL.

The aforeſaid Decreets being now Part of the City Conſtitutions, Peace and Concord are thereby happily reſtored and ſettled upon a firm, and it is to be hoped, a laſting Foundation. And, by the ſaid Decreets Arbitral, it appears, that the Government of *Edinburgh* conſiſts of a Provoſt, four Bailiffs, a Dean of Gild, and a Treaſurer; and a like Number of Officers of the ſame Denominations who ſerved thoſe Offices in the preceeding Year, with the additional Appellative of Old, namely, the Old Provoſt, Old Bailiffs, Old Dean of Gild, and Old Treaſurer; to which are added three, called Merchants Counſellors, two Counſellors of Trades, and ſix Deacons of Crafts, together, twenty five in Number, which compoſe the Common Council; and in Caſe of an Equality in voting, the Lord Provoſt, beſides the firſt, has the caſting Vote.

This Court, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, is called by its Preſident the Lord Provoſt; thirteen Members of the former make a Court, as doth ſeventeen of the latter; wherein they treat of all Affairs regarding the City, as if the whole Number of Members were preſent. And if the ſaid Provoſt, either through Caprice or Neglect, ſhould omit to call a Council to meet on *Wedneſday*, the uſual Council Day; then, and in ſuch Caſe, a Majority of its Members by a proper Inſtrument, may, forty eight Hours preceeding the common Time of Meeting, require the ſaid Provoſt to call a Common Council; and in Caſe of Noncompliance, the ſaid Majority may aſſemble at the uſual Place and Time, and proceed to Buſineſs, the ſame as if the Provoſt were preſent.

To the Common Council of twenty five Members above mentioned, which is called the *Ordinary Council*, on certain Occaſions, is added, the remaining eight Deacons of Crafts, called the *Extraordinary Deacons*; hence this Court is denominated the *Extraordinary Council*; which is only ſummoned at the Election of Magiſtrates and Members of the Dean of Gild's Court; letting the City Lands, yearly Rowping or Auction on *Martinmas* Eve, conferring Offices, granting Extents, Contributions and Emprimits, erecting publick Works, diſpoſing of any Sum of the Town's Caſh above Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh*, and in chuſing Committees to deliberate on Matters preparatory to all the above Tranſactions. This Council meet weekly on *Wedneſday*, when the Buſineſs of the Day, (till of late) was introduced by the following Prayer, compoſed by *Clement*, for ſome time a Bailiff of *Edinburgh*.

" O gracious God, and loving Father, 1590. Coun. Regiſt. " we humlie beſeik thy hallie Majeſtie for vol. IX. f. 237.

" thy Chryſtes Sake, to be preſent in Mer-
" cie with us, in geving thy Bleſſing to all
" our Affaires; and ſeing thou art onelie
" wyſe, be thou our Wiſdome in all our a-
" dois; and grant, that all our Partialitie,
" and all corrupte Affectiouns whatſumevir
" ſett aſyde, we may deill in all Materis
" preſentit to us with upricht Hairts, and
" ſingilly as in thy Preſence; ſwa that the
" Trwith of our Travellis, by thy ſpeciall
" Grace, may alwayis tend to the Glorie of
" thy Name, the Weillfaire of this our na-
" tive Toun, and Comfort of everie Mem-
" ber of the ſam, threw Jeſus Chryſt our
" Lord and Savior; to whom with the and
" the halie Spreit, be all Prayſe, Glorie,
" and Honour for now and evir."

The above very ſignificant Prayer being laid aſide, the Council accept of ſuch an one, as one of the Town's Incumbents is pleaſed to give them.

The Common Council and Government of *Edinburgh* defray all the publick Expences, namely, the Miniſters Stipends, Profeſſors in the College Salaries, Town-guard, or Watch, publick Lamps, Scavangers, Waterworks, Firemen, Highways, Publick, *&c.*

The Lord Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, and Town Treaſurer, take the following Oath to qualify themſelves for their ſeveral Offices of Magiſtracy.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXIV. f. 2.

" I ſall maintain and defend the true Re-
" ligioun preſently profeſit and publiſhed
" within this Kingdome; I ſall be leill and
" true to oure Soverane, Lord *George* II.
" King of *Great Britane, France,* and *Ire-*
" *land,* and his Hienes Succeſſors; I ſall be
" diligent and cairfull to govern this Burgh
" according to the Lawis of the Kingdome,
" and Statuts of this Burgh, and ſall put
" them to due Execution but Feid or Fa-
" vour; I ſall doe nothing hurtfull to the
" Liberties and Commonweill of this Burgh;
" I ſall fortifie, maintain, and defend the
" ſame with my Bodie and Goodis; I ſall
" put the common Rent to the beſt Availl,
" and ſall na Wayis conſent to the beſtow-
" ing thairof, nor may ſerve to the neceſſar
" Affaires of the Town: And finallie, I
" ſall diſcharge my Dewtie faithfullie in this
" my Calling, to the utmoſt of my Power,
" ſo help me God, and God himſelf."

To the Magiſtrates and Citizens of *Edinburgh* is committed the Cuſtody of the Standard of the Ell.

The Courts of Juſtice belonging to *Edinburgh* for the Accommodation of its Citizens are three in Number; namely, the Bailiff's, Dean of Gild's, and the Sheriff's Court; of which I ſhall give ſome Account for the Information of the Reader: But before I proceed, I ſhall premiſe a few Things concerning the Origin and Office of a Bailiff.

Bailiff, or Bailey, in a general Senſe, denotes an Officer appointed to adminiſter Juſtice within a certain Diſtrict called a *Bailiwick.* The Origin of this Office is by *Loyſeau,* referred to the Uſurpation and Indolence of great Men, who, having gotten the Adminiſtration of Juſtice into their Hands, ſoon became weary of the Burden, and turned it over to their Deputies, whom in *French* they denominated *Bailiffs,* from *Bail,* an old *French* Word, denoting a Guardian, or Governor of Youth.

The Power of the Bailiffs at firſt appears to have been very great, for they had the Superintendency of Arms, Juſtice, and Finances or Treaſury; but, abuſing their Power, were diveſted of it; and the greateſt Part of their Authority conferred on their Aſſeſſors, who were Men of the Long Robe. The Office of Bailiff had ſeemingly the ſame Power in *Scotland* and *England* it formerly had in *France*; but in the latter, it has ſo deviated from its antient Repute and Character, that it is become, as it were, a Term of Reproach, by being called a *Bum-Bailey,* whoſe Office at preſent is to arreſt People, ſerve Writs and Warrants, ſummon County Courts, Seſſions, Aſſizes, *&c.* and in the former, by an Act of Parliament made in the Year 1747, for taking away certain Juriſdictions in *Scotland,* amongſt which were thoſe of the Bailiffs of Regality.

Bailiff's *Court.*

In this Court, which is held in the Northern End of the Parliament Houſe, on *Tueſdays, Thurſdays,* and *Saturdays,* in the Forenoon, preſides one of the Town's Bailiffs, aſſiſted by one of the City's Aſſeſſors, who is an Advocate or Counſellor at Law; by whom are tried Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, other than in Capital Caſes.

Dean of Gild's *Court.*

For the better underſtanding the Nature and Buſineſs tranſacted in this Court, it is neceſſary to give the Conſtitutions thereof, made many Years ago, and confirmed by the Common Council of the City; *viz.*

1. " That the Dene of Gild's Counſall, now
" choſin be the Baillies, Counſall, and Dey- 1585.
" kins, conforme to the Act of their Ele- Coun. Regiſt. vol. VII. f. 162.
" ctioun maid the aucht of *Januar* laſt, to
" continew quhill fyftein Dayes after the E-
" lectioun of the Magiſtrates at *Michaelmas*
" nixt; and the ſaid Dene of Gild and his
" ſaid Counſall, upon the *Fryday* nixt pre-
" ceding the ſaid fyfteen Dayes, to cum in
" before the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall,
" and remember thame upoun the Day of
" Electioun of the ſaid Dene of Gild's Coun-
" ſall; quhilk Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall, and
" Deykins of Crafts, with the Dene of Gild
" and his Counſall of the Zeir preceding,
" ſall at the ſaid zeirlie Meeting, elect and
" chuiſe the New Counſall to the Dene of
" Gild, quha ſall be Men of guid Fayme,

" knawin

" knawin Experience, Caire and Zeall to-
" ward the Commonweill, and quha are
" Gild-brether, and hes bein thrie Zeires up-
" oun the Great Counſall of the Toune, be-
" fore. And that the ſaid New Counſall
" may be better informit of the Thing
" done by their Predeceſſours, that the awld
" Dene of Gild be ane of the ſaid New
" Counſall for the Zeir to cum.

2. " The ſaid Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall ſall conveine everie *Tyſday* at twa
" Houres Afternoone, and as often as the
" Neceſſitie of the common Affaires under
" Authoritie, committit to thair Chairge,
" ſall requyre, being wairnit thairto be the
" Dene of Gild or his Officars, to be gevin
" to him, and electet be him and his Coun-
" ſall, quher they think guid; and the Per-
" ſons abſent the ſaid Day and Houre owlk-
" lie, but further Wairning, and at uther
" Times being lawfullie warnit, quha are
" nocht ſeik, or ſex Myllis furth of the
" Toune, ſall pay an Unlaw of ſex Schil-
" ling aucht Pennies, ſwa oft as thay failzie;
" but gif thay be abſent twa Dayes togid-
" der, to pay the ſecond Day thretein Schil-
" ling and four Pennies; and the Abſents
" thre Dayes togidder, to pay the thrid Day
" twentie Schillings ilk Perſoun: And the
" Dene of Gild being abſent, and nather
" ſeik, nor ſex Myllis furth of the Toune,
" pay twyſe alſmekill ilk Tyme as is payet
" be his Counſall.

3. " The ſaid Dene of Gild and his
" Counſall to beir the hail Burding in decy-
" ding all Queſtiouns of Nichtbourheid,
" and na Nichtbours Wark to be ſtayet bot
" be him, quha ſall caus the Complainer
" conſign in his Hand an Pledge, worth the
" Soum of twentie Schillings Unlaw, and
" the Damnage of the Partie; and the
" Counſall to ſtay the Wark to ane Day, to be
" aſſignit be him to the Complainer to gif in
" his Complaint, and Name of the Pairtie,
" quhilk ſall be within auchtein Houris af-
" ter the Conſignatioun: At the quhilk Day,
" the Dene of Gild and his Counſall, or
" maiſt Pairt of theme, ſall conveine upoun
" the Ground, and the Complainer nocht
" compearand, or being fund in the Wrang,
" ſall pay ane Unlaw of twentie Schillings,
" with the Parties Damnage, for hindering
" his Warke, to be inſtantlie taxit and mo-
" defeit be the Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall, and payit furth of the ſaid Pledge,
" and the Partie fined, and the Wark nocht
" to be ſtayit be the Dene of Gild and his
" Counſall, but on the Conſignatioun of a
" dowble Unlaw, to be had before the or-
" diner Counſall; and gif haif complainit
" wranguſlie, to pay the ſaid dowbill Un-
" law.

4. " The ſaid Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall to diſchairge, puneis, and unlaw all
" Perſouns Unfriemen, uſand the Libertie
" of ane Burgeſs, Gild-brother, or Frie-
" dome of Craftis, as thay ſall fynd guid,
" ay and quhill the ſaid Unfriemen be put
" off the Toune, or ellis maid frie with the
" Toune and thair Craftis. Sicklyke, to
" perſew, before the Juges competent, all
" Perſouns dwelland without the Burgh,
" and uſurpand the Libertie and Friedome
" thairof, obteine Decreits againſt thame,
" and caus the ſam to be put to ſpeidie Ex-
" ecutioun.

5. " The ſaid Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall to overſee and reform the Mets and
" Meſouris greit and ſmall of Pynt and
" Quart, Peck and Furlett of all Sorts,
" with the Elvand, and with Wechtis of
" Pund and Stayne; and to puneis and un-
" law the Tranſgreſſours, as thay ſall think
" expedient.

6. " In all Queſtiouns of Compt and
" Reckoning, and Merchandize, quhilk
" may happin to fall out betwix twa Gild-
" brether and Burgeſſes, and the Partie re-
" fuſand to ſubmit his Caus to the Dene of
" Gild and his Counſall, to pay an Unlaw
" of Fortie Schillings; the Cauiſe beand
" ſubmittit, the Partie fund in the Wrang
" to pay ane Unlaw of twentie Schillings.

7. " Na Burgeſs nor Gild-brother to be
" maid, nor Prenteis buiket, but in Pre-
" ſence of the Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall; and gif any beis utherwayes maid or
" buiket, the ſame to be of na Effect to the
" Raſaver, quha ſall lykwayes loſe his Mo-
" ney gevin thairfore.

8. " That na Ships be frauchtit owtwart,
" nor reſavit inwart, but be the Dene of
" Gild and his Counſall; at the leiſt be the
" Dene of Gild and twa of his Counſall, ane
" to be ane Merchant, the uther ane Craftiſ-
" man, with the Fermorer of the wyld Ad-
" ventures for the Tyme, under the Payne
" of Payment of ane Unlaw of Fyve Pund,
" to be payet be the common Clerk, for
" reſaving of the Dewties; and the Skipper
" and Merchant be obleiſt to keip the
" Tounis Acts and ilk ane of thame, with
" the Acts of Parliament concerning thame,
" under the Payne of ane Unlaw of ane
" hundret Punds.

9. " The ſaid Dene of Gild and his Coun-
" ſall to haif Power to execute the Acts of
" Parliament, Lawis, and Statuts of this
" Burgh, and uplift the Penalties thairof
" upoun the Skippers of Ships and Mer-
" chants, and thair Souerties contravenand
" the ſam; and nane to haif Power to ſaill
" at *Leith*, or within the Juriſdictioun of
" this Burgh, without the Tickets of the
" ſaid Dene of Gild and his Counſall.

10. " The Dene of Gild and his Counſall
" to haif Power to raiſe Taxatiouns upoun
" the Gild-brether, for the Weilfare and
" Mayntenance of thair Eſtaitt, and the
" Help of thair failzeitt Brether, thair
" Wyffes, Children and Servandis; and
" quha refuſis to pay the ſaid Tax to be un-
" lawit

" lawit in the Soum of Fortie Schillings, " ſwa oft as thay failzie, provyding the ſam " extend nocht to the Soum of ane hundret " Punds at anes.

11. " The Dene of Gild and his Counſall " to haif Power for obſerving of the Pre- " miſſis, to ſet Paynis and Unlawis thair- " upoun, and the ſam to mitigatt or in- " large according to the Tyme, Place, " Perſoun and Qualitie of the Treſpas. " And further, to ſet down Heids and Ar- " ticles, make Lawis and Statuts for the " Weilfare of the Toune; and the Proveſt, " Baillies, and Counſall to approve of the " ſamyn.

12. " The haill Unlawis mentionat in " the Articles before written, and conteint " in the Lawis to be ſett down be the ſaid " Dene of Gild and his Counſall, for the " ane half thairof, to be imployet be ſaid " Dene of Gild and his Counſall, as thay " ſall fynd maiſt expedient, and the uther " half to come to the Tounis Uſe, except " the Unlawis, nocht exceiding the Sum of " Fyve Pund, quhilk ſall haillie pertein to " the ſaid Dene of Gild and his Counſall.

13. " The Dene of Gild and his Coun- " ſall to haif Power to creatt ane of thair " awin Members thair Theſaurer, for in- " bringing of the ſaid Unlawis, and all " the Tounis Officars to aſſiſt thame and " thair Officars in wairding and poynding " for the ſamyn, under the Payne of twen- " tie Schillings, to be payet to the ſaid " Theſaurer be the Officars refuſand; and " the ſaid Theſaurer to make his Compt, " ſwa oft as he ſall be requyred, upon aucht " Dayes Wairning.

14. " In Abſence of the Dene of Gild, " quhilk ſall nocht be without he be ſeik, " or ſex Myllis furth of the Toune, and that " for ane verray neceſſair and urgent Caus, " to be knawin and tryet be his Counſall, " and obtenand thair Licence, and thay to " elect ane of thair awin Members to ſup- " plie his Place, as his Subſtitute.

15. " In all the Conventiouns of the " Dene of Gild and his Counſall, that the " Toune Theſaurer, common Clerk and " Collectours ſall be preſent; and quhat " Baillies, Counſallours or Deykins ſall " pleis to aſſiſt, to be welcum to give thair " Opiniounes."

SHERIFF's *Court*.

This Court, for the Eaſe of the Poor, and Recovery of ſmall Debts, is commonly called the *Ten Mark Court*, from that Sum's being the higheſt that can be ſued for in it, excluſive of Servants Wages, which is not limited to any Sum; and for the greater Eaſe of the ſaid Poor, the Expence of a Proceſs only amount to Six Pence *Sterling*.

As the Citizens of *Edinburgh* hitherto have not had an Opportunity of knowing the many great and numerous Privileges, Immunities and Benefactions conferred on them by our Kings, by the ſeveral Grants being not only locked up in the Town's Charter-houſe, and as it were ſecreted from their Knowledge; but the ſaid Grants being written in Latin, a Language known to few, I have judged it neceſſary, for the Information of the ſaid Citizens, to preſent them with an *Engliſh* Tranſlation of their valuable Privileges and Royal Gifts, commonly called their *Golden Charter*, granted them by King *James* VI. in the Year 1603.

King JAMES VI.'s *Charter*.

" *James*, by the Grace of God, King of Preamble. " *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, De- " fender of the Faith, to all Our faithful " Subjects, both Clergy and Laity, greet- " ing: Know ye, that we, after our juſt " and perfect Age of twenty five Years, and " all our Revocations both general and par- " ticular, calling to Mind the Antiquity of " *Edinburgh*, and how the ſame was anti- " ently raiſed to the Dignity of a Royal " Borough, by our illuſtrious Progenitors " of happy Memory, and by the Care, In- " duſtry, and indefatigable Labours of its " Merchants, in Navigation and foreign " Commerce, the Revenues of our Crown " are increaſed, the Country inriched, and " the People greatly improved in Courteſy " and good Manners; and the ſaid Borough, " in the common Charges, Taxes and Im- " poſts of the Nation, bear a great Share of " thoſe laid on the Boroughs; and as it has " been for many Ages, and now is the chief " Town of the Kingdom, and is the fitteſt " and moſt commodious for holding publick " Conventiouns, to which our Nobility " and Counſellors reſort; and wherein is " held the principal Courts of the Nation, " namely, the High Court of Parliament, " our College of Juſtice, which has Juriſ- " diction in all Civil Cauſes; and the Court " of Juſticiary, which decides in Matters " criminal. We likewiſe calling to mind " the many great and ſignal Services done " to us and our illuſtrious Predeceſſors by " the Inhabitants of the ſaid Town both in " Peace and War, not only in Defence of " the Kingdom againſt foreign Enemies, " but with their Bodies and Fortunes, de- " fended our Perſon and Royal Authority, " againſt the wicked Attempts of rebellious " Subjects, who, in the Times of civil Se- " ditions, Inſurrections, and inteſtine Wars, " uſurped on the Crown, as well during the " Minority of Princes as in their Majority, " at the Expence of their Blood and Loſs " of their Lives. And their Town being " often ſpoiled and burnt on thoſe Occa- " ſions, ſuffered more Loſs and Damage " than all the other Boroughs of the King- " dom could have done.

" We likewiſe conſidering, that to their Ibid. " perpetual Honour and Praiſe, Part of their " good Services are recommended to Po- " ſterity in divers of their Infeofments; and

" ſince

" ſince our Coronation, we have had, and " daily have no ſmall Proofs of their Good- " will, Love and Affection; and under- " ſtanding, that the ſaid Town of late has " erected many great and uſeful Works, " namely, the inlarging and repairing the " Harbour and Pier of *Leith*, erecting a " Market-place, building a commodious In- " cloſure ſecured with a wooden Fence, for " the Reception, Conſervation, and Sale of " the ſeveral Sorts of Timber that ſhall ar- " rive at the ſaid Port of *Leith*, repairing " their Cauſeways, erecting more Churches, " and planting them with a ſufficient Num- " ber of Miniſters, and providing Houſes " for their Reſidences; founding and erect- " ing a College for the Study of Letters, " and Hoſpitals for the Reception of the " Poor, with other notable Works, to the " Glory of God, Increaſe of Religion and " Piety, and Welfare of the Nation; where- " by, and the Advancement of large Sums " of Money to us in our greateſt Affairs; " and for carrying on the ſaid Works, the " Town's Revenues have not only been ex- " pended, but divers of the Citizens have " advanced conſiderable Sums of their own " toward their Completion.

" Now, we being noway inferior to our " Progenitors in Munificence, Gratitude, " and Liberality to their Subjects, who, by " their Fidelity, Virtue and Courage, did " deſerve the ſame; we therefore, and in " Conſideration of the good Services and " Affection of the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh* " towards us, have reſolved to leave in per- " petual Remembrance thereof, and for the " Maintenance of Religion, Virtue and Po- " licy within the ſaid Town, by not only " ratifying and confirming their antient " Rights, Lands, Liberties, and Immuni- " ties, but to inlarge and indow the ſame " with more Privileges and Lands, than a- " ny other City or Town within our King- " dom.

Ratification of Charters.

" Wherefore, and for divers other good " Cauſes and Conſiderations us thereunto " moving, now being paſt our perfect Age, " and all our Revocations aforeſaid; we, " of our certain Knowledge and mere Mo- " tion, with Advice and Conſent of the " Lords of our Privy Council, and by the " ſpecial Advice and Aſſent of Sir *George* " *Home* of *Spott* Knight, our Treaſurer, Sir " *David Murray* of *Goſperdy* Knight, our " Comptroller, and Mr. *John Preſtoun* of " *Fentounbarns*, our Collector General and " Treaſurer of the new Augmentations of " the Church Lands of this Kingdom, be- " longing to our Crown; order and ordain " a Charter to be made under our Great " Seal, ratifying and approving, and for us " and our Succeſſors perpetually confirming " all the Charters, Infeofments, Precepts, " and Inſtruments of Saſine, Confirmations, " Acts, Sentences, Decrees, Rights, Titles, " Securities, Letters, Writs, Evidences, " Donations, Gifts, Liberties, Commodi- " ties, Immunities, and Privileges therein " contained; made, granted, or confirmed " by us; and our illuſtrious Predeceſſors, " Kings and Queens of this our Kingdom, " Governors and Regents for the Time be- " ing, to our aforeſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, " Provoſt, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Dean of " Gild, Treaſurer, Council, Burgeſſes and " Community, and their Succeſſors; and to " the ſeveral Churches, Miniſters, Colleges, " and Hoſpitals of the ſaid Town, of what- " ſoever Form or Forms, Content or Con- " tents, Date or Dates the ſame be of; and " the Particularity not to prejudge the Ge- " nerality, nor the Generality the particular " Charters, Infeofments, Confirmations, " Writs, and Evidents hereafter ſpecified, " Donations, Gifts, Liberties, Commodi- " ties, Immunities, and Privileges therein " contained.

Cart. K. Rob. I. of Edin. & Leith.

" That is to ſay, The Charter of Fee- " farm, granted by King *Robert Bruce*, of " the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, Port and " Mills of *Leith*, with their Appurtenancies, " to the Burgeſſes of the ſaid Burgh, as by " the ſaid Charter under his Great Seal, " dated at *Cardroſs* the twenty eighth Day of " *May* (*anno* 1329) and of his Reign the " twenty fourth Year, more fully does ap- " pear.

Cart. K. J. II. Acquital of Duties.

" The Charter made by King *James* II. " dated at *Stirling* in the Year of God 1451, " and of his Reign the fifteenth Year, grant- " ing to the Burgeſſes and Community of " the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, their Heirs " and Succeſſors, Burgeſſes of the ſame, and " others buying of them, whether Freemen " or Unfreemen, an Acquital of all Duties " or Cuſtoms on Salt, and on Skins called " Shorlings, Skaldings, Futfells and Lan- " tron Ware, Lamb-ſkins, Calf-ſkins, Co- " ney-ſkins, Fox-ſkins, Otter-ſkins, and " Fulmert-ſkins; always excepting the pet- " ty Cuſtoms payable to the ſaid Burgeſſes " and Community, by all Unfreemen and " Strangers for the ſame.

Cart. Ja. II. Court of Bor.

" The Charter made by the ſaid late King " *James* II. dated at *Edinburgh* the fourth " Day of *November* 1454, and of his Reign " the eighteenth Year, to the aforeſaid Bur- " geſſes of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and " their Succeſſors, granting them a Right " annually, to hold within our ſaid Burgh a " Court of Parliament, or Convention of " the four principal Boroughs of the King- " dom, namely, *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Lin- " lithgow* and *Lanerk*.

Cart. Ja. II. Dut. at Leith.

" The Charter made by the ſaid King " *James*, dated at *Edinburgh* the fourth " Day of *November*, in the Year of God " and Reign aforeſaid, to the aforeſaid " Burgeſſes of our ſaid Town of *Edin- " burgh*, and their Succeſſors, the Haven- " ſilver, Cuſtoms and Duty of Ships, Veſ-

" fels and Merchandize coming to the Road " and Harbour of *Leith*, as particularly ſet " forth in the ſaid Charter.

Cart. Ja. II. Green, near the Caldton.

" The Charter given and granted by the " ſaid late King *James* II. dated the thirteen " Day of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1456, and of his " Reign the twentieth Year, to the Proveſt, " Bailliffs, Council, and Community of our " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, all the vale and low Ground, ly- " ing between the Rocks, called the *Craig-* " *endgate* on the Eaſt, and the King's High- " way, or common Road leading to *Leith* " on the Weſt.

Cart. Ja. II. to fortify the Town.

" The Charter made and granted by the " aforeſaid King *James*, dated at *Stirling*, the " thirtieth Day of *April* (in the Year 1450) " and of his Reign the thirteenth Year, gi- " ving Licence to the Provoſt and Commu- " nity of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, to " fortify the ſame with a Wall, Ditch, " Towers, and Turrets; and otherways to " ſtrengthen their ſaid Town as they ſhould " judge neceſſary.

Cart. Ja. IV. to feu the Town's lands.

" The Charter given and granted by the late " King *James* IV. dated at *Edinburgh* the " ſixth of *October*, *anno* 1508, and of his " Reign the twenty firſt Year, to the Pro- " voſt, Bailiffs Counſall and Community " of the ſaid Town, and their Succeſſors, " full Power and Licence to ſet or let in " Fee-farm their common Lands, called " the *Borough Moor*; and the common " Marſh, denominated the *Common Myre*, " ratifying and confirming the Infeofment " of Fee-farm to be granted by them there- " upon.

Cart. Ja. IV. a Grant of Newhaven.

" The Charter given and granted by the " ſaid late King *James* IV. dated at *Stirling* " the ninth Day of *March*, in the Year 1510, " and of his Reign the twenty third Year, " to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, Bur- " geſſes and Community of the ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, the " new Port, denominated *New Haven*, late- " ly made by the ſaid King, on the Sea-coſt, "with the Lands thereunto belonging; ly- " ing between the Chapel of *St. Nicholas*, " and the Lands of *Weirdy-brae*, with all " other Clauſes, Faculties, and Privileges, " mentioned in the ſaid Charter.

Cart. Ja. III. Office of Sheriffalty.

" The two Charters made and granted " by the late King *James* III. to the Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, Burgeſſes and Commu- " nity of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and " their Succeſſors for ever, both dated at " *Edinburgh*, the ſixteenth Day of *Novem-* " *ber*, *anno* 1482, and of his Reign the twen- " ty third Year: One of ſaid Charters con- " tains the Office of Sheriffalty within the a- Leith Cuſtoms. " foreſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, with other " Rights and Privileges: The other of the " ſaid Charters contains a Detail of the " Cuſtoms, Profits, Exactions, Commodi- " ties and Revenues of the Port and Road " of *Leith*, and of the aforeſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, particularly ſet down in the " ſaid Charter, with all the Rights and Pri- " vileges therein ſpecified.

Cart. R. Log. Privilege in Leith.

" The Charter made and granted by the " late *Robert Logan* of *Leſtalrig*, Knight, " to the Burgeſſes and Community of the " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, of all the Ways, " Paths, and Paſſages within his Lands of " *Leſtalrig*, with a Power of lading and un- " lading Ships and Veſſels within the ſame, " and on the River of *Leith*, with a Liber- " ty to break up his Ground for the Service " of Navigation; a Right to ſell Bread and " Wine, keep Merchants Shops, ſtore up " Corn in Granaries, and to do other " Things contrary to the Liberty and Cu- " ſtom of the ſaid Burgh, with a Penalty " therein in caſe of a Contravention; and " all other Clauſes and Circumſtances there- " in mentioned: Dated at *Edinburgh* the " thirty firſt Day of *May*, *anno* 1398.

Cart. Confirm. Ja. IV.

" The Charter of Confirmation given and " granted to the Provoſt, Bailliffs, Coun- " cil and Community of the ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh* by the late King *James* IV. of " pious Memory, ratifying and confirming " the three Charters next above mentioned, " namely the aforeſaid Charter by the Laird " of *Leſtalrig*; the aforeſaid Charter of the " Office of Sheriffalty; and the ſaid Charter " of Cuſtoms, more largely contained in " the ſaid Charter of Confirmation, dated " at *Stirling*, the ninth Day of *March*, *anno* " 1510, and of his Reign the twenty third " Year.

Cart. Ja. II. Trinity Fair.

" The Charter made and granted by the " late King *James* II. to the aforeſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, andCommunity of the " ſaid Town, and their Succeſſors, of the " Trinity Fair, to be held and injoyed by " them as freely as their Fair, called *All-* " *hallows Fair*, was poſſeſſed by them at any " Time heretofore: Dated at *Edinburgh* the " twenty fourth Day of *November*, in the " Year 1447, and of his Reign the eleventh " Year.

Cart. Ja. IV. Trin. & All- hall. Fairs.

" The Letters of Gift made and granted " by the late King *James* IV. our Great " Grandfather of good Memory, under his " Privy Seal, dated at *Edinburgh* the ſe- " cond of *November*, *anno* 1507, and of " his Reign the twentieth Year, to the " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Commu- " nity of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, of " the Trinity and Allhallow Fairs, with the " Duties and Cuſtoms thereunto belonging, " with the Times of their Commencement " and Duration.

Decreet Lord Sef. againſt Rob. Bart.

" The Decreet of the Lords of Seſſion in " Favour of the Provoſt, Preſident, Bai- " liffs, and Council of the ſaid Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, againſt the late *Robert Bartane* " of *Leith*, and Comptroller to our late " deareſt Grandfather, King *James* V. of pi- " ous Memory, ordering the ſaid *Robert*, " and all others dwelling without our ſaid " Town,

" Town, to deſiſt and ceaſe from uſing and " uſurping divers Rights and Privileges of " our aforeſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and " Liberties thereof, as more fully ſet forth " in the ſaid Decreet, given at *Edinburgh* " the ſixteenth Day of *November*, in the " Year 1518.

Decr. againſt Inhab. Leith. " The Decreet of the Lords of Seſſion " following thereupon, in Favour of the " ſaid Town, againſt the Inhabitants of " *Leith*, dated at *Edinburgh* the twenty " fourth Day of *January*, in the Year 1522.

Cart. Q. Mary Rat. Decr. L. Sef. againſt N. Leith. " The Confirmation given and granted " by our deareſt Mother, *Mary* Queen of " *Scotland*, dated at *Edinburgh* the eighth " Day of *October*, *anno* 1550, and of her " Reign the eighth Year, ratifying and ap- " proving the Act and Decreet of the Lords " of Council and Seſſion, therein inſerted : " Given at *Edinburgh* the ſeventeenth Day " of *February*, in the Year 1540, againſt " the Inhabitants of *North Leith*, adjudg- " ing the Provoſt and Bailiffs of our ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh* to be proper Judges " for the ſaid Inhabitants in the petty Cu- " ſtoms of *Leith*, belonging to our aforeſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*.

Id. ibid. " The Confirmation given and granted " by our deareſt Mother, of the aforeſaid " Date, ratifying and approving the De- " creet of the Lords of Seſſion, in favour " of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, againſt " *Thomas Richardſone* Inhabitant of *Leith*, " finding the Arreſt made on his Ship and " Goods by the ſaid Provoſt and Bailiffs, " for the petty Cuſtoms, not to be taken " off.

Confir. Ja. VI. Decr. Abſolv. " The Confirmation made and given by " us at *Edinburgh*, the fifteenth of *February*, " *anno* 1576, and of our Reign the tenth " Year, ratifying and approving the De- " creet of Abſolvitor contained therein, da- " ted at *Holyroodhouſe* the twenty ſecond Day " of *December*, and Year aforeſaid, in fa- " vour of the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil and Community of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, againſt " the Bailiffs, Council, and Inhabitants of " the *Canongate*, concerning the bringing " their Malt to the Market of our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, before they preſume to ſell " or deliver it to any of the Citizens.

Decr. Ja. VI. acquit. Conſt. Fee. " The Decree given by us, and the Lords " of our Privy Council, in favour of the " Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Counſellors of the " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh* againſt the Con- " ſtable, his Deputies, and Miniſters, or- " dering them in all Times coming, to for- " bear taking Conſtables Fees for any Man- " ner of Goods brought to the Market for " Sale, during the Convention of Paliament, " General Councils, or ſitting of the Court " of Seſſion, till his Authority be produced " in Parliament or General Council, and " Judgment given thereon, as mentioned in " the ſaid Decree, dated at *Holyroodhouſe*, " the twenty eight Day of *October*, *anno* " 1581.

Cart Hen. & Mary, Superiority of Leith. " The Charter given and granted by our " late deareſt Father and Mother to the " ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, Deacons, " and Community of the ſaid Town, and " their Succeſſors of the Superiority of the " Town of *Leith*, and others fully ſpecified " in the ſaid Charter, dated at *Edinburgh*, " the fourth Day of *October*, *anno* 1565, and " of their Reigns the firſt and twenty third.

Let. Gift. Ja. VI. a Tax to repair Leith-Harbour. " The Letter of Gift under our Privy " Seal, given and granted by us to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Communi- " ty of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, their " Treaſurer and Collectors, to receive in " their Names, a certain Tax therein ſpe- " cified, during the Term therein mention- " ed, towards ſupporting, erecting and re- " pairing the Bulwark, Pier, and Port of " *Leith*; together with all other Letters, " Gifts, and Licences granted by us and " our Predeceſſors, for receiving the ſaid " Tax, or any other in Time bypaſt, given " for that Purpoſe; dated the twenty fourth " Day of *March*, *anno* 1596, and of our " Reign the thirty ſecond Year.

Cart. Q. Mary, Church lands, &c. " The Charter made and granted by our " late dear Mother, to the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, and Community of the " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Suc- " ceſſors, of all and ſeveral the Lands, Te- " nements Houſes, Buildings, Churches, " Chapels, Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, An- " nuities, Tithes, Fruits, Duties, Profits, " Emoluments, Farms, Alms, Dail-ſilver, " Obits, and Anniverſaries that appertained " to whatever Chapelries, Altarages, or " Prebends, in whatſoever Churches, Cha- " pels, or Colleges, founded within the Li- " berty of our ſaid Burgh, by whatever Pa- " tron the ſaid Chapelries or Prebendaries " have been poſſeſſed, or where-ever they " ly within our Kingdom, either within or " without our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, with " all the Lands which belonged to the Black " and Gray Friars within our ſaid Town, " with divers others as more fully ſet forth " in the ſaid Charter, dated the thirteenth " Day of *March*, in the Year 1566, and of " her Reign the twenty fifth Year.

Decr. Lord Sef. Church Dumberny, &c. " The Decree given and pronounced by " the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon " the ninth Day of *March*, *anno* 1583, or- " daining and declaring, That the Church- " es of *Dumberny*, *Potty*, and *Moncreif*, do, " and in all Times coming, ſhall belong to " the aforeſaid Provoſts, Bailiffs, Council, " and Community of the ſaid Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, according to the Tenor of the " aforeſaid Infeofment granted to them by " our ſaid dear Mother, of all the Benefi- " ces, Prebendaries, and other Foundati- " ons within the Liberty of the ſaid Burgh, " conform to the Union and Annexation of " the Tithe Sheaves, and Emoluments of

" the

" the Rectory of the aforesaid Church of " *Dumberny*, whereof the said Churches of " *Potty* and *Moncreif* are Appendages, and " were antiently annexed to the Collegiate " Church of *St. Giles*, situate within our " said Town of *Edinburgh*, as is more fully " contained in the said Decreet.

Cart. Ja. VI. confirm. Dumberny, &c. " The Charter of Confirmation given and " granted by us, confirming the Charter a- " foresaid, dated the fourteenth Day of *A- " pril*, *anno* 1582, and of our Reign the " fifteenth Year.

Cart. Ja. VI. Trin. College. " The Charter given and granted by us " to the said Provost, Bailiffs, and Council, " of our said Burgh, and their Successors, " of all the Benefit arising from the Provo- " stry of the Collegiate Church of the Tri- " nity, near the aforesaid Town of *Edinburgh*, " together with all the Lands, Churches, " Tithes, and other Things thereunto be- " longing, with the Parish Churches of " *Sowtry* and *Lympetlaw*, with the Tithes and " Revenues thereof, antiently appertaining " to the said Provostry; dated the twenty " third of *June*, in the Year 1585, and of " our Reign the eighteenth Year.

Cart. Confirm. Ja. VI. Trin. College. " The Charter of Confirmation granted " by us, confirming the aforesaid Charter " with a new Gift of the said Provostry, and " of all the several Churches, Tithes, Fruits, " and Revenues thereunto belonging; to- " gether with all the Fruits and Rents ap- " pertaining to the several Prebends, and " Chapelries of the said College, or to the " Prebendaries thereof in common, or to a- " ny other in Property. Dated the twenty " sixth Day of *May*, *anno* 1587, and of our " Reign the twentieth Year.

Cart. Ja. VI. Trin. College & Hospital. " The Charter made and granted by us " to the said Provost, Bailiffs, Council, and " Community of the said Town of *Edin- " burgh*, and their Successors, of the Tri- " nity College and Cemitery thereof, with " the several Buildings, Houses, and Gar- " dens, with the Trinity Hospital and Gar- " dens, with their Appurtenances. Dated " the twelfth Day of *November*, in the Year " 1567.

Don. Ja. VI. Parish. & Vic. of Curry. " The Donation or Gift made and grant- " ed by us under our Great Seal, on the " fourteenth Day of *April*, *anno* 1584, and " of our Reign the seventeenth Year, annex- " ing the Parsonage and Vicarage of *Curry* " with the Tithes, Fruits, Rents, Build- " ings, Glebe and Church Lands thereunto " belonging, antiently called the Arch- " deaconry of *Lothian*, to the College " founded within the aforesaid Burgh, by " the Provost, Bailiffs and Council of the " same.

Cart. Ja. VI. Gift College. " The Charter, Gift and Disposition " given and granted by us under our Great " Seal, on the twenty ninth Day of *May*, in " the Year 1594, and of our Reign the " twenty seventh Year; whereby we gave " to the said new College founded within " the said Town of *Edinburgh*, the Tithes " of Corn of the Lands of *Westbarns* and " *Ardrishpsies*, Croft of *Crail*, and *Kings- " moor*, when they shall happen to be tithed, " with the Tithes of *Drumrack*, *Mairstoun*, " *Kippo*, *Nakedfield*, *Garstoun* and *Rynd- " walls*, with their Appurtenancies, all ly- " ing within the Parish of *Crail* in our She- " riffwick of *Fife*, for the Maintenance of " as many Bursars studying Philosophy, as " the same conveniently can sustain in their " proper Chambers within the said Col- " lege.

Confirm. di- vers Grants Edinburgh. " And likewise all and singular other " Charters, Infeofments, Gifts, Benefacti- " ons, Rights, Immunities and Privileges, " Acts of Parliament, General Conventions, " Privy Council, Sentences and Decreets " given by us, and by our illustrious Proge- " nitors, or made and given by whatever " Person or Persons, in favour of the Al- " dermen, Provost, Bailiffs, Council and " Community of our said Town of *Edin- " burgh* for the Time; and to their Prede- " cessors and Successors, concerning the E- " rection of their said Town of *Edinburgh* " into a free Royal Burgh, with the Rights, " Titles and Privileges belonging to the " same, by virtue of the Laws and Customs " of our Kingdom; and of all the Lands, " Ways, Streets, Passages, Moors, Sub- " sidies, Duties, Lakes, Tenements, Hou- " ses, Gardens, Lordships, Possessions, An- " nualrents, Mills, Mill-lands, Multures, " Dams, Braes, Haughs, and their Ap- " purtenancies; together with the aforesaid " Ports and Roads of *Leith* and *New Haven*, " Port-money, Anchorage and Customs, " great and small, belonging to the said " Town, both within and without the said " Burgh, Ports and District aforesaid; and " of all Jurisdictions, Courts, Offices, Pro- " fits, Duties, Fines, Exactions and Casu- " alties thereunto belonging; and of all " Fairs and Markets, with their usual Cu- " stoms, Privileges and Immunities; and " all other Liberties used and wont; Rents, " Lands and Jurisdictions, which the said " Aldermen, Provost, Bailiffs, Council " and Community of our said Burgh, have " by themselves or their Predecessors in- " joyed, possessed, or used in any Time by- " past, on which they at present use, injoy " and possess.

Id. ibid. " And likewise all and singular the Mor- " tifications, Rights of Patronage, Infeof- " ments, Donations and Dispositions, made " and granted by us and our Predecessors, " or by what Person soever, either spiritual " or secular, to the said Aldermen, Pro- " vost, Bailiffs, Council and Community " of our said Burgh, Ministers, Hospital " and Poor thereof, and their Predecessors, " of all Lands, Tenements, Houses, Build- " ings, Gardens, Orchards, Churches, Cha- " pels, Chapelries, Patronages, Colleges,

" Revenues,

" Revenues, Fee-farms, Obits, Anniver-
" ſaries, Dail-ſilver, Tithes, as well of Re-
" ctories as Vicarages, where-ever they ly,
" within or without the aforeſaid Town, ei-
" ther generally or particularly mentioned
" in their ſaid Gifts, Mortifications, Dona-
" tions or Diſpoſitions, or any of them, af-
" ter the Form or Tenor thereof; together
" with all Acts of Parliament, General
" Councils, or other Acts, Sentences or De-
" crees concerning the ſame.

Confirmation of Grants.

" And we will and grant, and for us and
" our Succeſſors, by the Advice aforeſaid,
" perpetually appoint and ordain, that the
" aforeſaid Generality ſhall not prejudice
" the Speciality, or the Speciality hurt the
" Generality; and this preſent Confirma-
" tion and Approbation of the Premiſſes,
" is, and ſhall, in all Times coming, be as
" good, valid and ſufficient to the ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council, Burgeſſes and Community of
" the ſame, and to their Succeſſors, Col-
" leges, Miniſters, Hoſpitals, and Poor
" thereof, as if all the ſaid Infeofments,
" Gifts, Donations, Mortifications, Con-
" firmations, Rights, Titles, Securities,
" Letters, Writs, Evidents, Acts, Decreets
" and Sentences; and all Donations, Diſ-
" poſitions, Gifts, Liberties, Commodities,
" Immunities and Privileges, whether ge-
" nerally or particularly therein mentioned,
" were at full Length inſerted and ingroſſed
" Word for Word, notwithſtanding the not
" inſerting thereof, by reaſon of the Multi-
" tude, great Number and Prolixity of the
" ſame; wherefore we, for us and our Suc-
" ceſſors, have diſpenſed, and by this our
" preſent Charter now and for ever diſ-
" penſeth therewith.

A new Grant of Edin. &c.

" Moreover, we, without Hurt, Dero-
" gation or Prejudice of the aforeſaid Char-
" ters, Infeoftments, Mortifications, Con-
" firmations, Rights, Titles, Securities,
" Letters, Writs, and Evidences; Acts
" made in Parliament, Conventiouns, Pri-
" vy Council, Sentences, Acts, Decreets,
" Donations, Gifts, Liberties, Commodi-
" ties, Immunities and Privileges. And,
" for the better corroborating thereof, *accu-*
" *mulando jura juribus*, we of new, by the
" Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, for the
" good and faithful Service done to us and
" our illuſtrious Progenitors, by the ſaid
" Provoſt, Council and Community of the
" ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Prede-
" ceſſors; and the better to induce them
" to perſevere in their ſaid Service, give,
" grant, and hereditably demiſe in Fee-
" farm; and by this our preſent Char-
" ter, by the Advice aforeſaid, give,
" grant, and perpetually confirm to
" our aforeſaid beloved and faithful Ser-
" vants, the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council,
" Burgeſſes, and Community of the ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors,
" for ever, all the aforeſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, with its Walls, Ditches, Gates,
" Houſes, Ways, Streets, Paſſages, Cauſe-
" ways, Lands, Territories and Communi-
" ties thereof, Mills, Mill-lands, Multures,
" Dams, Braes, Heughs, and Appurte-
" nancies, as aforeſaid, creating, erecting,
" and conſtituting the ſaid Town into a Roy-
" al free Burgh, with all and ſingular the
" Liberties, Privileges, Immunities and Ju-
" riſdictions, which by the Laws and Cu-
" ſtoms of our Kingdom, belonged, belongs,
" or juſtly may appertain to a Burgh Royal;
" within and about the ſaid Town; and in
" and through all Parts of the County, as
" far as the Juriſdiction of the Sheriff of *E-*
" *dinburgh* extends, or may be extended,
" both in Length and Breadth, as well Re-
" gality as Royalty, and in particular from
" *Edgebuckling-brae* on the Eaſt, to the Ri-
" ver *Almond* on the Weſt; to the Confines
" of the aforeſaid Sheriffwick on the South,
" and to the Middle of the Frith of *Forth*
" on the North; with full Power and Li-
" berty to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil, Burgeſſes and Community of the ſaid
" Town, and their Succeſſors, to have, fre-
" quent, uſe and exerciſe the Trade and
" Traffick of Merchandize, to buy and ſell
" all Sorts of Commodities, both domeſtick
" and foreign, not only within our afore-
" ſaid Town, Lands, Territory, Juriſdi-
" ction and Liberties thereof, but alſo with-
" in the ſeveral Lands and Diſtricts, lying
" within our aforeſaid Sheriffwick, as well
" Regality as Royalty, both in Breadth and
" Length of the ſame; and for ever to
" have, injoy and poſſeſs in the aforeſaid
" Town and Liberties, or mercantile Gild,
" with its Court, Council, Members, Ju-
" riſdictions, Liberties and Privileges be-
" longing to the ſame; and in all Things as
" freely, as is granted by us and our Prede-
" ceſſors to the aforeſaid Town, or to any
" other Royal free Burgh within our King-
" dom; and as freely as the ſaid Provoſt,
" Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, and Council, or
" any of them, or their Predeceſſors had,
" have uſed or exerciſed the Liberties and
" Juriſdictions of the ſaid free Burgh, Mer-
" chandize and Gildry, with the ſeveral Im-
" munities, Liberties and Privileges, grant-
" ed by the Laws of this Kingdom, or by
" Treaties in the Countries of *France* and
" *Flanders*, appertaining to the Exerciſe of
" Commerce, with their Merchant or Gild
" Court, which belonged to, and ſtill be-
" longs to them.

Three weekly Markets.

" And alſo to have, injoy, and exerciſe
" weekly within the ſaid Burgh, on every
" *Monday*, *Wedneſday* and *Friday*, or any other
" three Days of the Week, as the Provoſt,
" Bailiffs and Council of the ſaid Burgh ſhall
" agree on, whereof Intimation ſhall be
" given for holding the publick Markets
" thereon, with the two above mentioned

" Fairs of *Allhallows* and the *Trinity*, to be " held and continue as uſual; together with " the Sheriff's Fees, Sheriff's Gloves, Tolls, " Cuſtoms, and all other Fees, Privileges, " Liberties and Duties, which to the ſaid " Fairs or Markets, or to any other Fair or " Market within our Kingdom, by Law or " Cuſtom, is known to belong, be injoyed " by them, as fully and freely as their Pre- " deceſſors poſſeſſed the ſame; command- " ing and charging, that no Unfreeman, " whether of Regality or Royalty, preſume " to uſe or exerciſe within the Freedom of " the ſaid Town and Bounds of the ſaid She- " riffwick, the Trade or Traffick of Mer- " chandize, either foreign or domeſtick, ap- " pertaining to a Borough Royal, or to any " Immunity or Privilege belonging to our " aforeſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, or Diſtrict " of our aforeſaid Sheriffwick, under the " Pain of Impriſonment and Eſcheat of " their Goods and Merchandize, where-ever " the ſame may be found.

Acts and Ordinances made for the Government of Edinburgh.

" Moreover, we, with the Advice and " Conſent aforeſaid, and by this our preſent " Charter, give and grant to the aforeſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Council of the ſaid " Town and their Succeſſors, full Power, " Commiſſion, and Authority to make and " publiſh Acts, Statutes, and Ordinances, " for the good Government of the ſaid " Town, and maintaining the Liberties and " Privileges thereof, to be obſerved and " kept by the Burgeſſes and Inhabitants of " the ſame, and Perſons reſorting thereto, " under ſuch Pains and Penalties as they " ſhall judge expedient; with Power to put " in Execution, within the Liberties of the " ſaid Town and Sheriffwick aforeſaid, all " and ſingular the ſaid Acts and Ordinan- " ces, all Acts of Parliament, General Con- " ventions, Privy Council, Conſtitutions of " the Boroughs, and all other Acts, De- " creets, or Sentences given, or to be given, " made and publiſhed in behalf of the ſaid " Liberties: And for the better Execution " thereof, to ſit, judge, and determine there- " in; making creating, and conſtituting " them and their Succeſſors, Sheriffs, and " Judges within the Bounds aforeſaid, with " power to call, arreſt, ward, and impriſon " the Contraveeners of the Privileges, Acts, " Conſtitutions, and Sentences aforeſaid, " to ſeize their Effects, and eſcheat the ſame, " to be diſpoſed of for the Benefit of the " ſaid Town, in ſupport of the publick Af- " fairs, together with all Penalties and Fines " the Contraveeners ſhall incur, or be ad- " judged in for their reſpective Offences.

Confirmation of Lands, &c.

" Moreover, we now long after our " perfect Age, with the Advice and Conſent " aforeſaid, have given and granted, and " in Fee-farm hereditarily demiſed; and by " this our preſent Charter of new, ſets in " Fee-farm, and hereditarily lets, and for " us and our Succeſſors perpetually con- " firms to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil, Burgeſſes, and Community of the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, and to their Succeſ- " ſors for ever, all and ſingular the Lands " of the ſaid Town called the *Common Moor*, " both Eaſtern and Weſtern, and *Common* " *Myre*, both arable and unarable, with all " the Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Tofts, " Crofts, and Appurtenances thereof, as " they are at preſent poſſeſſed by the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailliffs, Council, and Com- " munity, their Fewers, Farmers, and Te- " nants; together with the South-lake, cal- " led the *Borough Loch*, with the Grounds, " Lands, Myres, and Marſhes thereunto " belonging; and all the other Lake of the " ſaid Town, denominated the *Nordloch*, " with the Grounds, Lands, Myres, and " Marches thereof; the Banks and Braes " South and North, ſituate at the Weſtern " End of the ſaid Town, before, and on " both Sides our Caſtle of *Edinburgh*. And " that Part of the ſaid Town, called *under* " *the Caſtle Wall*, aſcending Northwards to " the Top of the Hill, and croſſing the ſame, " deſcends Northwards and joins the ſaid " *Nordloch*. Alſo the twelve common Mills " of the ſaid Town, ſituate on both Sides " the River of *Leith*, with all the other " Mills, Mill-lands, Aqueducts, and Dams, " Houſes, Buildings, Bridges, Heughs, " Braes, Ditches, Ways, Streets, and Paſ- " ſages leading to and from the ſaid Mills; " all Multures, Knaveſhips, Succyn, Thir- " lage, Parts, Pendicles, Appurtenances, " and Sequels thereof, with their ſeveral Pri- " vileges and Appurtenances, with a Power " to erect more Mills and Bridges on both " Sides, and over the ſaid River in ſuch " Places as they ſhall judge moſt conveni- " ent. With the vale and low Lands, " Banks, Braes Meadows, Myres, Marſhes, " and their Appurtenances lying between " the aforeſaid Rocks, called the *Craigendgate* " on the Eaſt; and the common Way or " Paſſage leading to the ſaid Town of *Leith* " on the Weſt. Together with the Lands " antiently called the *Greenſide*, with the " Lepers Hoſpital and Garden ſituate " therein, with the arable and other Lands " thereunto belonging, namely, Banks, " Braes, Myres, Marſhes, and their Appur- " tenances, at preſent poſſeſſed and occupi- " ed by the Lepers of the ſaid Houſe, and " by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Coun- " cil, and their Tenants, lying on the " Northern Side of the ſaid vale and low " Grounds on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid " Way, leading to *Leith*.

Cuſtoms and Duties payable in Edinburgh.

" And alſo, all and ſingular the petty " Cuſtoms undermentioned to be paid by " Unfreemen, on all Goods coming in and " going out at the Gates of the ſaid Town, " to, or from the Markets of the ſame, " and the Houſe of the Moor; together " with the Duties and Cuſtoms of Weigh-

" age

" age and Metage of the Halls of the ſaid " Town, contained in the Table thereof as " follows; that is to ſay; 1. Of each Load " of Merchandize, *viz.* Skins, Hides, Cloth, " Wool, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Iron, " Aſhes, and the like Sorts of Merchandize, " Eight Pennies; and for every Burden of " the ſame, Four Pennies. 2. Of each " Horſe-load of Fiſh, Fleſh, Corn, and Pro- " viſions of all Sorts, Four Pennies; and " for each Burden of the ſame, Two Pen- " nies. 3. For every Load of Ale, Eight " Pennies; and for each Burden of the ſame, " Four Pennies. 4. Of every Load of Ma- " terials for Ploughs, Carts, Wains, Sleds, " Harrows, Barrows, and earthen Wares, " coming in and going out, Four Pennies; " and of each Burden Two Pennies. 5. For " every Horſe, Mare, or Stag, Eight Pen- " nies. 6. For every Ox, or Cow, Six " Pennies. 7. For every Sheep Carcaſe, " Two Pennies; and for each Lamb, One " Penny. 8. For every Score of Geeſe, Twelve " Pennies. 9. For every Swine, four Pen- " nies. 10. For all Sorts of Merchandize " coming in and going out at the Ports of " *Leith* and *Newhaven*, which ought to be " weighed in *Edinburgh*, Freemen of other " Burghs breaking Bulk, to pay for each " Stone Weight, One Penny; and Unfree- " men, whether they break Bulk or not, " Two Pennies. 11. For each Stone-weight " of Wool, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, and " *Scotiſh* Flax, weighed or ſold in *Edinburgh*, " of every Freeman of this City, One Pen- " ny; and of all others, whether free or un- " free of a Royal Burgh, Two Pennies. " 12. For each Load of Victual coming " to the Halls, or Market of our ſaid Town, " for Standing-room, Houſe-rent, and Sup- " port of the ſaid Halls, or Market-place, " Twelve Pennies, every Market Day; to- " gether with the Eſcheat of all Victual or " Corn brought into the ſaid Town for Sale, " in the Poſſeſſion of Regraters, or Fore- " ſtallers, or houſed, and not brought to " Market as aforeſaid. 13. For the Me- " tage of all Sorts of Corn, ſold or meaſu- " red within the ſaid Town, each Load, " Twelve Pennies.

Id. ibid. " And further, the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, and Community, and their Suc- " ceſſors, ſhall for ever enjoy, uſe, and poſ- " ſeſs all other Cuſtoms of the ſaid Burgh, " both within and without the Gates, in the " Streets, and Market-places appointed, or " to be appointed by them, or their Succeſ- " ſors in time coming. And at the Mar- " ket-place, called the *Houſe of the Moor*, " with Weighage and Metage in the ſaid " Town, and the Rents of Stands in the " Land, Meal, and Cloth-markets, with all " other Cuſtoms, Sheriff-fees, Duties, and " Exactions in and about the ſaid Town, in " as full and ample a Manner as the ſaid Pro- " voſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Community, " their Predeceſſors, Servants, or Tenants, " formerly uſed to enjoy and receive, with- " out Prejudice of the Speciality by the Ge- " nerality, or Hurt of the Generality by the " Particularity.

Confirmation of the Grant of Leith.

" Likewiſe all the aforeſaid Port, Har- " bour, and Road of *Leith*, with the Lands " and Appurtenances thereof, with all and " ſingular, the Piers, Shores, and Bullwarks, " with the ſeveral Streets, Ways, and Paſ- " ſages, leading to the ſaid Port, Harbour, " and River of *Leith*, and adjoining to the " Houſes and Buildings on both Sides re- " ſpectively, with all the Privileges, Cu- " ſtoms and Conveniencies thereunto be- " longing; and in particular, all the Pri- " vileges, Cuſtoms, Harbour, Dock, and " Shore-ſilver, Anchorage, Golden Pennies, " Exactions, Rents, Duties, and Caſuali- " ties of the ſaid Port, Haven, Raid, and " Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven*, according " to the following Table, Clauſes, Condi- " tions, and Privileges therein contained; " which we command and ordain to be in- " ſerted in the preſent Charter, to be ob- " ſerved and kept by all our Subjects and " Strangers uſing the ſaid Ports of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, to be publiſhed in the ſaid " Town of *Leith*, that none may plead I- " gnorance.

The TABLE.

A Table of the Cuſtoms of Leith.

" The Provoſts, Bailiffs, Council, Bur- " geſſes, and Community of the ſaid Burgh, " and their Succeſſors, be quit and free from " the Payment of Cuſtom for Salt, Shore- " lings, Shaldings, Furfells, Lantrone Ware, " Lamb-ſkins, Calf-ſkins, Coney-ſkins, Ot- " ter-ſkins, and Fulmart-ſkins; and that it " ſhall be lawful to them to ſell the aforeſaid " Salt and Skins to Aliens and Strangers, or " others Cuſtom-free, other than the petty " Cuſtoms of *Leith*, which are to be paid to " the Receivers as in Times paſt. 2. The " Harbour-money of *Leith* to be paid both " by Free and Unfreemen and Strangers, " importing or exporting Merchandize to " and from the Port of *Leith*.

1. " Of all Bags, Packs, and Barrels of " Goods, every Freeman of *Edinburgh* to " pay for each Tun, Four Pennies; the In- " habitants of Boroughs Eight Pennies; and " Strangers, and Unfreemen, Two Shil- " lings.

2. " For every laſt of Hides, a Burgeſs " of *Edinburgh*, Ten Pennies; Freemen of " Boroughs, Twenty Pence; Unfreemen " and Strangers, Five Shillings.

3. " Corn, Meal, Malt, and Salt, grow- " ing and made within this our Kingdom, " a Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, for each Chalder, " Four Pennies; Freemen of Boroughs, " Eight Pennies, Unfreemen and Strangers, " Two Shillings.

4. " For every Tun of foreign Victual " or Corn, Salt, and Granary Goods; *Edin-* " *burgh*, Four Pennies; Boroughs, Eight " Pennies;

" Pennies; Strangers and Unfreemen, Two " Shillings.

" 5. " For every Chalder of Coals and " Lime imported, *Edinburgh* Two Pennies; " Boroughs, Four Pennies; Unfreemen " and Strangers, Twelve Pennies; and for " every Chalder of the ſaid Goods exported, " *Edinburgh*, Four Pennies; Boroughs, " Eight Pennies; Unfreemen and Strangers, " Two Shillings.

6. " For every Hundred of Boards, " Deals, Single-roof Spars, and Bowſtings, " *Edinburgh*, Eight Pennies; Boroughs, Six- " teen Pennies; Unfreemen and Strangers; " Four Shillings.

7. " For every hundred of Double-roof " Spars, *Edinburgh*, Sixteen Pennies; Bo- " roughs, Thirty two Pennies; Strangers " and Unfreemen, Eight Shillings.

8. " For every Joiſt, Corbale, and Wain- " ſcot, *Edinburgh*, One Penny; Boroughs, " Two Pennies; Strangers and Unfreemen, " Six Pennies.

9. " For every hundred of *Dantzick* " Knappell, *Edinburgh*, Four Pennies; Bo- " roughs, Eight Pennies; Unfreemen and " Strangers, Two Shillings. And for *Nor-* " *way* Knappell, *Edinburgh*, Two Pennies; " Boroughs, Four Pennies; Unfreemen and " Strangers, Twelve Pennies: And the lar- " ger Knappell to pay double of that of " *Dantzick*.

10. " For every hundred Wicker-ſpars, " *Edinburgh*, Two Pennies; Boroughs, Four " Pennies; Unfreemen and Strangers, " Twelve Pennies.

11. " For every hundred of Girth-ſtrings, " and Skowes, *Edinburgh*, One Penny; Bo- " roughs, Two Pennies; Strangers and " Unfreemen, Six Pennies; and each Fa- " thom of Firewood, the ſame.

12. " For every Dreg-boat and ſmall " Cock-boat, Four Pennies; each Ferry- " Boat inward, Four Pennies; and outward " Four Pennies: and for keeping good Or- " der in their ſeveral Stations, Twelve Pen- " nies.

13. " For every large Lime-boat, and " Crear without a Topmaſt, Haven, and " Dock-ſilver, Forty Pennies.

14. " For every Bark, and Crear with " a Topmaſt, Haven, and Dock-money, " Six Shillings and Eight Pennies.

15. " For every Ship or Veſſel above " Forty Tuns in Burden, Harbour and " Dock-ſilver, Thirteen Shillings and Four " Pence.

Duties payable in the Harbour of Leith.

" Beſides, in the Harbour and on the " Shore or *Quay* of *Leith*, the following Cu- " ſtoms and Duties are to be paid to the " ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, by the Freemen " of Boroughs, Unfreemen and Strangers. " 1. For every Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Aſhes, " or other Barrelled Goods ſold there, Two " Pennies. 2. For every Load of Onions, " Apples, Corn, Victual, Butter, Cheeſe, " or other Goods meaſured or ſold in *Leith*, " to be carried out of the ſame, Two Pen- " nies. 3. For every Load of White Fiſh " or Herrings brought to, or ſent from " *Leith*, Two Pennies. 4. For every hun- " dred of large Fiſh, ſuch as Cod, Stock- " fiſh, Ling, Salmon, and others, unbar- " reled, Twelve Pennies. 5. For every " Pack of Cloth landed by Unfreemen and " Strangers, Eight Pennies. 6. For every " Load of Salt meaſured in *Leith*, Two Pen- " nies. 7. For every hundred of Boards " Deals, Single-roof Spars, and Bowſtings, " ſold in *Leith*, Five Shillings; and Double- " roof Spars at Ten Shillings. 8. For e- " very Joiſt, Corbale, or Wainſcote, Two " Pennies. 9. For every hundred of Knap- " pel, Two Shillings. 10. For every hun- " dred of Wicker Spars, Twelve Pennies. " 11. For every hundred of Girth-ſtings, " and Skowes, Four Pennies. 12. For e- " very Fathom of Fire-wood, Two Pen- " nies. 13. For every hundred Weight of " Oſmond, brought into *Leith* by Unfree- " men, Eight Pennies. 14. For every Da- " ker of Hides landed at *Leith*, by Un- " freemen and Strangers, Eight Pennies. 15. " For every hundred of Sheep-ſkins, Calf, " Goat, Coney, or other Skins not paying " Cuſtom in *Edinburgh*, Eight Pennies. " 16. All the Tume Voiders of Goods, " vented or tumed in the Road, Harbour, " or Town of *Leith*, and Fyllings, to be " Duties to the Town of *Edinburgh*.

Cuſtoms to the Treaſury paid to the Town.

" And beſides, the following Cuſtoms " belonging to the Treaſury, which the " Town of *Edinburgh* receive of Strangers " and Unfreemen for Ships and Merchan- " dize arriving at the Port of *Leith*, and " entered in the Town's Books, together " with the Eſcheat thereof, of all Perſons " whatever, whether free or unfree, when " ſeized for Non-entry, *viz.* 1. For every " Laſt of barrelled Goods, ſuch as Pitch, Tar, " Meal, Aſhes, and the like, Two Shillings. " 2. For every Tun of Wine, Two Shillings. " 3. For every But of Malmſey, Eigh- " teen Pennies. 4. Of *Rheniſh* Wine, be- " cauſe of the great Steikes of each *Scotiſh* " Pound's Worth, Four Pennies. Of all " Sorts of Canvaſs, dry Meaſurable Goods, " and other coſtly Merchandize, for every " *Scotiſh* Pound's Worth, Four Pennies. " 5. For every Barrel of Soap, Oil, But- " ter, Fleſh, Tallow, and Salmon, Twelve " Pennies. 6. For every Barrel of Onions, " and Apples, Six Pennies. 7. For every Laſt " of Flax, Twenty Shillings. 8. For eve- " ry Laſt of Hemp, Ten Shillings. 9. For " every Laſt of Iron, Thirteen Shillings and " Four Pennies. 10. For every hundred of " Boards, Dales, Single-roof Spars, and " Bowſtings, Six Shillings and eight Pen- " nies. 11. For every hundred of Double- " roof Spars, Thirteen Shillings and Four " Pennies. 12. For every Joiſt, Corbale,

" or

" or Wainſcote, Six Pennies. 13. For eve-
" ry hundred of *Dantzick* Knappell, Two
" Shillings. 14. For every hundred of *Nor-*
" *way* Knappell, Twelve Pennies. 15. For
" every hundred of Double-Knappell, Four
" Shillings. 16. For every hundred of
" Wickar Spars, Twelve Pennies. 17. For
" every hundred of Girth-ſtings, and Skowes,
" Six Pennies. 18. For every Fathom of
" Firewood, Six Pennies. 19. For every
" Bag of Wood, Two Shillings. 20. Of
" every Ship laden with Granary Goods, two
" Polls, one before and the other behind
" the Maſt, to be applied to the Church
" Work. 21. For the Anchorage of each
" Ship, above forty Tuns in Burden, Thir-
" ty Shillings and Four Pennies. 22. For
" the Anchorage of each Ship below forty
" Tuns in Burden, Ten Shillings. 23. For
" each Crear, Six Shillings and eight Pen-
" nies.

Cuſtoms paid by Unfreemen at Leith.

" And the ſaid Unfreemen and Stran-
" gers ſhall pay to the ſaid Town for their
" Goods and Merchandize exported from
" the ſaid Port of *Leith*, the ſeveral Duties fol-
" lowing, namely, 1. For every Chalder of
" Salt, Two Shillings. 2. For every Chal-
" der of Smith's Coals, Thirty two Pennies.
" 3. For every Laſt of Hides, Ten Shil-
" lings. 4. For every Sack of Wool, or
" Skins, Twenty Shillings. 5. For every Pack
" of Cloth, Six Shillings and eight Pen-
" nies. 6. For every Pack of Lamb-ſkins,
" Coney-ſkins, Otter, Fox, and Fulmarts
" Skins, and the like, Ten Shillings.

Duties for Support of the Harbour and Pier of Leith.

" Moreover, the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council and Community of the ſaid
" Burgh, and their Succeſſors, by them-
" ſelves, their Treaſurer, Collectors or
" Farmers in all Time coming, take and
" receive the Shore-money, Exactions, Du-
" ties and Cuſtoms hereafter ſpecified (of
" which they are in preſent Poſſeſſion) of all
" Goods and Merchandize appertaining to
" Freemen, Unfreemen and Strangers; and
" of all Ships, Crears or Boats arriving in
" the Port of *Leith*, to be imployed in build-
" ing, inlarging, ſtrengthening, and up-
" holding the ſaid Port and Pier of *Leith*.
" That is to ſay, 1. Of every Tun of Goods
" or Merchandize laden or unladen in the
" Port of *Leith*, Two Shillings; and of
" the Ship, Bark or Veſſel, for each Tun
" it carries, Twelve Pennies. 2. For eve-
" ry hundred of Timber arriving at the ſaid
" Port, to take one Piece thereof; and at
" its going forth, being ſold, another Piece.
" 3. For every Chalder of Victual brought
" in or carried out at the ſaid Port, Sixteen
" Pennies; and of the Ship, Crear or Boat,
" Eight Pennies; and the like of all other
" Goods which are ſold by the Chalder, and
" the Ship, Bark or Boat wherein the ſame
" are laden, as aforeſaid.

Merchandize not to remain in Leith.

" Moreover, that no Manner of Staple-
" goods, whether of Strangers or Freemen
" of other Boroughs, after they are unladen,
" be houſed, or remain longer in *Leith* than
" they may be carried to the ſaid Town of
" *Edinburgh*, under the Pain of Eſcheat;
" and that the ſaid Goods or Merchandize
" be not ſold or diſpoſed of in *Leith*, under
" the ſame Penalty, to be taken by the ſaid
" Provoſt, Bailiffs and Council, and their
" Succeſſors, and applied to the Town's
" Uſe.

Cuſtoms and Privileges to be injoyed in Edin. & Leith.

" And in like Manner, that the ſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs, Council and Community
" of the ſaid Burgh, and their Succeſſors,
" injoy, uſe and poſſeſs all other Cuſtoms
" and Privileges within our ſaid Burgh,
" Town of *Leith*, and River thereof, ac-
" cording to Law, with their Water Courts,
" Attachments, Fines and Duties, in as
" ample and full a Manner, as they and
" their Predeceſſors have done; command-
" ing and charging both our Subjects and
" Strangers, and all whom it may concern,
" to obey, anſwer, and make thankfull Pay-
" ment to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil and Community of the ſaid Town of
" *Edinburgh*, and to their Succeſſors, Fa-
" ctors, Collectors, Farmers and Toll-ga-
" therers of all and ſundry the aforeſaid
" Cuſtoms, namely, Haven-ſilver, Dock-
" ſilver, and Shore-ſilver, golden Penny,
" Anchorage, Exactions, Rents, Duties
" and Caſualties above mentioned, under
" the ſeveral Pains and Penalties that may
" thereafter follow.

Grants of divers Places in Leith.

" We have alſo, by the Advice aforeſaid,
" given, granted and diſponed, and by this
" our preſent Charter gives, grants and diſ-
" pones to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil and Community of the ſaid Burgh,
" and their Succeſſors, all the Ground and
" Land, formerly called the *Common Cloſets*,
" and of late denominated the *Burſs*, or
" Place where the People or Merchants uſed
" to aſſemble to treat of their Affairs, with
" the Incloſure fenced with Boards, lately
" erected by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs and
" Council, as a Conſervatory for Wood,
" and a common Market-place, and for
" ſuch other Uſes as ſhall be judged pro-
" per, being ſituate and lying at the
" Northern End of the Town of *Leith*, ad-
" joining to our Meſſuage and Garden, de-
" nominated the *King's Work*; together with
" the waſte Ground and Sands, partly o-
" verflowed by the Sea, lying on the
" Northern and Eaſtern Sides of the ſaid
" Burſs and Incloſure, to be extended and
" inlarged by them, with Fences or other-
" wiſe, at their pleaſure, as far within the
" Flux and Reflux of the Sea, as may be
" gained and converted into dry Land.
" The which Bounds lies and extends be-
" tween the common Paſſage, leading both
" Eaſtward and Weſtward, to and from the
" ſaid Shore of *Leith* and our Meſſuage a-
" foreſaid, called the *King's Work* on the

 " South,

" South, and the ſaid Seas, as far as may " be drained and held, on the North; the " ſandy Place and Lands, denominated " *Little London*, belonging to the aforeſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, having the Lands " and Garden of *Thomas Fiſher*, the late " *Thomas Aikenhead* and others, on the Eaſt, " and the ſaid Harbour of *Leith*, the Eaſtern " Bulwark, River of *Leith* and the Sea on " the Weſtern Parts.

Ground of the Weſtern Bulwark, and Sands of Leith.

" Likewiſe all the Grounds and Lands of " the Weſtern Bulwark of the ſaid Harbour, " ſituate on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid Ri- " ver and Harbour of *Leith*; together with " the waſte Ground, Sea and Sands about " ſaid Weſtern Bulwark, as far as the Sea " flows at a Spring Tide, with the ſeveral

Divers Places annexed to Leith.

" Bounds and Grounds on both Sides of the " ſaid River and Haven of *Leith*, to be " thereunto annexed.

" We alſo, with the Advice and Conſent " aforeſaid, and by this our preſent Char- " ter, annex, unite and incorporate the ſaid " waſte Ground, Lands and Sea on both " Sides the ſaid River and Harbour of " *Leith*, with the Bridges, Ports, Haven " and Lands thereof, within the Diſtricts a- " foreſaid, to the ſaid Port and Harbour of " *Leith*, and to the aforeſaid Town of *Edin-* " *burgh*, to be and remain as proper Parts " and Appendages thereof for ever, with " full Liberty to the ſaid Town of *Edin-* " *burgh* within the ſame; with ſpecial " Power, Licence and Liberty to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Commu- " nity of the ſaid Burgh, and their Succeſ- " ſors, to injoy and poſſeſs the above men- " tioned waſte Ground, denominated the " *Common Cloſets*, and ſince called the *Burſs*, " with the other Lands, Sands, and waſte " Ground aforeſaid, within and without the " Flux and Reflux of the Sea, on both Sides " the River and Harbour of *Leith*, or any " Part or Parts thereof, and to raiſe Dykes " and Fences, to exclude the Sea, and there- " on to erect Bulwarks, Ramparts, Walls " and Fortreſſes, one or more; and on the " Ground gained or to be gained from the " Sea, within the Bounds aforeſaid, to e- " rect and build Houſes, Fortalices, Halls, " Market-places and Incloſures, or Conſer- " vatories for Wood or other Merchandize, " with Granaries and other Buildings for " the Reception of all Sorts of Timber and " Merchandize arriving at the aforeſaid Port " and Harbour of *Leith*, with Power to " ſtop, forbid and diſcharge.

Merchandize not to be houſed in Leith.

" We alſo, by this our preſent Charter, " for us and our Succeſſors, ſtrictly forbid " and diſcharge the houſing and keeping the " ſaid foreign Merchandize and Timber " within any Houſe, Cellars, Cloſets, Lofts " or Yards, within any Part or Place of " the ſaid Town of *Leith*, whether Rega- " lity or Royalty, or within our Meſſuage " aforeſaid, called the *King's Work*, or in " any other Part thereof, in all Times co- " ming, other than within the Bounds afore- " ſaid, under the Pain of Eſcheat, or the " Value thereof, to the Uſe of the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*: And for the better " inabling them to receive the ſaid Eſcheats, " or Value thereof, we, by this our preſent " Charter, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, and their Succeſſors, " conjunctly and ſeverally, Judges of the " ſame; and for defraying the Expences " made and to be made, in gaining the " ſaid Ground, and making and upholding " the ſaid Works, and Increaſe of the Re- " venues of the aforeſaid Town; we here- " by grant them full Power to make and " appoint certain Rates or Duties to be

Duties to be taken for Warehouſe-room.

" taken daily, weekly, monthly or term- " ly, for the lying and keeping of the ſeve- " ral Sorts of Merchandize and Timber " within the ſaid Incloſure or Houſes; and " if Occaſion be, to arreſt, ſeize and di- " ſtrain for Non-payment of the ſaid Rates; " and to ſet or let the ſaid Bounds, or any " Part thereof, to any Perſon or Perſons, " and to build Houſes, Granaries, Cellars, " Offices, and other Conveniencies thereon, " as ſhall be judged neceſſary for the Benefit " of the ſaid Town; and to have, injoy " and exerciſe all the Liberties and Privi- " leges of a Royal free Burgh, within the " ſeveral Diſtricts aforeſaid, as freely as " they have, or may have within the ſaid " Port of *Leith* or Town of *Edinburgh*, or " in any Part or Appurtenance thereof, an- " nexed or incorporated therewith in Man- " ner aforeſaid.

To inlarge the Port of Leith.

" And alſo to inlarge and extend the ſaid " Port, Pier, Shore and Haven of *Leith* " towards the Sea, with the Bulwarks on " both Sides the River, and to build, " ſtrengthen and fortify the ſame in a ſub- " ſtantial Manner, both for Duration and " the Safety of Ships, Crears, Boats and o- " ther Veſſels, with their Goods and Mer- " chandize arriving in the ſaid Port both in " Peace and War.

A Confirm. of divers Lands &c.

" And likewiſe the two Pieces of Land " adjoining, with the Houſes thereon, ap- " pertaining to, and poſſeſſed by the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs and Council, one of " which belonged to the late *Cockburne*, " contains in Breadth from Eaſt to Weſt " fifty one Ells, and in Length from South " to North ſixty three Ells, with the Mount " called the *Fort*, and Houſes thereon, de- " nominated *Little London*, lying on the " Eaſtern Side of *Leith*, in the Barony of " *Leſtalrig* and Sheriffwick of *Edinburgh*, " between the Highway leading from the " *Canongate* to the Town and Pier of *Leith* " on the Weſt; the Coney Warren, com- " monly called the *Links*, on the Eaſtern " and Northern Parts; and the Lands of " the late *John Creich* on the South, and the " other Part or Piece of the ſaid Lands,

" lying

" lying on the Southern Side of the ſaid
" *Cockburne*'s Lands, contains in
" Breadth and Length as aforeſaid, and
" ſometime belonging to the ſaid late
" *John Creich*, lying on the Eaſtern Side of
" *Leith*, in the Barony aforeſaid, between
" the Lands of the ſaid *Cockburne*
" on the North, the ſaid Coney Warren,
" commonly called the *Links*, on the Eaſt
" and South, and the aforeſaid Highway on
" the Weſtern Part.

A Confirm. of Logane's Grant.

" And likewiſe all that Space or Spot of
" Ground, granted to the aforeſaid Town
" of *Edinburgh* by the late *Robert Logane* of
" *Leſtalrig*, in the Month of *February*, *anno*
" 1413, lying in the ſaid Town of *Leith*,
" between the Lands lately in Poſſeſſion of
" *John Pittendreich*, on the one Part, and
" the Wall newly built on the Bank of the
" River of *Leith*, on the other Part, to be
" and remain for ever a free Quay or land-
" ing Place, for the Uſe of the ſaid Town
" of *Edinburgh* and Community thereof, for
" laying Goods and Merchandize, and car-
" rying them thereon to and from the Sea;
" for which Uſe it ſhall continue void, and
" nothing to be built thereon, to the Hurt
" or Prejudice of the ſaid Town, whereby the
" Burgeſſes and Community may ſuffer Da-
" mage or Inconvenience any Manner of
" way: And alſo all that Space or Piece
" of Ground, lying within the ſaid Town
" of *Leith*, containing at leaſt twelve Feet
" in Breadth, and in Length, extending
" from the common Road, lying before
" the Tenement of the late *Maurice Taylor*,
" now appertaining to on the
" South, the ſaid River of *Leith* on the
" North; and between our aforeſaid Tene-
" ment on the Eaſt, and the Lands of the
" late *David Dun* and *John Davidſon*, at
" preſent belonging to on the
" Weſt, to ſerve as a common Way or
" Street, for the Uſe of the ſaid Provoſt,
" Bailiffs, Council, Burgeſſes and Com-
" munity of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
" and their Succeſſors, and all others our
" Subjects.

A Confirm. of Ways to and from Leith.

" And for the more commodious Paſſage
" to and from the aforeſaid Port of *Leith*,
" and to and from the Grounds and Lands
" aforeſaid, and Paſſages leading to and
" from the ſame, We give and grant,
" and by this our preſent Charter, give and
" grant to the aforeſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council, and Community of the afore-
" ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Suc-
" ceſſors, all the ſeveral Ways, Roads, and
" Paſſages within the Lands and Barony of
" *Leſtalrig*, and the ſaid Town of *Leith*,
" extending to the Port or Haven thereof,
" with all other Ways, Places and Paſſa-
" ges leading to and from the ſaid Town
" of *Edinburgh*, and to and from the afore-
" ſaid Port of *Leith*; with full Power, Li-
" berty, and Licence occaſionally to make
" and erect other Ways and Paſſages in and
" through the ſaid Barony of *Leſtalrig*, and
" Town of *Leith*, to the Port and Harbour
" of the ſame; with full Power, Liberty,
" and Licence to them, their Agents,
" and Servants, in their Names, to carry
" all their Goods, and Merchandize, of
" what Kind ſoever, upon Horſes, Carts,
" Sleds, or other Carriages to and from the
" ſaid Port or Harbour of *Leith*, to what-
" ever Place or Places they pleaſe, in,
" through, and by the Lands of the ſaid
" Barony of *Leſtalrig*, and Town of *Leith*,
" to lay the ſame thereon, remove and car-
" ry them therefrom, lade and unlade the
" ſame in and from any Ship or Veſſel; and
" cart, and decart the ſame at their Plea-
" ſure, without Stop, Let, or Impediment,
" whatever: With full Power, Liberty, and
" Licence to them, to build one or more
" Bridges in the aforeſaid River of *Leith*,
" and within and upon the aforeſaid Lands
" and Barony of *Leſtalrig*, in whatever
" Place they ſhall judge neceſſary to erect
" and build the ſame; with Power to dig
" and carry away from within the aforeſaid
" Barony of *Leſtalrig*, ſuch Quantities of
" Earth, Gravel, Sand, and Stones, as may
" be found lying on the Banks, and in the
" Neighbourhood of the ſaid River of *Leith*,
" towards building and inlarging the ſaid
" Bridge or Bridges, and the ſaid Port or
" Harbour of *Leith*: With full Power and
" Liberty to them and others coming to,
" and departing from the ſaid Port of *Leith*
" with their Ships and other Veſſels, to fix,
" lay, and faſten their Anchors, Cables, and
" Ropes, without the Port or Haven of
" *Leith*, on the aforeſaid Lands or Sands
" of *Leith* and *Leſtalrig* as they ſhall have
" Occaſion.

A Confirm. of Newhaven, &c.

" Alſo, we long after our perfect Age,
" by the Advice aforeſaid, have let, and
" in Fee-farm demiſed, and for us and
" Succeſſors, by this our preſent Charter,
" have of new given and granted, and
" in Fee-farm hereditarily confirmed to
" the aforeſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council,
" Burgeſſes, and Community of the ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors
" for ever, all the New Port, called *the Ha-*
" *ven Harbour*, and *Port of New Haven*,
" with the *Coney Warren*, commonly called
" *the Links*; Houſes Buildings, Lands, and
" their Appurtenancies on the Sea-coſt, or
" Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, from
" *St. Nicholas*'s Chapel, on the Northern
" Side of the Town of *North Leith*, to the
" Land denominated *Weirdiebrow*; and in
" Length to the arable Lands of as
" the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and their
" Predeceſſors have, or may poſſeſs. To-
" gether with the ſeveral Privileges, Port-
" money, commonly called Haven and
" Shore-ſilver, Anchorage, Dock-ſilver,
" Golden-penny, Impoſts, Cuſtoms, Taxes,
" Exactions,

" Exactions, Rents, Mails, Farms, Duties " and Caſualties of the ſame, to be applied " to them and their aforeſaid Port of *Leith*; " with free Paſſage to and from the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh* to the ſaid *Newhaven*, " Links, Lands, and Bounds thereof; by " the ſeveral Ways, Roads, and Paſſages " leading thereto, for Men, Horſes, Carts, " Sleds, and other Carriages, with ſuch " Goods and Merchandize as ſhall be load- " ed or unloaded at the ſaid Port of *Newha-* " *ven*; the ſaid Ways and Roads to be of " ſuch Length and Breadth as ſhall be judg- " ed neceſſary: With full Power, Liberty, " and Space to repair and inlarge the Pier " and Bulwark of the ſaid Port or Haven; " and the Goods or Merchandize, laden or " unladen, in or from Ships, Barks, Crears, " or Boats in the ſaid Port, to put them " on Shore, and lay them on Land; and " to fix or place their Anchors, Cables, " and other Faſtnings on the Sea-coaſt, " from the High-water Mark in the ſaid " Port and Links, to the Fronts of the " Houſes of the Southern Row, ſtanding " on the Southern Part of the Paſſage of " the ſaid Town of *Newhaven*, and in " Length to the Boſom of the ſame; " with all other Privileges of the aforeſaid " Port of *Newhaven*, in all Things as am- " ply, fully, and freely as they at preſent " are or were heretofore infeoft, and have " or may poſſeſs in their ſaid Port of *Leith*, " with the Cuſtoms, Liberties, and Appur- " tenancies above ſpecified.

" And that the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council and Community of the ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, may " the more peacefully and commodiouſly " poſſeſs and injoy the above named Port, " Haven, Harbour, Raids, Pier, Shore, " Bulwarks, Ways, Streets, Paths, Paſ- " ſages, Lands, Liberties, Cuſtoms, Ca- " ſualties, and other Things above men- " tioned; we, with the Advice and Con- " ſent aforeſaid, make, create, and conſti- " tute, and by this our preſent Charter for " us and our Succeſſors, make, create and " conſtitute the aforeſaid Provoſt and Bai- " liffs of the ſaid Burgh, or any of them, " and their Succeſſors, Judges of all Per- " ſons who ſhall contravene or violate any " Part or Point of their aforeſaid Liberty " and Privileges within the ſaid Bounds, or " to moleſt, trouble or diſquiet them in the " peaceable Poſſeſſion, Injoyment or Uſe of " the ſame: And alſo to be Judges compe- " tent in all Queſtions, Controverſies, De- " bates, Complaints and Actions, as well " criminal as civil, which may ariſe between " Party and Party, upon any Deed, verbal " Promiſe, or by Writ, Bond, Contract " or Obligation, made or contained within " the ſaid Bounds, Ports, Harbours, Havens, " Raids, Piers, Shores, Bulwarks, Ways, " Streets, Paths and Paſſages aforeſaid, or " that which is to be done and performed " within the ſame, as a Place deſtinate " thereto: And likewiſe to be Judges in all " Crimes and Tranſgreſſions, both criminal " and civil, that ſhall happen to be committed " within the aforeſaid Lands, Ports, Wa- " ters and Paſſages; with Power to ſearch, " apprehend, take and impriſon all Perſons, " Contraveners of the aforeſaid Privileges, " and all Perſons convened by their Credi- " tors, and thoſe guilty of Offences, whe- " ther civil or criminal, within the Bounds " aforeſaid; to call, proſecute, fit, judge, " determine and execute their reſpective " Sentences thereon; and for that End, to " hold Courts in any Part or Place within " the ſaid Lands, Bounds, Waters, Seas " and Paſſages, or within the aforeſaid " Town, at their Pleaſure; and the Fines, " Eſcheats, Penalties and Amerciaments " received, be applied to the Uſe of the ſaid " Town; and if it ſhall be found neceſſary " to appoint one or more Perſons under " them during pleaſure, they ſhall be an- " ſwerable for the Behaviour of the ſaid Per- " ſons.

Offices of Sheriff and Coroner, &c. confirmed.

" And we, long after our perfect Age, by " the Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, have of " new given, granted, and confirmed; and " by this our preſent Charter, for us and our " Succeſſors, gives, grants, and diſpones, " and for ever confirms to the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, Burgeſſes and Com- " munity, and their Succeſſors, the Offices " of Sheriff and Coroner within the ſaid " Town; together with the common Mills, " common Moor, common Myre, Lakes, " Banks, Ways, Croſs-ways, Streets and " Paſſages, leading to and from the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, and within the afore- " ſaid Ports and Harbours of *Leith* and " *Newhaven*, with the Piers, Shores, Raids " and Bulwarks thereof; and within the " Lands called the common Cloſets, Burſs, " Holf, Halls, Ways, Croſs-ways, Paſ- " ſages, Lands, and other Things above " mentioned, with all the Rights, Liber- " ties and Privileges belonging to the ſaid " Offices, according to the Laws and Cu- " ſtoms of our Kingdom, making, creating, " and conſtituting the Provoſt of the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, elected or to be elect- " ed yearly, perpetual Sheriff and principal " Coroner of the ſame; and the Bailiffs of " the ſaid Burgh, elected, or to be elected " yearly, Sheriff's and Coroner's Deputies, " to ſerve conjunctly and ſeverally under " him; with Power to them and their De- " puties to hold a Court or Courts, both ci- " vil and criminal, within the aforeſaid " Town-mills, Mill-lands, Moors, Marſhes, " Ways, Raids, Croſs-ways, Paſſages, Ports, " Havens and Lands aforeſaid, and Liber- " ties thereof, and within the aforeſaid " Ports, Ways and Paſſages, *&c.* above " mentioned, and within any Part of their " reſpective

Magiſtrates appointed Judges.

" reſpective Bounds, as well upon as againſt " their Neighbours, and upon the Burgeſ- " ſes and Inhabitants within the aforeſaid " Bounds, as upon and againſt all other " Perſons that ſhall happen to be attacked " for any Promiſe, Deed, Debt, Cauſe, " Crime or Offence, either civil or criminal, " made, contracted or done within the ſaid " Town or Bounds aforeſaid, or any Part " thereof, as often as they ſhall ſee neceſſa- " ry: And the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty to " uſe, exert and inforce againſt all Cauſes, " Actions, Tranſgreſſions, Crime or Crimes, " that ſhall happen to be perpetrated in, " upon and againſt all Perſons, who ſhall " be arreſted or apprehended within the a- " foreſaid Town, Mill-lands, Piers, Shores, " Paſſages and Places thereunto belonging, " as above ſpecified; to adminiſter Juſtice " in the Sheriff's Court, to call, aſſemble " and convene Abſents, to puniſh Offenders " or Criminals by Death, Baniſhment, or " other Puniſhment, according to their ſe- " veral Tranſgreſſions and the Laws of our " Kingdom; and the Members or Miniſters " of the ſaid Sheriff's Court to be choſen " out of the Burgeſſes of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh* only, and not from amongſt " the People inhabiting without the afore- " ſaid Town; and to uſe and exerciſe all o- " ther Things within themſelves, and with- " in our ſaid Town, Liberties, Bounds and " Juriſdiction of the ſame, and within the " other Bounds, Lands, Ports, Ways, " Croſs-ways, Roads, Paſſages, Waters, " Seas and ſandy Grounds, commonly call- " ed the *Sands*, and others above men- " tioned, which to the Offices of Sheriff and " Coroner belong, according to the Laws " and Cuſtoms of the Kingdom, to be in- " joyed by them, in and by all Things, as " fully and freely, as any other Sheriff or " Coroner of the Kingdom doth uſe and ex- " erciſe the ſaid Offices, freely, quietly, ho- " nourably, well and peaceably, without " Impediment, Revocation or Contradiction " whatſoever.

Eſcheats of Goods, &c. confirmed.

" And for the better uſing and exerciſing " of the ſaid Office of Sheriffalty, we, with " the Advice aforeſaid, of new give, grant, " diſpone, and perpetually confirm, and " by this our preſent Charter for us and our " Succeſſors, have given, granted, and per- " petually confirmed to the aforeſaid Pro- " voſt, Bailiffs, Council, Burgeſſes and " Community of the ſaid Town, and their " Succeſſors, the Eſcheat of all Goods, " Debts, Contracts, Obligations, Sums of " Money, and other Goods and Moveables " belonging to the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants " of the ſaid Town, within the reſpective " Lands and Bounds thereunto appertain- " ing; and in all other Parts, whether " within or without the Kingdom, where- " ever they ſhall be called or convened be- " fore the ſaid Sheriff or his Deputies, or " any other Judge or Judges within the " Kingdom, for any Offence or Crime com- " mitted by them within the ſaid Town, or " within or without the Bounds thereof; " and all other Perſons whatſoever or where- " ſoever, that ſhall be convicted before the " ſaid Sheriff, his Deputies, or other Judges " within this Kingdom, for any Offence or " Tranſgreſſion committed within the ſaid " Town, or within the Lands and Bounds " aforeſaid, the Eſcheat of as much of their " Effects, Debts, Contracts, Obligations, " and other Moveables, that may be found " or ſeized within the ſaid Town, or within " the Lands or Bounds above mentioned, " or Appendage thereunto annexed, toge- " ther with all the other Eſcheats, Penal- " ties, Fines, Amerciaments, Exactions " and Commodities, with their Appurte- " nancies, that ſhall fall within the Juriſ- " diction of the ſaid Sheriff or Coroner, " within the ſaid Town and Liberties there- " of, Ports, Lands, Bounds, Ways, Roads, " Paſſages and Places above ſpecified: And " all and ſingular the ſaid Eſcheats, Penal- " ties, Fines, Amerciaments, Caſualties " and Commodities, with their Appurte- " nancies, to be diſpoſed of and applied to " the Uſe and Advantage of our ſaid Town " for ever.

Divers Things annexed to Edinburgh.

" Moreover, We, with the Advice and " Conſent aforeſaid, of our certain Know- " ledge and mere Motion, have united, an- " nexed and incorporated, and, by this our " preſent Charter, for us and our Succeſſors, " unite, annex, and incorporate to and with " the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, the ſeveral " Eſtates, Liberties and Privileges afore- " ſaid; and alſo give and grant, all and " ſingular, the aforeſaid common Moor, " Myre, Lakes, Banks, Lands, Ports and " Harbours of *Leith* and *Newhaven*, Roads, " Stations and Forts, called the Roads, " Piers, Shores and Bulwarks, Bounds, " Ways, Croſs-ways, Streets and Paſſages, " with full Power and free Juriſdiction " therein.

Offices of Sheriffalty and Coroner, &c.

" And likewiſe the hereditary Offices of " Sheriffalty and Coroner, with their reſpe- " ctive Juriſdictions within the Bounds and " Limits aforeſaid; together with all Eſ- " cheats, Fines, Penalties, Impoſts, Taxa- " tions, Exactions, and other Things, as " particularly and generally above ſpecified; " with the above mentioned Superiority, " Liberty and Juriſdiction of *Leith*, Te- " nants, Tenancies, and Services of free " Tenants, with their Appurtenancies: " And alſo all and ſingular the aforeſaid " Church-lands, Annuities, Tithes and o- " ther Revenues, in and about the ſaid " Town, as already mentioned; together " with the Provoſtry and Prebends of the " aforeſaid College of the Trinity and Hoſ- " pital thereunto belonging; with the " Archdeaconry of *Lothian*, and Parſonage

" and Vicarage of *Curry*, with the Tithes " and Duties thereof, with the College lately founded within the aforeſaid Town, " with all the Church-lands, Tithes and " Revenues, with their Appurtenancies, into a Royal free Burgh, with Tenants and " Tenancies.

Edin. &c. to be peaceably injoyed.

" And we will and grant, and for us " and our Succeſſors perpetually appoint " and ordain, that the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, Treaſurer, Council, " Community and Burgeſſes of the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, " ſhall, in all Times coming, freely, fully " and peaceably injoy and poſſeſs the ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, with the common " Moor, common Myre, Lands, Mills, " Lakes, Stanks, Braes, Ports of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, Raids, Stations, Forts, " Piers, Shores, Bulwarks, Bounds, Ways, " Streets, Paſſages and Places aforeſaid, " with the ſaid Offices of Sheriffalty and " Coroner within the Bounds, Liberties " and Juriſdiction above mentioned; with " all and ſeveral the Eſcheats, Fines, Penalties and Amerciaments, Taxations, " Impoſitions, and Things above ſpecified, " with the Superiority and Juriſdiction of " *Leith*, as aforeſaid; together with all the " Church-lands, Benefices, Tithes and Profits, with their Appurtenancies, both generally and particularly above recited, " which, for Brevity's Sake, is held as if " here repeated, as an free Tenant and " Tenancy in Fee-farm and free Burgage " for ever; and that by virtue of this preſent Infeofment and Saſine given in Manner and Form following; to the Provoſt, " or any one of the Bailiffs of the aforeſaid " Town of *Edinburgh* for the Time being, " who ſhall ſtand at the Market-croſs of the " ſaid Burgh, where he ſhall be to them and " their Succeſſors a ſufficient Saſine for the " ſaid Town, and for the Appurtenancies " thereof, as particularly and generally above mentioned, now annexed and united " thereto, as above ſpecified; notwithſtanding of the Diſcontiguity of the aforeſaid " Town, Lands, Ports, Ways, Streets, " Paſſages, Cuſtoms, Liberties, Privileges, " Juriſdictions, Tithes, Revenues, and other Things thereunto belonging, both " generally and particularly above recited.

A Saſine to be taken for Edinburgh, &c.

" Concerning which, we, for us and our " Succeſſors, have diſpenſed, and by this " our preſent Charter diſpenſeth; and we " conſidering, that the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Community of the ſaid " Burgh, is a Body or Community, tho' " without a particular Succeſſion, yet have " perpetual Succeſſion; We therefore declare, will and grant, and for us and our " Succeſſors appoint and ordain, that the " aforeſaid Saſine or Poſſeſſion being once " taken, by virtue of this our new Charter " of Infeofment, by the Provoſt or one of " the Bailiffs of the ſaid Town, in the Name " and Behalf of the Burgeſſes and Community, and their Succeſſors, by delivering " Earth and Stones for the aforeſaid Town, " Lands and Mills, with their Appurtenancies; and by delivering a Golden-penny for the Rents, Duties, Cuſtoms and " Things thereon depending; and by delivering of a Baton for the Offices and Juriſdictions aforeſaid, with the Superiority " of the Town of *Leith* and their Dependencies; and by delivering a Pſalm-book for " the aforeſaid Benefices, Church-tithes, " Revenues and other Things, with their " Appurtenancies; ſhall for ever ſtand, and " be good and effectual, without Renovation, Reiteration, or recovering a new Saſine thereafter; to have and to hold the " aforeſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, with all its " Gates, Walls, Ditches, Ways, Streets, " Paſſages, Cauſeways, Lands, Territories " and Community thereof; with all and ſingular the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities, which by the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Kingdom appertains, or may " belong to any Royal free Burgh; and particularly with the Liberty and Trade of " Merchandize, in buying and ſelling, not " only within the ſaid Town and Liberties " thereof, but within the ſeveral Bounds of " our Sheriffwick of *Edinburgh*, whether " Regality or Royalty, in as ample and " full a Manner as is above mentioned; " together with the aforeſaid Privilege of a " Merchant-gildry, commonly called Merchant-gildries, Juriſdictions, Liberties, " Fines, Penalties, Eſcheats and Amerciaments thereunto belonging; with all and " ſingular the aforeſaid Fairs and weekly " Markets, Cuſtoms, Privileges and Profits, " which by the Laws of this Kingdom has " or may belong; with full Power, Commiſſion and Authority to make Acts, " Statutes and Ordinances for the good Government of the ſaid Town; to put the " ſame in Execution; and to arreſt and proſecute the Contraveners thereof.

Saſine to ſtand good.

" And alſo the aforeſaid full Power and " Juriſdiction, granted to the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council and Community of the " ſaid Town and their Succeſſors, to ſit, " judge and determine in all Matters and " Cauſes, both civil and criminal, concerning the Liberty and Privilege granted to " them by Acts of our Parliament, General " Councils, Conſtitutions of Boroughs, " Acts, Sentences and Decrees given in favour of the ſaid Liberties, and to put the " ſaid Acts and Decrees in Execution; and " the ſeveral Sums of Money ariſing thereby, " to be received, applied, and diſpoſed of " by them, as aforeſaid; together with all " and ſingular the above mentioned common Lands of the ſaid Burgh, called the " common Moor and common Myre, as " well arable as unarable; the aforeſaid

Confirm. of divers Privileges, &c.

" South

" South Loch, called the Borough Loch, " with the Grounds, Lands, Myres and " Marſhes thereof, with the Northern Lake " of our ſaid Town, called the *Nordloch*, " with the Grounds, Lands, Myres, and " Marſhes thereunto belonging; with the " Banks and Braes, both Southern and " Northern, on both Sides the Caſtle of *E-* " *dinburgh*, extending from the Street to that " Part of the Burgh called under the *Caſtle* " *Wall*, and running Northwards to the " Top of the Hill; thence deſcends and " joins the ſaid *Nordloch*. Alſo all and ſun- " dry the twelve common Mills of the ſaid " Burgh, as they are at preſent ſituated on " both Sides the River of *Leith*, with all " the Mill-lands, Water-courſes and their " Appurtenancies, Bridges, Banks, Acres, " Houſes, Ways, Streets and Paſſages, " leading to and from the ſaid Mills, Mul- " tures, Suckens and Knaveſhips, with their " Sequels; with a Power (if it ſhall be " judged neceſſary) to erect more Bridges " and Mills on either Side of the ſaid River " of *Leith*, in ſuch Place or Places, as ſhall " be deemed moſt proper; all the aforeſaid " low Lands or Vale, lying between the " *Craigend* Gate and the Way leading to " *Leith*, with the Banks or Braes thereof, " with the Lands of the *Greenſide* adjacent, " and the Lepers Hoſpital and Gardens, with " the Banks, Braes and Marſhes, with their " Appurtenancies.

Cuſtoms within and without the Town, &c.

" And all and ſingular the Cuſtoms of " the ſaid Town, both within and without " the Gates, in the Streets and Markets, " and Market-place, called the *Houſe of the* " *Moor*, with the Weighage and Metage " within the ſaid Town, Rents of Stands " in the ſeveral Markets, Sheriff's Gloves, " Duties and Exactions whatſoever in and " about the ſaid Town, with Power and " Liberty to make a Table in Manner a- " foreſaid: And likewiſe all the aforeſaid " Port, Haven and Harbour of *Leith*, with " the Raid, Piers, Shores and Bulwarks on " both Sides the River of *Leith* at its In- " flux to the Sea, together with all the " Ways, Croſs-ways, Raids and Paſſages, " leading to and from the ſame on both " Sides the ſaid Port and River of *Leith*; " and all the Liberties, Immunities and " Privileges belonging to the Premiſſes; " and in particular, all and ſingular the a- " foreſaid Privileges, Cuſtoms, Port-mo- " ney, Anchorage, Dock-ſilver, Golden- " penny, Taxations, Exactions, Duties, " Revenues and Caſualties of the ſaid Port, " Raid and Town of *Leith*; with the above " mentioned Table, Heads, Clauſes and " Conditions of the ſame, with the other " Clauſes aforeſaid; with Power and Liber- " ty to receive the ſeveral Cuſtoms, Im- " poſts and Taxations, both particular and " general, as above ſpecified.

nds of the mmon Cle-

" And alſo all the Lands and Grounds " formerly called the *common Cloſets*, but " lately denominated the *Burſs*, with the a- " foreſaid Incloſure of Timber, and the " waſte Grounds and Sand, commonly call- " ed the *Waſte Grounds and Sands*, to be ex- " tended as aforeſaid; and the ſaid Weſtern " Bulwark, with the waſte Grounds, Sea " and Sands about the ſame, annexed to the " ſaid Port of *Leith* and aforeſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*; with the Power of extending, " building, inlarging and damming in Man- " ner aforeſaid; together with the above " mentioned Privileges, Duties, Rents and " Liberties within the aforeſaid Burſs, In- " cloſure, Grounds, Lands and Sands, and " Bulwarks particularly above mentioned. " Likewiſe all and ſingular the aforeſaid two " Pieces of Land, adjoining formerly and be- " longing to the late *Cockburne*, and " to *Creich*, founded and bounded as " above ſpecified; and all and ſingular that " other Spot of Ground belonging to the " ſaid Burgh, by Diſpoſition of the ſaid " late *Robert Logan* of *Leſtalrig*, with the " other Piece of Ground, containing twelve " Feet in Breadth, alſo in the ſaid Town of " *Leith*. And likewiſe, all and ſundry the " aforeſaid Ways, Croſs-ways, Roads and " Paſſages, in, by, and through the Lands " and Barony of *Leſtalrig*, extending to the " ſaid Town and Port of *Leith*, with the a- " foreſaid Liberty of making new Ways, " Roads and Paſſages, in, by, and through " the ſaid Barony of *Leſtalrig* and Town of " *Leith*, for the Convenience of carrying " their Goods and Merchandize by Men, " Horſes, Carts, or other Carriages, to and " from the ſaid Port of *Leith*, to ſuch Place " or Places, as the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council and Inhabitants, preſent and to " come, ſhall pleaſe, in, by, and through " the ſaid Lands of *Leſtalrig* and Town of " *Leith*; and to lay, remove, carry, lade " and unlade the ſame; to erect Bridges o- " ver the ſaid River of *Leith*, and within " the Grounds and Lands of the ſaid Baro- " ny and Town; to dig and carry away " Ground or Earth from the ſaid Barony, " with the Gravel and Stones lying on the " Banks, Sides, and near the ſaid River of " *Leith*; to lay Anchors, and faſten Cables " and other Ropes without the ſaid Port of " *Leith*.

Port and Raid of Newhaven.

" And all and ſingular the aforeſaid " New Port and Raid of *Newhaven*, with " the Lands, *Coney-warren*, or Links, " Houſes, Buildings, and their Appurte- " nancies, lying as aforeſaid; with all and " ſingular, the Privileges, Port-money, " Anchorage, Dock-ſilver, Golden-penny, " Impoſts, Cuſtoms, Duties, Taxes, Ex- " actions, Rents, Farms, and Caſualties " annexed to the ſaid Port; with all the " Ways, Streets, and Paſſages leading to " and from the ſaid New Port or Haven, " in manner, and with the Privileges above " ſpecified.

" ſpecified. Together with the ſeveral Ju-
" riſdictions, Lands, Bounds, Ports, Raids,
" Stations, Waters, Grounds, Sands, and
" Paſſages, as above mentioned. With all
" and ſingular the aforeſaid Offices of She-
" riffalty and Coroner, within the Bounds
" and Limits aforeſaid; with all the Pri-
" vileges, Eſcheats, Fines, Penalties, A-
" merciaments, Feus, and Duties, both ge-
" neral and particular, as above ſpecified.

Superiority of Leith.

" And likewiſe the Superiority of the
" aforeſaid Town of *Leith*, with Tenants,
" and Tenancies, and Services of free Te-
" nants, with their Appurtenancies. Alſo,
" all and ſingular, the aforeſaid Lands, Te-
" nements, Houſes, Buildings, Churches,
" Chapels, Gardens, Fields, Annual-rents,
" Fruits, Duties, Profits, Emoluments,
" Farms, Alms, Deal-ſilver, Obits and An-
" niverſaries, which belonged to whatſoever
" Chapelries, Altarages, or Prebends, found-
" ed in whatſoever Churches, Chapels, or
" Colleges, within the Liberty of our ſaid
" Town.

Lands of the Black and Gray Friars.

" And all and ſingular the aforeſaid
" Lands which appertained to the above-
" mentioned Black and Gray Friars of the
" ſaid Town, with their Appurtenancies.
" Alſo all the aforeſaid Benefice and Pro-
" voſtry of the Collegiate Church of the
" Trinity, Prebends and Chapelries thereof;
" with all and ſingular the Church-lands,
" Tithes, and other Things thereunto be-
" longing; together with the Pariſh-churches
" of *Sowtry* and *Limpitlaw*, with the Tithes,
" and Revenues thereof, which were for-
" merly annexed to the ſaid Provoſtry;
" with the aforeſaid Trinity College, Ce-
" mitery, Manſion-houſe, and Garden of
" the ſame; with the Hoſpital of the ſaid
" Trinity College, and Garden, with their
" Appurtenancies. With all and ſingular
" the aforeſaid Arch-deaconry of *Lothian*,
" and Parſonage and Vicarage of *Curry*,
" with the Tithes, Fruits, Rents, Parſon-
" age, Houſe, Glebe, and Church-lands be-
" longing to the ſame.

" And likewiſe all the aforeſaid Tithe-
" ſheaves of the Lands above mentioned,
" lying within the aforeſaid Pariſh of *Crail*,
" and annexed to the ſaid New College,
" founded within the ſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, with their Appurtenancies as afore-
" ſaid, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiff, Dean
" of Gild, Treaſurer, Council, Burgeſſes,
" and Community of the ſaid Town of *E-*
" *dinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, of us and
" our Succeſſors, in free Heritage, free
" Burgage, and Offices of Sheriff, Juſtici-
" ary, and Coroner for ever within the
" Bounds aforeſaid, by all the Rights, March-
" es, and antient Diviſions, as they ly both
" in Length and Breadth; with all the
" Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Stanks,
" Plains, Moors, Marſhes, Ways, Croſs-
" ways, Pools, Rivulets, Meadows, Pa-
" ſtures, Mills, and Multures, with their
" Sequels; Huntings, Fowlings, Fiſhings,
" Coals, Coaleries, Coney-warrens, Doves,
" Dove-cotes, Peates, Turves, Broom, Fra-
" bils, Malt-houſes, Breweries, Woods, Cop-
" ſes, Timber, Stones, and Lime; with
" Court-plaint, Herezelds, Blood-wits, and
" Womens Marks; with Pit and Gallows,
" Infangthief, and Outfangthief, common
" Paſturage, Ingreſs and Regreſs: And all
" and ſingular, the Liberties, Profits, and
" Conveniencies to them belonging, whe-
" ther named or un-named, as well under
" as above the Ground, near to, or far from
" the aforeſaid Town; Lands, Gates, Mills,
" Liberties, Privileges, Caſualties, Offices,
" Benefices, and other Things particularly
" and generally above ſpecified, to be held
" and injoyed by them, as fully, freely,
" quietly, and honourably, in all Times co-
" ming, without Revocation, Contradicti-
" on, or Moleſtation whatſoever.

Quit Rents to be paid for Edin. &c. yearly.

" The ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council,
" Dean of Gild, Community, Burgeſſes and
" Inhabitants of the ſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, and their Succeſſors, to pay to us
" and our Succeſſors yearly, for the ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, together with all and
" ſingular its Ditches, Gates, Ways, Streets,
" Croſs-ways, Paſſages, Lands, and the
" whole Territory and Community thereof,
" and the ſeveral Liberties, Privileges and
" Immunities above mentioned, with the
" aforeſaid yearly Fairs and weekly Mar-
" kets, Cuſtoms, Privileges and Profits of
" the ſame; the common Lands of the ſaid
" Town, called the common Moor and
" common Myre, as well arable as unarable;
" the Lakes called the *South* and *Nord Lochs*,
" with the Grounds, Lands and Marſhes
" thereof; the Braes and Rocks on the
" Southern and Northern Sides of the Hill
" of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, ſituate, lying
" and bounded as aforeſaid; the above
" mentioned twelve common Mills of the
" ſaid Town, Mill-lands, Aqueducts, Dams,
" Bridges, Braes, Acres, Houſes, Ways,
" Streets and Paſſages leading to and from
" the ſame, with the aforeſaid low Land
" and Vale, between the *Craigend* Gate and
" the common Road leading to *Leith*; the
" Lands of *Greenſide*, with the Acres ad-
" joining with the Leper-hoſpital and Gar-
" den; the aforeſaid Ports of *Leith* and
" *Newhaven*, with the Piers and Forts there-
" of, commonly called the Piers, Shores
" and Bulwarks, Cuſtoms, Anchorage,
" Port-money and others above mentioned;
" the aforeſaid Lands and Grounds, for-
" merly called the *common Cloſets*, but late-
" ly the *Burſs*; the ſaid two Pieces of Land,
" ſometime belonging to *Cock-*
" *burne* and *Creich*, bounded
" as aforeſaid; with the other Spot of
" Ground appertaining to the ſaid Burgh,
" by Diſpoſition of the late *Robert Logane*
" of

Preamb

" of *Leſtalrig*, and their Appurtenancies, " the Sum of Fifty two Marks *Sterling*, at " the Terms of *Whitſunday* and *Martinmaſs*, " in equal Portions, by the Name of Fee- " farm; and for the Adminiſtration of the " aforeſaid Offices of Sheriff and Coroner, " and Juriſdictions above written, with the " Burgh-ſervice according to Uſe and Cu- " ſtom; and for the ſaid Superiority of " *Leith*, a Golden-penny at *Whitſunday*, in " the name of blanch Farm, if demanded: " And alſo for all and ſingular the aforeſaid " Church-lands, Benefices, Tithes, Annui- " ties and other Revenues, with their Appur- " tenancies to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil and Community of the ſaid Town, and " Incumbents of the ſeveral Churches, Poor " of the ſaid Hoſpitals, and Scholars of the " aforeſaid Colleges and Schools, and their " Succeſſors, they making daily humble " and devout Prayers to Almighty God for " the Preſervation of us and our Succeſſors, " conform to the Tenor of former Grants " and Infeofments.

" In witneſs whereof, we have to this " our preſent Charter put our Great Seal, " in Preſence of our well-beloved Couſin " and Counſellor, *John* Marquis of *Hamil-* " *ton*, Earl of *Arran* and Lord *Aven*; *John* " Earl of *Montroſe* and *Graham*, our Chan- " cellor; *George* Earl of *Mariſchal* and Lord " *Keith*, Marſhal of our Kingdom; our be- " loved and familiar Counſellors, *James* " *Elphingſton* of *Barnton*, our Secretary, *Ri-* " *chard Cockburne junior* of *Clerkington*, our " Secretary, Knights; Mr. *Panne Skeyne*, Re- " giſter of our Rolls and Clerk of Council; " *John Cockburne* of *Ormeſton*, Knight, our " Juſtice-clerk, and Mr. *William Scot* of " *Elie*, Director of our Chancery. Given " at *Holyroodhouſe* the fifteenth Day of " *March*, in the Year of our Lord, One " thouſand ſix hundred and three, and of " our Reign the thirty firſt Year."

Divers Articles in the above Charter being judged derogatory to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; the *Edinburghers* voluntarily offered to reſign the ſame to King *Charles* I. and in lieu thereof, intreated him to grant them a Charter to confirm all their Rights, Privileges and Immunities, which was accordingly done in the Year 1636, of which the following is a Tranſlation from the Latin Original. I intended to have only taken notice of the caſtrated Parts of King *James*'s Charter; but as that of King *Charles* is not only a Confirmation of former Grants, but a Specification of the ſaid Articles delivered up and ſurrendered to the King by the Citizens, I ſhall inſert the whole of the ſaid Charter, for the Satisfaction of the Curious.

King CHARLES I.'s *Charter.*

Preamble, &c. " *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of " *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defend- " er of the Faith, to all our faithful Sub- " jects, both Clergy and Laity, greeting: " Know ye, that we calling to Mind the " many great and faithful Services done by " the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, Commu- " nity and Inhabitants of our City of *Edin-* " *burgh*, the capital and chief Town of our " antient Kingdom of *Scotland*, not only to " us, from the Time of our happy Acceſ- " ſion to the Crown, but alſo to our late " dear Father of eternal Memory, and o- " thers our illuſtrious Progenitors, Kings " of *Scotland*, particularly mentioned and " ſet forth in the Charters granted to them " by our ſaid Predeceſſors of eternal Me- " mory, which remain to Poſterity as ſo " many Inſtances of their Fidelity; as doth " to their Reputation and Praiſe, the many " great and remarkable Services performed " by them for the Intereſt and Honour of " our Kingdom. Ibid.

" We alſo conſidering, that a Doubt has " lately ariſen, concerning the Extenſion of " the new Charter of Infeofment granted to " our ſaid City by our late dear Father, " dated at *Holyroodhouſe* the fifteenth Day of " the Month of *March*, in the Year One " thouſand ſix hundred and three; and to " the end that all Doubts and Controver- " ſies may be removed and ceaſe, touching " the ſaid Charter, which may either tend " to our Prejudice in particular, or to the " Common-weall or Kingdom in gene- " ral; they of their own free Will and pro- " per Motion, humbly appeared before the " Lords of our Privy Council, on the " twenty eighth Day of the Month of *Ja-* " *nuary*, *anno* 1630, and produced in Pre- " ſence of the ſaid Lords, an Act by the " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Commu- " nity of our ſaid City, ſubſcribed by their " common Clerks, dated the twenty eighth " of *January* aforeſaid; whereby they rati- " fied the Offer made by our well-beloved " Counſellor, Mr. *John Hay* our Clerk Re- " giſter (therein intitled Mr. *John Hay* their " Clerk and Commiſſioner) in their Name, " concerning the Reſtriction of the Offices " of Sheriff and Coroner, and Juriſdiction " thereof; contained in the ſaid Infeofment " granted in the Year One thouſand ſix " hundred and three; and holding of their " Gild-courts within the Bounds following; " contained in the Offer made by our ſaid " City to the Nobility and Gentry of *Weſt* " *Lothian*, comprehending the Lands fol- " lowing, *viz.* our Town of *Edinburgh*, com- " mon Mills, common Moor, common " Marſh or Myre, Lakes, Walls and " Ditches of the ſame; the Villages of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, with the Ports, Raids, " Stations of Ships, Bulwarks, Piers, Shores, " and the Eaſtern and Weſtern Links " thereof; the Lands called the common " Cloſets, Burſs, Holf, Halls, and other " Lands properly belonging to our ſaid " Town; with the ſeveral Ways, Paths,

" Streets, Roads and Paſſages leading to " and from our ſaid Town, and to and from " the Villages of *Leith* and *Newhaven*; and " leading through the common Moor and " Marſhes, which are either built or repaired " by them, as far as the ſaid Moor or Marſh- " es extend; with the Ways and Streets " leading to and from their common Mills " upon the River of *Leith*, as far as the ſaid " Mills and Mill-lands belonging to our " ſaid Town do extend.

Ibid. " And likewiſe as to the Renunciation " made in favour of all Right of Regality " (if any ſuch there be) granted to them or " their Predeceſſors; with the Eſcheats of " Criminals condemned to die; and alſo the " Eſcheats of the Inhabitants of our ſaid " Town, who are denounced or put to the " Horn for Civil Cauſes; with all other ex- " traordinary Liberties (if any ſuch there " be) contained in the ſaid Charter, which " are not fit to be granted to a Subject, nor " have hitherto been granted, neither to a " Sheriff, Coroner or free Burgh: And alſo, " in regard to a Renunciation of all the " Right they had, either to the Southern " or Northern Banks of our Caſtle of *Edin-* " *burgh*, without Prejudice to a prior Gift, " which our ſaid Town, or any of its Bur- " geſſes have to the ſame; and without any " Alteration in the Uſe of the ſaid Banks, " than what has been practiſed in former " Times paſt the Memory of Man.

Ibid. " And likewiſe, containing an humble " Petition, that we would be pleaſed to ra- " tify the ſaid Charter, and all their ancient " Infeofments therein contained, with full " Liberty, and the ſole or only Trade with- " in the Diſtrict or Bounds of *Weſt Lothian*, " appertaining to a Royal free Burgh. To- " gether with the ſaid Offices of Sheriff and " Coroner within the Bounds of our ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, Villages of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, and others above and " hereafter ſpecified; with all the Cuſtoms, " petty Cuſtoms, and others therein contain- " ed, whereof our ſaid Town has been in Poſ- " ſeſſion; with all the Liberties, Privileges, " and other Things contained in the ſaid In- " feofments, conform to the Tenors thereof.

Ibid. " And whereas the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, and Community of our ſaid " Town, have, conform to the ſaid Act, " made and ſubſcribed a full and ample Re- " nunciation and Reſignation of the Pre- " miſes in favour of us and our Succeſſors; " we, out of our gracious Reſpect and Fa- " vour towards our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*; " and as an Encouragement for them to per- " ſevere in their good and faithful Services " to us and our Succeſſors, gratefully ac- " cept their ſaid Renunciation and Ratifi- " cation; and ratify their ſaid Infeofments " with the ſeveral Liberties and Privileges " therein contained, excluſive of the Par- " ticulars above mentioned renounced as a- " foreſaid.

Ratification of Charters. " Wherefore we, after our lawfull and " perfect Age of twenty five Years, and " after all our Revocations, by the Advice " and Conſent of our well beloved Couſin " and Counſellor, *John*, Earl of *Traquair*, " Lord *Linton* and *Caberſton*, &c. our High- " Treaſurer, Comptroller, Collector, and " Treaſurer of our new Augmentations of " our Kingdom of *Scotland*; and with Ad- " vice of the other Lords of our Exche- " quer of our ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*, " our Commiſſioners, have ratified and ap- " proved, and by this our preſent Charter " confirmed, and by the Tenor hereof ra- " tify and approve, and for us and our Suc- " ceſſors perpetually confirm to the Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, and Community of our " ſaid City of *Edinburgh* and their Succeſ- " ſors, the ſeveral Charters, Infeofments, " Donations, and other Things hereunder " ſpecified, *viz.*

King Robert Bruce's Char. of Edin. the Port and Mills of Leith. " A Charter made and granted by the " late *Robert Bruce*, King of *Scotland*, un- " der his great Seal to the Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, and Community of our ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors " of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, the Port " and Mills of *Leith*, with their Appurte- " nancies, to be held of his Majeſty and his " Succeſſors, with the ſeveral Liberties and " Conveniencies, as fully and freely as they " were in the Time of King *Alexander*, his " Predeceſſor, of happy Memory, for Pay- " ment of the Sum of Fifty Two Marks " *Sterling* Money in Manner contained in " the ſaid Charter: Dated at *Cardroſs*, the " twenty ſixth Day of the Month of *May*, " in the 24th Year of his Reign.

Chart. K. Ja. III. of the Office of Sheriff. " Alſo, a Charter granted by the late " King *James* III. of pious Memory, under " his great Seal, to the Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, and Community of our ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, of the hereditary " Office of Sheriff within our ſaid Town " and Liberties, with all and ſingular the " Privileges and Immunities therein con- " tained: Dated the ſixteenth Day of the " Month of *November*, in the Year One " thouſand four hundred and eighty two, " in the twenty third Year of his Reign, to " be held as therein mentioned.

Chart. K. Ja. III. of the Cuſtoms of the Port & Raid of Leith. " Likewiſe a Charter granted by the " ſaid late King *James* III. of good Me- " mory, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil, and Community of our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors for e- " ver; of all and ſundry the Cuſtoms of the " Port and Raid of *Leith*, as is more fully " and particularly therein inſerted, to be " held of his Majeſty and his Succeſſors in " manner therein contained: Dated the ſix- " teenth Day of the Month of *November*, in " the Year One thouſand four hundred and " eighty

" eighty two, and of his Reign the twenty
" third Year.

Chart. Rob. Logane, of the Ways and Paſſages to & from the Port of Leith.

" And in like Manner, a Charter and
" Infeofment granted by the late *Robert Lo-*
" *gane* of *Leſtalrig*, Knight, under his Seal,
" to the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Com-
" munity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
" of all the ſeveral Ways and Paſſages lead-
" ing to and from the Harbour of *Leith*,
" containing alſo divers other Liberties, Pri-
" vileges, and Immunities therein mention-
" ed, to be held in manner therein ſpeci-
" fied: Dated the laſt Day of the Month
" of *May*, *anno* One thouſand three hundred
" and ninety eight.

Chart. Confir. K. Ja. IV. of the next above two Charters.

" A Charter of Confirmation given and
" granted by the late King *James* IV. of
" pious Memory, under his Great Seal, to
" the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and
" Community of our ſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, and their Succeſſors, confirming
" the aforeſaid two Charters above written
" by the ſaid King *James* III. of good Me-
" mory, made to our ſaid Town, of the
" Tenor and Contents aforeſaid. And alſo
" confirming the ſaid other Charter made
" by the ſaid late Sir *Robert Logane*, to the
" ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Com-
" munity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
" and their Succeſſors, of the Date, Tenor,
" and Contents aforeſaid; which Charter
Confirm. Log. Chart. " of Confirmation is dated at *Stirling*, the
" ninth Day of the Month of *March*, in
" the Year One thouſand five hundred and
" ten.

Char. K. Ja. IV. of the Lands & Port of Newhaven.

" Alſo a Charter made and granted by
" the ſaid late King *James* IV. under his
" great Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council, and Community of our ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, for the Time, and
" their Succeſſors, of all and ſingular the
" Lands and Port of *Newhaven*, lying and
" bounded as therein mentioned; with the
" Haven-ſilver, and other Profits and Du-
" ties thereunto belonging; with all and
" ſingular the Liberties and Immunities
" therein contained to be held as therein
" mentioned: Dated at *Stirling*, the ſaid
" ninth Day of the Month of *March*, *anno*
" One thouſand five hundred and ten.

Chart. K. Hen. & Q. Mary, of the Superiority of Leith, &c.

" Likewiſe a Charter given and granted
" by our late dear Grandfather, and Grand-
" mother, *Henry*, and Queen *Mary*, after
" their perfect Age, under their great Seal,
" to, and in favour of the ſaid Provoſt,
" Bailiffs, Council, and Community of our
" ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Suc-
" ceſſors, the Superiority of the Village of
" *Leith*, and Appurtenancies thereof; as
" well of the Inhabitants and Indwellers
" therein, as of the Houſes, Tenements, An-
" nual-rents, Links, Orchards, Profits, Du-
" ties, Services, Tenants, Tenancies, and
" Service of free Tenants, with their Perti-
" nents, as more fully mentioned and ex-
" preſſed in the ſaid Infeofment, to be held
" as therein ſpecified: Dated the fourth
" Day of the Month of *October*, in the Year
" One thouſand five hundred and ſixty five,
" and of their Reigns the firſt and twenti-
" eth Years.

Aſſignation, Superiority of Leith to Maitland.

" Alſo a Charter (Letter of Aſſignation)
" made by our late dear Father, under his
" Great Seal, granted to his well-beloved
" Counſellor, Sir *John Maitland* of *Thirl-*
" *ſtane* Knight, his Chancellor and Secreta-
" ry, his Heirs and Aſſigns, conſtituting
" him and them his Majeſty's undoubted
" Ceſſioners and Aſſigns, in and to a Let-
" ter of Reverſion, granted by the ſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs, Council and Community
" of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, to the a-
" foreſaid late Queen *Mary*, our dear Grand-
" mother, her Heirs and Succeſſors, for re-
" deeming from them the ſaid Superiority
" of the Village of *Leith*, granted to them
" under the Reverſion of the Sum of Ten
" thouſand Marks, uſual Money of our
" Kingdom of *Scotland*, as in the ſaid As-
" ſignation, dated the twenty ſeventh Day
" of the Month of *July*, *anno* One thouſand
" five hundred and eighty ſeven, more ful-
" ly does appear; together with the Act of
" Parliament, ratifying and approving the
" ſaid Aſſignation, dated the twenty ninth
" Day of the ſaid Month of *July*, in the
" Year One thouſand five hunded and eigh-
" ty ſeven; with the Renunciation of the
" ſaid Reverſion, made by *John* Lord *Thirl-*
" *ſtane*, Son and Heir of the ſaid late Sir
" *John Maitland*, Lord Chancellor, with
" Advice and Conſent of Sir *Richard Cock-*
" *burne* of *Clerkington*, Knight his Teſta-
" mentary Tutor, in favour of the ſaid
" Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, Deacons of
" Crafts, and Community of our ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*: Dated the twenty
" eight Day of the Month of *December*,
" *anno* One thouſand ſix hundred and four:
" Together with the Ratification of the ſaid
" Diſcharge, and Renunciation of the a-
" foreſaid Reverſion, granted by the ſaid
" *John*, Lord *Thirlſtane*, to the ſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs, Council, Deacons of Crafts,
" and Community of our ſaid Town of
" *Edinburgh*: Dated the twenty fourth Day
" of the Month of *November*, in the Year
" One thouſand ſix hundred and four.

The above Aſſignation ratified by Parl.

Renunciation of the Reverſion by Lord Thirlſtane.

Ratification of the ſaid Ren.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. appointing the Magiſtrates Judges in maritime Affairs.

" Likewiſe a Charter granted by our
" late dear Father, under his Great Seal, to
" the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and
" Community of our ſaid Town of *Edin-*
" *burgh*, of the Juriſdiction of the Port and
" Harbour of *Leith*, making and conſtitu-
" ting them Judges between the Owners,
" Maſters of Ships, and Mariners in *Leith*,
" and all other Owners, Maſters, and Sail-
" ors, as well our own Subjects as Foreign-
" ers, with their Ships, Barks, and Boats,
" within the ſaid Port and Town of *Leith*
" for the Time, in all maritime Affairs and
" Actions, and other Cauſes whatever, with

" a

" a Power to make Acts and Statutes for " the Benefit of Navigation within the ſaid " Village of *Leith*.

A Grant of the Pryme-gilt.

" And alſo, give and grant to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Commu- " nity of our ſaid Town, the Pryme-gilt to " be paid out of the Freight of every Tun " of Merchandize, and be applied towards " the Maintenance of poor and indigent " Sailors within the ſaid Village of *Leith*; " as ſet forth in the ſaid Charter; with " all and ſingular the Liberties, Privileges, " and Immunities therein ſpecified, to be " held as therein mentioned: Dated at " *Whitehall*, the third day of the Month of " *April*, *anno* One thouſand ſix hundred and " ſixteen.

Chart. Confir. K. Ja. VI. of the Offices of Sheriff & Coroner, &c.

" And in like Manner, a Charter grant- " ed by our late dear Father, under his " Great Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, Burgeſſes, and Community of " our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their " Succeſſors, ratifying and approving all " former Infeofments granted to them by " his Majeſty's Predeceſſors, of the here- " ditary Offices of Sheriff and Coroner. Al- " ſo concerning a new Grant of the ſaid Of- " fices of Sheriff and Coroner to our ſaid " Town; of *Edinburgh*, with the *Common* " *Mills*, *CommonMoor*, *Common Myre*, Lakes, " Ports, Streets, Ways, Lanes, Paths, and " Paſſages, leading to and from our ſaid " Town; eſpecially, the Paſſages on both " Sides the River, leading to and from our " ſaid Town to the Villages of *Leith* and " *Newhaven*, and Ports thereof; and with- " in the Ports of the Villages of *Newhaven* " and *Leith*, Harbours, Ports, Raids, and " Bulwarks or Forts of the ſame; and with- " in the Lands of the *Common Cloſets*, Burſs, " Holf, Streets, Ways, Paths Paſſages, " Lands and Bounds whatſoever; lying " within the Liberties of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, and Village of *Leith* on the " Southern Side the River thereof; with a " Power to regiſter all Letters of Horning " and Inhibition, executed againſt what Per- " ſon ſoever, dwelling within our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, Village of *Leith*, and Bounds " aforeſaid: And againſt all Perſons, Pro- " prietors of Lands and Tenements within " the ſame, againſt whom the ſaid Letters " of Horning and Inhibition ſhall be execu- " ted. With all other Liberties, Commo- " dities, and Privileges therein contained: " Dated at *Whitehall*, the third Day of the " Month of *April*, in the Year One thou- " ſand ſix hundred and ſixteen.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. for bearing a Sword before the Provoſt.

" Likewiſe a Gift given and granted by " our ſaid late dear Father, under his Great " Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil, and Community of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, of having a Sword borne be- " fore the Provoſt of our ſaid Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, within the Liberties of the ſaid " Town, and at riding the Marches or " Bounds of the Juriſdiction of our ſaid " Town: And of the Office of Juſtices of " the Peace, in Manner therein mentioned, " and all and ſingular the Liberties and " Immunities therein ſpecified: Dated at " *Whitehall*, the tenth Day of the Month of " *November*, in the Year One thouſand ſix " hundred and nine.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. of the Juſticiary of Peace.

" Alſo, a Donation and Infeofment of " the Juſticiary of Peace, granted by our " ſaid late dear Father, under his Great " Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil, and Community of our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, within the City of *Edinburgh*, " Village of *Leith*, and Bounds thereof: " Dated at *Hampton* Court, the twenty fifth " Day of the Month of *September*, in the " Year One thouſand ſix hundred and " twelve.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. a Grant of Fines belonging to the Offices of Sheriff & Juſtices of the Peace.

" And in like Manner, the Gift and In- " feofment granted by our ſaid late dear " Father, under his Great Seal, to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Commu- " nity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, of " all Fines, Amerciaments, and other " Things belonging to the Offices of She- " riffs, and Juſtices of the Peace, within " the Bounds of their reſpective Juriſdicti- " ons: Dated at *Whitehall*, the ſeventeenth " Day of the Month of *April*, *anno* One " thouſand ſix hundred and thirteen.

Let. K. Ja. VI. a Gift of four Pounds per Tun on Wine.

" Alſo Letters of Donation, granted by " our ſaid late dear Father, under his Great " Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil and Community of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, a Duty " of Four Pounds *Scotiſh* Money out of e- " very Tun of Wine, bought for Sale, and " ſold by Retail within our ſaid Town, Li- " berties and Juriſdictions of the ſame, to " be collected by them, their Collectors, " Treaſurers and others in their Names, " from the Drawers, Vintners, Tapſters " and Sellers of the ſame in all Times co- " ming: Dated at *Whitehall* the tenth Day " of the Month of *November*, *anno* One thou- " ſand ſix hundred and nine; together with " a Ratification of the ſaid Gift and new " Diſpoſition of the aforeſaid Duty of Four " Pounds of every Tun of Wine bought for " Sale, and ſold by Retail within our ſaid " Town, Liberties and Juriſdiction thereof, " and in all Parts within the Village of *South* " *Leith*, to be collected from the Retailers " of the ſaid Wine in all Times coming: " Dated at *Hampton* Court the twenty fifth " Day of the Month of *September*, in the " Year One thouſand ſix hundred and " twelve.

Ratification of the aboveGift.

" Likewiſe a Gift and Privilege under " the Privy Seal, granted by our ſaid late dear " Father to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun- " cil and Community of our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, to erect " a Weigh-houſe at the upper Trone of our " ſaid Town, with divers Liberties, Privi-

Chart. K. Ja. VI. to erect a Weigh-houſe.

" leges,

" leges, Immunities and Duties therein con-
" tained: Given at *Royſton* the ninth Day
" of the Month of *December*, *anno* One
" thouſand ſix hundred and eleven.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. of ten Acres of the High-rigs.

" And in like Manner, a Charter granted
" by our ſaid late dear Father, under his
" Great Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council and Community of our ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, all that Part of the
" Lands called the High-rigs, containing
" ten Acres of Ground, or thereabouts, ly-
" ing, bounded, and to be held as ſpecified
" in the ſaid Charter: Dated at *Edinburgh*
" the thirtieth Day of the Month of *July*,
" in the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and
" eighteen.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. for the gauging Salmon, Herring, &c.

" Alſo a Gift given and granted by our
" ſaid late dear Father, under his Great Seal,
" to the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Com-
" munity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
" of the Gauging of Salmon, Herring and
" white Fiſh, packed and peilled within our
" Kingdom of *Scotland*: Dated at *Royſton*
" the nineteenth Day of the Month of *Octo-*
" *ber*, *anno* One thouſand ſix hundred and
" eighteen.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. for viſiting Cloth, Stuffs, &c.

" Likewiſe a Donation granted by our
" ſaid late dear Father, under his Great
" Seal, to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil and Community of our ſaid Town of
" *Edinburgh*, appointing them Surveyors
" and Overſeers of all Works, Viſitors,
" Searchers, Meaſurers and Sealers, or
" Stampers of all Cloth, *Flemiſh* Stuffs and
" Stockings made within the ſaid Town,
" Village of *Leith*, and our Sheriffwick of
" *Edinburgh*, as mentioned in the ſaid Gift,
" which contains divers other Liberties, Im-
" munities and Duties, under the Proviſion
" therein ſpecified: Dated at *Whitehall* the
" eighth Day of the Month of *March*, in
" the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and
" twenty one.

Chart. Q. Mary of Church-lands, &c.

" A Charter given and granted by our
" ſaid late dear Grandmother, Queen *Ma-*
" *ry*, under her Great Seal, to the ſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs, Council and Community
" of our ſaid Town, and their Succeſſors,
" of all and ſingular the Lands, Tenements,
" Houſes, Buildings, Churches, Chapel-
" ries, Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, An-
" nualrents, Tithes, Services, Profits, Du-
" ties, Emoluments, Farms, Alms, Dail-
" ſilver, Obits and Anniverſaries, which
" belonged to whatever Chapelries, Altar-
" ages and Prebendaries, in whatſoever
" Churches, Chapels or Colleges, within
" the Liberty of our ſaid Town, founded
" by whatſoever Patron, in whoſe Poſſeſſion
" the ſaid Chapelries or Prebendaries were,
" where-ever the ſame lie within our King-
" dom of *Scotland*, or within or without our
" ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*; with all the
" Lands which appertained to the Domini-
" cans and Franciſcans, commonly called
" the *Blackfriars* and *Grayfriars*; with di-
" vers other Lands, more fully ſet forth in
" the ſaid Charter: Dated the thirteenth
" Day of the Month of *March*, in the Year
" One thouſand five hundred and ſixty ſix.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. confirming Q. Mary's Gift of Church-lands, &c.

" And in like Manner, a Charter grant-
" ed by our ſaid late dear Father, under
" his Great Seal, dated at *Stirling* the four-
" teenth Day of the Month of *April*, *anno*
" One thouſand five hundred and eighty
" two, whereby he ratified and confirmed
" the ſaid firſt Charter, granted by his late
" dear Mother, of the ſaid Lands and
" Things aforeſaid, dated the ſaid thirteenth
" Day of the Month of *March*, in the Year
" One thouſand five hundred and ſixty ſix.
" And alſo ratifies and confirms the Demiſ-
" ſion and Renunciation made by *John Gib*,
" of his Right to the Provoſtry of the Kirk
" of *Field*, with all the Houſes, Lands and
" Buildings thereunto belonging, in favour
" of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, by which
" our ſaid late dear Father gave, granted
" and diſponed to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council and Community of our ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors,
" Liberty and Licence to erect a College,
" and to build and repair Houſes and pro-
" per Apartments for Reception of Profeſ-
" ſors of Humanity, Letters and Languages,
" Philoſophy, Theology, Phyſick, Law,
" and all other liberal Sciences: And to e-
" lect Profeſſors, ſufficient to teach the ſaid
" Profeſſions; and to that End, gave,
" granted and diſponed to them and their
" Succeſſors, the Provoſtry of the *Kirk of*
" *Field*, with the Lands, Tenements, Fruits,
" Poſſeſſions, Rents, Duties and their Ap-
" purtenancies.

Liberty to erect a College.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. a Grant of the Archdeaconry of Lothian.

" Alſo a Charter made and granted by
" our ſaid late dear Father, under his Great
" Seal, dated the fourth Day of the Month
" of *May*, in the Year One thouſand five
" hundred and eighty four; whereby our
" ſaid late dear Father conſidering, that the
" ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Com-
" munity of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
" had been at great Expences, and diſ-
" burſed large Sums of Money in erecting
" the ſaid College, building Houſes, and
" indowing the ſame with great Sums of
" Money, for the Maintenance of the Pro-
" feſſors of Humanity, Philoſophy and Di-
" vinity within the ſame, for the Inſtruction
" of Youth therein: Gave, granted and
" diſponed to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs,
" Council and Community of our ſaid Town,
" for the Uſe of the ſaid College, and Sup-
" port of the Rectors and Regents therein,
" the whole Archdeaconry of *Lothian*, con-
" ſiſting of the Rectory of *Curry*, Parſon-
" age-houſe, Glebe, Church-lands, Tithes,
" Fruits, Rents, Profits and Duties thereof.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. a Grant of the Trinity-College.

" Likewiſe, a Charter made and grant-
" ed by our late dear Father, under his
" Great Seal, dated the twenty ſixth Day of
" the Month of *May*, *anno* One thouſand

" five hundred and eighty ſeven; by which " our ſaid late dear Father conſidering the " great Expences and Sums of Money laid " out by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, " and Community of our ſaid Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, in erecting an Hoſpital, main- " taining their Miniſters, and ſupporting " their College aforeſaid, gave, granted, " and diſponed to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " Council, and Community of our ſaid " Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, " the Provoſtry of the Trinity College, " Lands, Houſes, Rents, Churches, Tithes, " and other Fruits, Rents, and Emoluments " thereunto annexed.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. ratifying the Grants of Church-lands, &c.

" A Charter made and granted by our " ſaid late dear Father, under his Great Seal, " dated the twenty ninth Day of the Month " of *July*, *anno* One thouſand five hundred " and eighty ſeven, ratifying the Infeofment " granted by himſelf, and by the ſaid late " Queen *Mary*, his Mother, of the ſaid " Church-lands, Trinity College, Provoſtry " of the Kirk of *Field*, and Archdeaconry " of *Lothian*; containing alſo a new Gift " of all the ſaid Churches, Provoſtry of " the Trinity College, and Archdeaconry " of *Lothian*, with the ſeveral Lands and " Tithes thereunto belonging, for the Uſe " of the Miniſters, College, and Poor.

Chart. K. Ja. VI. a further Ratification of the Church-lands, &c.

" In like Manner, a Charter given and " granted by our ſaid late dear Father, un- " der his Great Seal, dated at *Beauvoir* Caſtle, " the ſeventh Day of the Month of *Auguſt*, " in the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and " twelve; containing a Ratification of all " former Rights granted to our ſaid Town " of *Edinburgh*, of the ſaid Church-lands, " Provoſtry of the Kirk of *Field*, Provoſtry " of the Trinity College, and Archdeaconry " of *Lothian*. Together with a new Gift " of all the ſaid Church-lands, Benefices, " and other Things therein contained, to " be applied by the ſaid Provoſt and Bai- " liffs, and their Succeſſors, towards the " Maintenance of their Miniſters, College, " and Poor; in all the ſeveral Points, Steps, " Heads, Articles, Clauſes, Conditions, Pri- " vileges, Liberties, Immunities, and Cir- " cumſtances whatever, contained in the " ſaid Infeofments, Charters, Gifts, and o- " ther Things particularly above mentioned; " and in every one of them, according to " the Form and Tenor thereof; providing " always, that the Ratification of the ſaid " Charters, Infeofments, and Things afore-

Shall not extend to a Regality.

" ſaid ſhall noways comprehend or be ex- " tended to a Right of Regality, if any " ſuch there be comprehended in any of the " ſaid confirmed Rights and Infeofments; " nor ſhall be farther extended to the here- " ditary Offices of Sheriff and Coroner, and " Juriſdiction thereof; or to the holding of " Guild Courts, but only within the Bounds " of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, *Common* " *Mills*, *Common Moor*, *Common Marſh*, or " *Myre*, Lakes, Walls, and Ditches; and " within the Villages of *Leith* and *Newha-* " *ven*, Ports, Harbours, Bulwarks, Shores, " Piers, Raids, Links, both Eaſtern and " Weſtern, the Lands called the *Common* " *Cloſets*, Burſs, Holf, Halls, and other " Lands, the Property of our ſaid Town, " Ways, Streets, Paths, and Paſſages lead- " ing to and from our ſaid Town of *Edin-* " *burgh*; and to and from the ſaid Villages " of *Leith* and *Newhaven*; and the Ways, " Paths, Streets, and Paſſages leading thro' " their *Common Moor*, and *Marſh*, which " were made, and are by them repaired as " far as the ſaid Moor and Marſh extended. " And their Ways and Streets leading to " and from their *Common Mills*, on both " Sides the River of *Leith*, as far as the ſaid " Mills, Mill-lands, and other Things be- " longing to them extend. And that the " Ratification of the ſaid Charters ſhall no- " ways imply an Impediment, Hindrance, " or Prejudice to us and our Succeſſors, " in our Right and Royal Prerogative, to " erect Boroughs of Regality, or Barony, " in any other Part of the County of *Weſt-* " *Lothian*, within the Bounds of the She- " riff and Coronary to which the ſame is " confined as aforeſaid: With this Declara- " tion always, that the Reſtriction of the " ſaid Offices of Sheriff and Coroner, and " others aforeſaid, to the Bounds above " mentioned, ſhall infer no Prejudice or " Hurt to our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, or " Inhabitants thereof, touching their Power, " Privilege, and Liberty of the ſole and " only Trade of Merchandize, within the " Bounds of *Weſt-Lothian*, belonging to " them as a Royal free Burgh.

Ibid.

" And likewiſe, that the ſaid Ratification " of the Infeofments and Charters above " ſpecified, ſhall noways extend to any Right " that the ſaid Town, or their Succeſſors " have, or can pretend to the Eſcheats of " Criminals convicted before them to die; " nor to the Eſcheats of any of the Inhabi- " tants within the Bounds of their ſaid She- " riffwick and Coronary (reſtricted as afore- " ſaid) already denounced, or who hereafter " ſhall be denounced or put to the Horn, " either for civil or criminal Cauſes. And " alſo, that the ſaid Reſtriction ſhall no- " ways extend to the Southern and North- " ern Banks of our Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, " without Prejudice always to any lawful " Right they, or the Burgeſſes of our ſaid " Town may have to the ſame, preceding " the fifth Day of the Month of *March*, in " the Year One thouſand ſix hundred and " three: And without Innovation or Preju- " dice to our ſaid Town and their Succeſ- " ſors, of the Uſe of the ſaid Southern Bank, " conform to the Practice of former Times, " beyond the Memory of Man.

A Declaration of Particulars not ratified.

" Moreover, it is declared, that the " Particulars above ſpecified, excepted from " the

" the ſaid Ratification, are, and ſhall be held " as excepted, not only out of the ſaid " Charters and Infeofments, ratified by this " our preſent Charter; but alſo from all " other Infeofments, Rights, and Titles, " made and granted by our Predeceſſors " to our ſaid Town, at any Time preced- " ing the Day and Date of this our pre- " ſent Charter, without Prejudice to our " well beloved Couſin and Counſellor, *James*, " Duke of *Lenox*, High Admiral and " Chamberlain of our Kingdom of *Scotland*, " his Heirs and Succeſſors in Right of the " ſaid Offices, as to any Right, Title or " Claim he or they may have to any of the " Liberties, Privileges, Juriſdictions, Com- " modities, or other Things contained in " the Infeofments above ſpecified, granted " to our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh* and their " Predeceſſors, and ratified by us in their " Favour according to Law. And that the " ſaid Admiral and Chamberlain, and o- " thers aforeſaid, and our ſaid Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall be " and remain in the ſame State and Con- " dition as to all the Rights and Privileges " touching the ſaid Offices, as they were in " before the Day and Date of this our pre- " ſent Charter, as if this our preſent Rati- " fication had never been granted.

Charters, &c. ratified under Reſtrictions to remain in full Force.

" And in like Manner, We, with the " Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, will and " grant, and for us and our Succeſſors, " appoint and ordain, that this our preſent " Ratification of the Charters, Infeofments, " Gifts and Things particularly above ſpe- " cified, always with and under the ſeveral " Reſtrictions, Exceptions, Reſervations, " and Proviſions above mentioned; which " being held as if repeated in this our pre- " ſent Charter, is, and ſhall, in all Reſpects, " be of as great Force, Strength, and Va- " lue, as if all the aforeſaid Infeofments, " Charters, Gifts, and Things above writ- " ten, were, Word by Word inſerted in this " our preſent Charter, notwithſtanding the " not inſerting thereof, or concerning the " not inſerting whereof, or all that has fol- " lowed or may follow thereon: We, for " us and our Succeſſors, have diſpenſed, " and by the Tenor of this our preſent " Charter, diſpenſes for ever.

Ratification of diverſ Articles.

" Alſo We, with the Advice and Con- " ſent aforeſaid, and by the Tenor of this " our preſent Charter, ratify and approve " the ſeveral Heads and Articles of the A- " greement made between the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, and Community of our " ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, and Miniſters " within the ſaid City, contained in an Act " of our Privy Council made concerning the " ſame, dated the firſt Day of the Month of " *November*, *anno* One thouſand ſix hundred " and twenty five. And the ſaid Act of " Council made concerning the ſame, of the " Date aforeſaid, in all and ſingular, the " Points, Clauſes, and Conditions therein " contained; and eſpecially without Preju- " dice of the aforeſaid Generality; and that " the Clauſe thereof, whereby it was agreed " that the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, " and Community of our ſaid City of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have " the Right, Title, and Privilege to no- " minate and preſent the ſeveral Miniſters " to ſerve the Cures of all the Churches " within our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, in " all Times coming. And We will, grant, " declare and ordain, that this our preſent " Ratification of the Heads and Articles " particularly above ſpecified, is, and ſhall " be of as great Force, Power, Strength, " and Effect, as if they were at full Length, " inſerted in this our preſent Charter; where- " fore We, for us and our Succeſſors, by this " our preſent Charter diſpenſe for ever.

The Town Council appointed Patrons of Chur.

" Moreover, We, with the Advice and " Conſent aforeſaid, and by virtue of this " our preſent Charter, give and grant to " the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and " Community of our ſaid Town of *Edin-* " *burgh*, and their Succeſſors, for ever, the " Nomination and Preſentation of the ſeve- " ral Miniſters, for ſerving the Cures with- " in the reſpective Churches of our ſaid Ci- " ty of *Edinburgh*, already built, or here- " after may happen to be built within the " ſaid City in all Times coming; together " with the Right of Patronage of the ſaid " Churches for ever; with full Power to the " aforeſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and " Community of our ſaid City, and their " Succeſſors, in all Times coming, of no- " minating and preſenting Perſons qualified " to ſerve the ſaid Cures within the ſeveral " Churches of our ſaid City, as often as " they ſhall become vacant, by Death, De- " privation, Demiſſion, or otherwiſe.

A new Diſpoſition of the Town of Edin. &c. by Parl.

" Beſides, We conſidering, that our ſaid " late dear Father, of eternal Memory, and " the Three Eſtates of Parliament, by their " ſpecial Act and Statute, of the fourth Day " of the Month of *Auguſt*, in the Year One " thouſand ſix hundred and twenty one, did " of new give, grant and diſpone to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Communi- " ty of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and " their Succeſſors, all our ſaid Town, the " Ports and Harbours of *Leith* and *New-* " *haven*, with the Bounds thereof and Paſ- " ſages leading to and from our ſaid Town " through the Lands of *Leſtalrig*.

Superiority of Leith.

" And in like Manner, the aforeſaid Su- " periority of *Leith*, with the ſaid Offices " of Sheriff and Juſtices of the Peace within " our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, Village of " *Leith*, and Ports of *Leith* and *Newhaven*, " and Liberties thereof, with other Bounds " particularly above mentioned, and Juriſ- " diction of the ſaid Port and Harbour of " *Leith*; together with the ſaid Pryme-gilt, " to be received to the Uſe aforeſaid; the

" ſaid

" ſaid ten Acres of the Lands of High-rigs,
" with as full and ample Privileges and Im-
" munities, as are contained in the particu-
" lar Charters, Infeofments, and other
" Things above ſpecified, to be held of his
" Majeſty and his Succeſſors, as mentioned
" in the ſeveral Infeofments and Rights
" granted to the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*
" concerning the ſame.

Edin. &c. ſeparated from the Crown.

" And for their better Security, our ſaid
" late dear Father, by Advice of the ſaid
" Eſtates, did diſſolve the ſaid Town, Ports,
" Harbours, Offices, Pryme-gilt, ten Acres
" of Land, and others particularly above
" ſpecified, from his Crown, and from all
" Acts of Parliament made concerning the
" ſame; in ſo far as they, or any Parts
" thereof were annexed, or appear to have
" been heretofore annexed thereto, to the
" End particularly above mentioned; and
" did annul all the ſeveral Acts and Sta-
" tutes, which could be prejudicial or de-
" rogatory to the Premiſſes, as in the ſaid
" Acts of Parliament, of the Date aforeſaid,
" more fully does appear; wherefore, and
" for the many good and faithful Services
" done to us by our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*,
" and as an Encouragement for them to per-
" ſevere therein, and perform the like in
" Times coming, We, of our certain Know-
" ledge and mere Motion, with the Advice
" and Conſent aforeſaid, have of new given,
" granted and diſponed, and by this our
" preſent Charter confirmed, and by the
" Tenor hereof do of new give, grant and
" diſpone, and for us and our Succeſſors
" perpetually confirm to the aforeſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs, Council and Community
" of our ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, and their
" Succeſſors, all and ſingular our ſaid City
" of *Edinburgh*, Walls, Ditches, Ports,
" Streets, Paths, Paſſages, Lands, Terri-
" tories and Community thereof, Mills,
" Mill-lands, Multures, Rivers, Banks,
" Heughs, Parts and Appurtenancies of
" the ſame; together with all the common
" Lands of our ſaid City, called the com-
" mon Moor, both Eaſtern and Weſtern,
" and common Myre of the ſame, as well
" arable as unarable, with all the Houſes,
" Buildings, Gardens, Tofts and Crofts,
" with their rightful Appurtenancies, as poſ-
" ſeſſed by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun-
" cil and Community of our ſaid City, their
" Feuars, Farmers and Tenants of the
" ſame; with the South Loch, called the
" Borough Loch, Ground, Land, Marſh-
" es and Myres thereof; and all the other
" Lake of our ſaid City, called the *Nord-*
" *loch*, Soil, Land, Marſhes and Myres of
" the ſame: And alſo all the ſaid ten Acres
" of the High-rigs, bounded as aforeſaid;
" with the twelve common Mills of our ſaid
" City, at preſent ſituated on both Sides the
" River of *Leith*, Mill-lands, Aqueducts,
" Houſes, Buildings, Bridges, Heughs,
" Banks, Streets and Paſſages, leading to
" and from the ſaid Mills, Multures, Knave-
" ſhips, Suckens, Thirlage, Parts, Pen-
" dicles, Pertinents and Sequels, with their
" ſeveral Privileges and Appurtenancies;
" with Power to them and their Succeſſors,
" to erect more Mills and Bridges by and
" over the ſaid River of *Leith* at their Plea-
" ſure, in ſuch Place or Places, as they
" ſhall judge moſt convenient.

" And alſo all the Vale and low Lands, Ibid.
" with the Banks, Meadows, Marſhes and
" fenny Grounds, with their Appurtenan-
" cies, lying between the Rocks called the
" *Craigendgate*, on the Eaſtern Side, and
" the common Way or Paſſage leading to
" the Village of *Leith*, on the Weſtern Part;
" together with the Lands antiently called
" the *Greenſide*, with the Lepers Hoſpital
" and Garden ſituate thereon, with the a-
" rable and other Lands thereunto belong-
" ing, Banks, Marſhes, Bogs, and their
" Appurtenancies, as they are at preſent let
" and occupied by the Lepers of the ſaid
" Hoſpital, and the ſaid Provoſt Bailiffs,
" and Council, and their Tenants or Farm-
" ers, lying on the Northern Side of the
" ſaid Vale and low Ground, on the Eaſtern
" Side of the Way leading to *Leith*, with
" the aforeſaid Port, Cuſtoms, Harbour,
" Soil and Raid of *Leith*, and Appurtenan-
" cies thereof, with all the Forts, Piers,
" Shores and Bulwarks of the ſame, and
" their Pertinents; together with the ſeve-
" ral Liberties and Privileges belonging to
" the Inhabitants of, and within the ſaid
" Village of *Leith*, granted to our ſaid
" Town of *Edinburgh*, by the ſaid late Sir
" *Robert Logane* of *Leſtalrig*, Knight, by
" virtue of his Charter, dated the thirty
" firſt Day of *May*, in the Year One thou-
" ſand three hundred and ninety eight,
" with all the Streets, Ways and Paſſages
" leading to the ſaid Village of *Leith* on
" both Sides of the ſaid Port, Harbour and
" River of *Leith*; and thence, till it joins
" the Walls of the Houſes and Tenements
" ſtanding on both Sides the ſaid Port and
" Harbour, with all the Commodities,
" Conveniencies, Privileges and Immuni-
" ties belonging thereto; and eſpecially the
" Privileges, Cuſtoms, Haven-ſilver, An-
" chorage, Dock-ſilver, Golden-pennies,
" Shore-ſilver, Exactions, Rents, Duties
" and Caſualties of the ſaid Port, Harbour,
" Raid and Village of *Leith*, whereof the
" ſaid Provoſt and Bailiffs, and their Suc-
" ceſſors, are and have been in Poſſeſſion
" paſt the Memory of Man; with the Du-
" ty of Pryme-gilt, to be raiſed out of the
" Freight of every Tun of Goods, as con-
" tained in the Infeofment granted by our
" ſaid late dear Father, to the ſaid Pro-
" voſt, Bailiffs and Council of *Edinburgh*:
" Dated at *Whitehall* the third Day of the
" Month

A new Grant of Edin. &c.

" Month of *April*, *anno* One thouſand ſix " hundred and ſixteen.

" And in like Manner, all the Grounds " and Lands, commonly called the *common* " *Cloſets*, but at preſent denominated the " *Burſs*, with the Incloſure fenced with " Wood, near the Northern End of the " ſaid Town, and Eaſtern Side of the Port " of *Leith*, and Eaſtern Bulwark thereof: " And alſo the waſte Grounds or Sands by " the Sea, lying on the Eaſtern and Nor- " thern Parts, together with the ſaid Burſs " and Incloſure, ſhall be by them inlarged, " and by proper Fences or Incloſures ex- " tended as far within the Flux and Reflux " of the Sea, as may be gained, and con- " verted into dry Ground: And likewiſe " the two Pieces of Land adjoining, with " the Houſes thereon, in Poſſeſſion of the " ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs and Council; one " whereof contains in Breadth from Eaſt to " Weſt, fifty one Ells; and in Length from " South to North, ſixty three Ells, with " the Fort and Mount thereof, and Houſes " ſituate thereon, called *Little London*, ly- " ing on the Eaſtern Side of the ſaid Vil- " lage of *Leith*; and the other Spot or " Piece of Ground, of the ſame Length and " Breadth, lying on the Southern Side of " the aforeſaid Piece of Land, is bounded " by the Links on the Eaſtern and Southern " Sides, and by the common Paſſage on the " Weſtern Side, with all the Ground and " Land where the Weſtern Bulwark of the " Harbour of *Leith* is ſituated on the " Weſtern Side of the ſaid River of *Leith*, " and Port aforeſaid; together with the " waſte Ground and Sands incompaſſing the " ſaid Weſtern Bulwark within the Courſe " of the Tide: And alſo all the ſaid Vil- " lage and Lands of *Newhaven*, and Bounds " thereof, extending from *St. Nicholas*'s " Chapel on the Eaſt, and *Wairdie Brow* " on the Weſt, with the Port, Æſtuary, or " Arm of the Sea, and Raid thereof, with " the Links, Houſes, Buildings, Lands, " and their Appurtenancies; with the ſeve- " ral Privileges, Liberties and Cuſtoms be- " longing to the ſame, *viz.* Haven-ſilver, " Shore-ſilver, Anchorage, Dock-ſilver, " Golden-pennies, Cuſtoms, Impoſts, Shore- " fees, Exactions, Rents, Profits, Farms, " Duties and Caſualties thereof; with the " ſeveral Ways and Paſſages leading to and " from the ſaid Port of *Newhaven* to our " ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, as fully and free- " ly, as the ſame are and have been injoyed " and poſſeſſed by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, " and their Predeceſſors, Time out of Mind.

Lands, Ports, &c. united to Edin. erected into a Burgh Royal.

" And we have united, erected, and in- " corporated, and by the Tenor of this our " preſent Charter, unite, erect and incor- " porate all the ſaid Lands, Ports, Har- " bours, Cuſtoms, Bulwarks, and other " Things above mentioned, to our ſaid Ci- " ty of *Edinburgh*; and erect the ſame into " a Royal City, with all the Rights, Li- " berties, Privileges and Immunities ap- " pertaining to a City or Royal Burgh: " Providing always, that the Annexation " or Union of the ſaid Places, lying with- " out our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, ſhall in- " fer neither Power or Liberty to the Inha- " bitants of the Places, united as aforeſaid, " to uſe or exerciſe the Trade of Merchan- " dize, without the ſpecial Licence and Ap- " probation of the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs " and Council of our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, " with Power to the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs " and Council of our ſaid City, both pre- " ſent and to come, and their Succeſſors in " all Times hereafter, to leet and chuſe " their Magiſtrates, Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean " of Gild, Treaſurer and Council, as free- " ly as any other Burgh Royal within our " ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*, and in as free " a Manner as ever was uſed in former " Times; together with the Privilege of a " Merchant-gildry, with Gild-courts, Coun- " cil, Members, Juriſdiction, and Mem- " bers belonging thereunto, within our ſaid " Royal City, and the Bounds and Liber- " ties thereof.

An exclusive Privilege of Trade.

" And by the Tenor of theſe Preſents, " We give and grant to the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, and Burgeſſes of our " ſaid City, and their Succeſſors, the ſole " Liberty of Trade and Merchandize be- " longing to a Royal free Burgh, within the " Bounds of our principal Sheriffwick of " *Edinburgh*, called *Weſt Lothian*; without " Prejudice always to us and our Succeſſors, " to erect Boroughs Royal, and Burghs of " Barony, with all the Privileges and Li- " berties thereunto belonging, within any " Part of our ſaid principal Sheriffwick of " *Edinburgh*, denominated *Weſt Lothian*, ex- " cept within the Bounds of our ſaid City " of *Edinburgh*, Villages of *Leith* and *New-* " *haven*, Ports, Harbours, Mills, Moors, " and others united to our ſaid City of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and erected into a City Royal as " aforeſaid.

A Privilege to hold three weekly Markets and two yearly Fairs.

" And We likewiſe, by the Tenor of theſe " Preſents, give, grant, and diſpone to the " ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Com- " munity of our ſaid City, and their Suc- " ceſſors, the Liberty and Privilege of hold- " ing weekly Markets within our ſaid City " on every *Monday*, *Wedneſday*, and *Friday*, " or on any other three Days of the Week, " that the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, and Coun- " cil of our ſaid City ſhall appoint by com- " mon Conſent; whereof publick Notice ſhall " be given of the ſaid three publick Mar- " ket Days: Together with the Privilege " and Liberty of two free yearly Fairs, *viz.* " that of *Allhallows* and the *Trinity*, to be " begun, held, and continued according to " the uſual and accuſtomed Manner: To- " gether with the petty and other Cuſtoms, " belonging to our ſaid City, of which they

" and their Predeceſſors have been long in " poſſeſſion; with the Cuſtoms of the ſaid " Fairs and Markets; and eſpecially the " Sheriff's Fees and Sheriff's Gloves, Tolls, " Cuſtoms, and all other Fees, Privileges, " Liberties, and Duties belonging to the " ſaid Fairs and Markets, by the Laws and " Cuſtoms of our ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*; " with full Power and Liberty to the ſaid " Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Commu- " nity, and their Succeſſors, yearly to ride " and view the Marches or Boundaries of " the Lands belonging to their ſaid City, " Mills, Ports, Harbours, and Places ap- " pertaining to the ſame, according to an- " tient Uſe and Practice, beyond the Me- " mory of Man, at ſuch Seaſons and Times " of the Year as they ſhall judge moſt con- " venient.

Right of preſenting Miniſters.

" We alſo, with the Conſent aforeſaid, " and by the Tenor of this our preſent " Charter, give, grant, and diſpone to the " ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Com- " munity, and their Succeſſors, the afore- " ſaid Right, Title, and Privilege of no- " minating and preſenting Miniſters to ſerve " the Cures within the ſeveral Churches " of our ſaid City, to remain inſeparably " annexed, united, and incorporated to our " ſaid City in all Times coming.

Offices of Sheriff & Coroner.

" And in like Manner, We, with the Ad- " vice and Conſent aforeſaid, and by the " Tenor of this our preſent Charter, give, " grant and diſpone to the ſaid Provoſt, " Bailiffs, Council, Burgeſſes, and Com- " munity of our ſaid City, and their Suc- " ceſſors for ever, the Offices of hereditary " Sheriff and Coroner within our ſaid City " of *Edinburgh*, and within the Bounds, " Moors, Marſhes, Lakes, Banks, Streets, " and Paſſages belonging to the ſame; and " within the ſaid Ports and Harbours of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, Piers, Shores, Raids, and " Bulwarks of the ſame; with all the other " Lands, Ways, and Paſſages appertaining " thereunto, annexed to our ſaid City, with- " in the Bounds aforeſaid, and erected into " an City or Burgh Royal, as above ſpe- " cified. And alſo, within the Bounds of " the ſaid Village of *Leith*, on the South- " ern Side of the River, ſecluding them and " their Succeſſors from all Right and Title " of Sheriff and Coroner within any Part of " our ſaid principal Sheriffwick of *Edin-* " *burgh*, called *Weſt Lothian*, except within " the Bounds annexed to our aforeſaid City " of *Edinburgh*, and erected into a free " Burgh, or City Royal as aforeſaid; and " the Village of *Leith* on the Southern Side " of the ſaid River.

Juſtices and Commiſſioners of the Peace.

" And We make and conſtitute the ſaid " Provoſt and Bailiffs of our ſaid City of *E-* " *dinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, Juſtices " and Commiſſioners of our Peace, with- " in our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, Ports of " *Leith* and *Newhaven*, and all the Lands, " Mills, Ports, Harbours, Ways, and Paſ- " ſages, and other Things above mentioned, " annexed to our ſaid City, and within the " ſaid Village of *Leith* and the Southern " Side of the River thereof. We likewiſe " make, create, and conſtitute the Provoſt " of our ſaid City, elected, and to be yearly " choſen for ever, principal Sheriff and " Coroner; and the Bailiffs of our ſaid Ci- " ty, elected, and to be choſen yearly as " aforeſaid, Sheriffs and Coroners Depu- " ties conjunctly and ſeverally, under the " ſaid Provoſt, within the Bounds or Juriſ- " diction aforeſaid. We alſo make and " conſtitute the ſaid Provoſt, and Bailiffs, " both preſent and to come, conjunctly and " ſeverally, Juſtices and Commiſſioners of " our Peace, within our ſaid City and " Bounds aforeſaid; with this Proviſion al- " ways, that by Virtue of the ſaid Offices, " they ſhall not pretend a Right to the Eſ- " cheats of Perſons condemned to die for " criminal Cauſes; which Eſcheats, We, " by the Tenor of this our preſent Char- " ter, reſerve to us and our Succeſſors.

One Saſine ſufficient for Edinburgh, &c.

" And We, for us and our Succeſſors, " will and declare, that a Saſine, once to be " taken, by virtue of this our preſent Char- " ter, by the ſaid Provoſt and Bailiffs of our " ſaid City, or any of them, at the Market- " croſs thereof, ſhall ſtand and be a Saſine " to them and their Succeſſors for the ſaid " City, and for all the Lands, Ports, Cu- " ſtoms, Harbours, Offices of Sheriff and " Coroner, Juſtices of the Peace, and o- " thers thereunto annexed, as aforeſaid, not- " withſtanding of their Diſcontiguity; " wherefore We, for us and our Succeſſors, " by the Tenor of this our preſent Charter, " diſpenſe for ever.

Superiority & Village of Leith.

" We likewiſe, with the Conſent afore- " ſaid, of new give, grant and diſpone to " the aforeſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs and Com- " munity of our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, the " Superiority of the Village of *Leith*, with " the ſaid Village of *Leith*, Houſes and Te- " nements thereof, the Links of *Leith*, Or- " chards, Gardens, Tenants, Tenancies " and Services of free Tenants, with their " Appurtenancies: And We erect the ſaid " Village of *Leith*, to and in favour of the " ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Com- " munity of our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, and " their Succeſſors, into an Burgh of Baro- " ny, with Power and Privilege to them " and their Succeſſors, to elect Bailiffs and " other Officers within the ſaid Village, and " to make Laws and Statutes for the bet- " ter Government thereof; together with " Liberty, Power, Privilege, and Juriſdi- " ction of Malt-houſes, and Brew-houſes, " with all other Rights and Privileges be- " longing to a Burgh of Barony in all Times " coming. To have and to hold all our a- " foreſaid City of *Edinburgh*, Ports, and " Harbours of *Leith* and *Newhaven*, and

" others

" others aforeſaid; with the ſaid ten Acres " of *High-rigs*, and all the Liberties, Privi- " leges, Juriſdictions, Offices, and others " aforeſaid, annexed to our ſaid City, by " the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Com- " munity of our ſaid City and their Succeſ- " ſors, of us and our Succeſſors in free " Heritage and free Burgage for ever.

To injoy the Superiority & Town of Leith &c.

" And alſo, to have and to hold all the " aforeſaid Right and Title of the Superi- " ority of the ſaid Village of *Leith* and " Burgh of Barony thereof, with all the " Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities " appertaining thereunto, of us and our " Succeſſors, in free Heritage and free " Barony for ever, by all the Rights, " Meaths, and Marches thereof, of old di- " vided, and as they lie in Length and " Breadth, in Houſes, Buildings, Heights, " and Plains, Moors, Marſhes, Ways, Paths, " Waters, Stanks, Rivulets, Meadows, Pa- " ſtures, and Paſturage, Mills, Multures, " and their Sequels; Hawkings, Huntings, " Fiſhings, Peats, Turves, Coals, Coaleries, " Coneys, Coney-Warrens, Doves, Dove- " houſes, Smiddies, Malt-houſes, Brew- " houſes, Whins, Woods, Foreſts, Groves, " Shrubs, and Twigs; Quarries, Stones, and " Lime; Courts and their Iſſues, Herezelds, " Bloodwits, and Womens Marchets, with " Turk, Toſs, Sac, Soke, Thole, Theam, " Verr, Wreck, Waith, Wair, Veniſon, In- " fangthief, Outfangthief, Pit and Gallows; " with common Paſturage, free Egreſs and " Regreſs, with all other Liberties, Com- " modities, Profits, Conveniencies, and juſt " Appurtenancies whatever, as well not na- " med as named, as well under as above " the Ground, afar off, or near to our afore- " ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, with other Things " thereunto united, and thoſe particularly " above mentioned, with their Appurtenan- " cies belonging to, or in any manner of " Way may be known to belong in Time " coming, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, ho- " nourably, well, and in Peace, without Re- " vocation, Contradiction, Impediment, or " Obſtacle whatſoever.

Quit Rents to be yearly paid for the City of Edin. &c.

" The ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and " Community of our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, " and their Succeſſors, paying yearly to us " and our Succeſſors, for our ſaid City of " *Edinburgh*, Ports and Harbours of *Leith* " and *Newhaven*, with all the Privileges, " Liberties, Juriſdictions, Offices, and o- " thers annexed to our ſaid City as above " ſpecified, the Sum of Fifty two Marks " *Sterling* Money, the old Burgage Rate " ſpecified in the Infeofment granted to our " ſaid Town, by King *Robert Bruce*, at the " Terms of *Whitſunday* and *Martinmaſs*, in " equal Portions: And alſo, for the Ad- " miniſtration of Juſtice in the ſaid Offices " of Sheriff, Coroner, and Juſtices of the " Peace, the accuſtomed Burgh Service, of " the ſaid ten Acres of Land of the *High-rigs*, " and the aforeſaid Nomination and Pre- " ſentation of Miniſters to ſerve the Cures, " within the ſeveral Churches, built, or to " be built within our ſaid City, (and in Pla- " ces) united and annexed thereunto as a- " foreſaid, the Sum of Two Pennies, in the " Name of *Blanchfarm*, if it be demanded. " And likewiſe to pay to us and our Suc- " ceſſors, for the ſaid Superiority of *Leith*, " and Burgh of Barony thereunto belong- " ing, yearly upon the Ground of the ſaid " Village of *Leith*, in the Name of *Blanch-* " *farm*, the Sum of One Penny, of the " Money aforeſaid, if it be aſked; provi- " ding always, as by the Tenor of this our " preſent Charter, it is expreſsly declared " and provided, that all the Reſervations " and Exceptions from the Ratification a- " foreſaid, contained in this our preſent " Charter, ſhall be held as repeated, reſer- " ved and excepted from the new Gift and " Infeofment juſt above written.

The preſent Charter not to extend to a Regality.

" It is likewiſe hereby declared, that our " preſent new Gift and Infeofment follow- " ing thereon, nor any of the Heads or Ar- " ticles contained in this our preſent Charter, " ſhall no Ways comprehend or be extend- " ed to any Right of Regality, nor ſhall be " farther extended than the hereditary Offi- " ces of Sheriff, Coroner, and Juriſdiction " thereof, and holding Gild Courts; but " only to the Bounds of our ſaid City, com- " mon Mills, common Moor, common " Marſh or Myre, Lakes, Woods, and Ditch- " es of the ſame; and within the Villages of " *Leith* and *Newhaven*, Ports, Harbours, " Forts, Shores, Piers, Raids, and Links, " both Eaſtern and Weſtern; Lands called " the *Common Cloſets*, Burſs, Holf, Halls, and " other Lands properly belonging to our ſaid " City, Ways, Paths, Streets, Lanes or Paſ- " ſages leading to and from the ſaid City, " and to and from the Villages of *Leith* and " *Newhaven*; and the Streets, Ways, and " Paſſages leading thro' or by their com- " mon Moor and Myre, which are built " and repaired by them as far as the ſaid " Moor and Marſh may extend; and their " Ways and Streets leading to and from " their common Mills on the River *Leith*, " as far as the ſaid Mills, Mill-lands, and " Brooks belonging to them do extend.

Not to prevent the Erection of Burghs Royal, and of Barony.

" And that this our preſent Charter ſhall " be no Ways prejudicial to us or our Suc- " ceſſors, in our Right or Royal Preroga- " tive, to erect Burghs Royal, and Burghs " of Barony, in any other Part of *Weſt* " *Lothian*, without the Bounds of the ſaid " Sheriffwick and Coronary to which the " ſame are reſtricted in manner as aforeſaid; " with this Declaration always, that the Re- " ſtriction of the ſaid Offices of Sheriff, and " Coroner, and others aforeſaid, to the " Bounds above ſpecified, ſhall infer no " Prejudice to our ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, " or to the Inhabitants thereof, touching

" the

" the Privilege and Liberty of the ſole Trade " of Merchandize within the Bounds of " *Weſt Lothian*, belonging to them as Bur- " geſſes of a free and Royal City.

Not to have the Eſcheats of Criminals, &c.

" And it is in like Manner by this our " preſent Charter declared, that, by virtue " of our ſaid Charter, our aforeſaid Town " and City, and their Succeſſors, ſhall no- " ways have, or pretend to have a Right to " the Eſcheats of Criminals condemned to " die before them, nor to the Eſcheats of a- " ny of the Inhabitants within the Bounds of " their ſaid Sheriffwick and Coronary, re- " ſtricted as aforeſaid, already denounced, " or who ſhall hereafter happen to be de- " nounced, or put to the Horn, either for " civil or criminal Cauſes, which are re- " nounced in our Favours, as aforeſaid, " which we reſerve to us and our Succeſſors " for ever; notwithſtanding of this our pre- " ſent Charter, or other former Rights or " Infeofments granted to our ſaid Town of " *Edinburgh*, and their Predeceſſors; with- " out Prejudice always to our well-beloved

Not to prejudice the Rights of others.

" Couſin, *James* Duke of *Lenox*, Lord " High Admiral and Chamberlain of our " Kingdom of *Scotland*, his Heirs and Suc- " ceſſors, in Right of the ſaid Offices, of " any Right, Title or Claim, which he " may have to any of the Liberties, Privi- " leges, Juriſdictions, Commodities, or o- " ther Things whatſoever, contained in this " our preſent Charter, granted to our ſaid " City of *Edinburgh*, or their Predeceſſors, " or ratified by us in their Favour, according " to Law; and that the ſaid Admiral and " Chamberlain, and his Heirs and Succeſ- " ſors aforeſaid, and our ſaid City of *Edin-* " *burgh*, and their Succeſſors, ſhall be and " remain in the ſame State and Condition " as to all the Rights and Privileges touch- " ing the ſaid Offices, as they were in be- " fore the Day of the Date of this our pre- " ſent Charter, as if it had never been " granted.

" In Teſtimony whereof, We have to this " our preſent Charter of Confirmation, cau- " ſed our Great Seal to be put, in Preſence " of the following Witneſſes, *viz.* the moſt " Reverend Father in Chriſt, our well-be- " loved Counſellor, *John*, by the Mercy of " God, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, Pri- " mate and Metropolitan, and Chancellor " of our ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*; our " well-beloved Couſins and Counſellors, " *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Ar-* " *ran* and *Cambridge*, Lord *Aven* and *In-* " *nerdale*; *Thomas* Earl of *Haddington*, Lord " *Binnie* and *Byres*, Keeper of our Privy " Seal; *William* Earl of *Stirling*, Viſcount " *Cannada*; Lord *Alexander* of *Tillibody*, " our Secretary; and our beloved fa- " miliar Counſellors, Sir *John Hay* of *Baro*, " Clerk to our Council, Regiſter and " Rolls; *John Hamilton* of *Orbiſton*, our " Juſtice-Clerk; and *John Scot* of *Scotſtar-* " *vat*, Director of our Chancery, Knight. " Given at *Newmarket* the twenty third Day " of the Month of *October*, in the Year of " our Lord One thouſand ſix hundred and " thirty ſix, and of our Reign the twelfth " Year."

A Copy of the Ratification of the Gift on Wine, by Charles II. anno 1671.

At *Edinburgh*, the Eleventh Day of *September*, *anno* 1671 Years.

Our Sovereign Lord and his Eſtates of Parliament, now preſently convened, ratifies, approves and confirms the Gift granted by his Majeſty, under his Highneſs's Great Seal, to the Provoſt, Baillies, Council and Community of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, of Date at *Whitehall* the firſt Day of *April*, One thouſand ſix hundred threeſcore and eleven Years; whereby our Sovereign Lord, for the loyal, willing and chearful Obedience performed to his Highneſs and his Royal Predeceſſors their Commands, from Time to Time, by the ſaid Provoſt, Baillies and Community of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*: And for ingaging them farther to a ready Compliance to his Highneſs's Commands in Time coming, and for the other good Cauſes and weighty Conſiderations ſpecified in the ſaid Gift, his Majeſty, of his Highneſs's certain Knowledge, proper Motive and Prerogative Royal, with Advice and Conſent of his Lords and others, Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury and Exchequer, has given, granted and diſponed, and for his Majeſty and his Highneſs's Succeſſors perpetually confirmed to the ſaid Provoſt, Baillies, Council and Community of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors (to remain with them as a Part of their common Good and Patrimony of the ſaid Burgh, which by the ſaid Gift is annexed and incorporate to the ſamen in all Time coming) an Impoſition and Cuſtom of the Sum of Twa Shillings *Scots* Money, upon each *Scots* Pint of *French* Wines; the Sum of Four Shillings Money foreſaid, upon the *Scots* Pint of *Spaniſh*, *Rheniſh* and Brandy Wines, foreign Aquavitæ, ſtrong Waters, and other foreign Liquors diſtilled; the Sum of Twelve Pennies Money foreſaid, upon every *Scots* Pint of Mum, and upon ilk *Scots* Pint of foreign Ale and Beer to be imported or ſold within the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*, or any of the Liberties thereof after ſpecified, to be paid by the Vintners, and all others the Importers of the ſaid Wines, of the Kinds and Species foreſaids; foreign Ale and Beer to the ſaid City and Territories thereunto belonging, to wit, to *South* and *North Leith*, *Coalhill* and *Canongate*, *Pleaſants*, *Portſburgh*, *King's Stables*, *Potter-row*; and all other Parts and Pendicles within the Liberties and Privileges thereof, or lying naturally within the ſamen, or any Part thereof;

of; or lying within the Villages, Towns, Lands, and Territories pertaining to the ſaid City, or holden of the ſamen City, lying within the Parochin of *St. Cuthbert's, South* and *North Leith*, or *Canongate*; under the Proviſion always, that the ſaid Impoſition of Twa Shillings upon each *Scots* Pint of *French* Wine, and Four Shillings upon ilk *Scots* Pint of *Spaniſh* Wine and *Rheniſh* Wine, ſhall be reſtricted to the Sum of Fourteen Pennies Money foreſaid, upon ilk Pint of *French* Wine: To the Sum of Twa Shillings and Four Pennies upon ilk Pint of *Spaniſh* and *Rheniſh* Wine, ay and ſo long as the ſaid City of *Edinburgh* did bruik the Benefit of an former Impoſition granted by his Majeſty upon the Ale and Beer: And whenever the ſaid City of *Edinburgh* ſhould be deprived of the Benefit of the ſaid Impoſition upon the Ale and Beer, that then, and immediately thereafter, the ſaid Impoſition of Twa Shillings upon the Pint of *French* Wine, and Four Shillings upon ilk Pint of *Spaniſh* and *Rheniſh* Wine, ſhall take full Force and Effect, and ſhall be uplifted and gathered by them accordingly. And by the ſame Gift it is declared, that the ſaid Impoſitions upon the Wines, are by and attour an former Impoſition of Eight Pennies upon the Pint of *French* Wine, and Sixteen Pennies upon the Pint of *Spaniſh* and *Rheniſh* Wine, due to the ſaid City by Act of Parliament in all Time coming, in order to the Payment of a Part of their Miniſters Stipends.

And alſo by and attour an old Gift of Four Pound upon the Tun of Wine granted to the ſaid City, with Power to the ſaid Provoſt and Council, and their Factors and Servants in their Names, to collect, uplift, and ingather the ſaids Impoſitions upon the Wine, Mum, Beer, and other foreign Ale and Beer, to be imported in all Time coming, from the Vintners and Importers of the ſaid Wines, Ale and Beer; with Power alſo to the ſaid Provoſt and Council of *Edinburgh*, to make ſuch Acts and Statutes for collecting of the ſamen, as they ſhould think fit, and adminiſter Oath to the Parties concerning the Quantities of the ſamen Commodities to be brought within any of the foreſaid Places, and to be divided by them, as they ſhall think fit; and to impriſon ſuch as refuſes to ſwear, or to hold them as confeſt, concerning the Quantities for which their Oaths ſhall be required, and to exerce ſummar Execution thereupon.

And, by the ſaid Gift, his Majeſty commanded the Lords of Council and Seſſion, to direct Letters of Horning, at the Inſtance of the Provoſt, Baillies and Council of *Edinburgh*, for making Payment to them, their Treaſurer, Factors and Servants, of the ſaid Impoſition and Cuſtom upon the Pint of the ſaid *French* Wine, *Spaniſh*, *Rheniſh*, and Brandy Wines, Aquavitæ, ſtrong Waters, and all other diſtilled foreign Liquors, Mum, Beer, and all other foreign Ale and Beer to be imported in all Time coming, to the ſaid Vintners and Importers of the ſaid Commodities within the ſaid City, Parts, Pendicles and Pertinents of the ſamen, particularly above expreſſed.

As alſo, his Majeſty, with Advice and Conſent aforeſaid, declared, that ſuch Execution ſhould be direct at their Inſtance, for Payment making of the ſaid Impoſitions, as they are in uſe to exerce againſt ſuch as are liable in Payment of any Part of their common Good. Unto which his Majeſty, with Advice foreſaid, annexed the ſaids haill Impoſitions upon *French* Wine, *Spaniſh* Wine, *Rheniſh* Wine, Brandy-wine, foreign Aquavitæ, ſtrong Waters, and other foreign Liquors diſtilled, Mum, Beer, and other foreign Beer and Ale, as a Part of the ſaid common Good and Patrimony of the ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, to remain, annexed and incorporated with the ſamen, in all Time coming, after the Date of the ſaid Gift; in all and ſundry Heads, Articles, Clauſes and Circumſtances of the ſaid Gift, after the Form and Tenor of the ſamen, in all Points.

And our ſaid Sovereign Lord and Eſtates of Parliament declare, that the foreſaid Gift, and this preſent Ratification thereof, is, and ſhall be an good, valid and ſufficient Right to the ſaid Provoſt, Baillies, Council and Community of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*, and their ſaid Succeſſors, for collecting, uplifting, receiving, bruiking and injoying of the ſaids Impoſitions above written, upon the *French* Wine, *Spaniſh*, *Rheniſh* and Brandy Wines, foreign Aquavitæ, ſtrong Waters, and other foreign Liquors diſtilled, Mum, Beer, and other foreign Beer and Ale, as a Part of their common Good, and Patrimony of the ſaid City of *Edinburgh*, annexed and incorporated thereto in Manner above mentioned, in all Time coming.

And farther, our ſaid Sovereign Lord and Eſtates of Parliament ordain and declare this preſent Ratification to be of as great Value, Force, Efficacy, Strength and Effect, as if the foreſaid Gift were inſert Word by Word hereintill, albeit the ſamen be not ſwa done. Whereanent, and anent all other Defects and Imperfections, if any be, that can be proponed or alledged againſt the Validity of the foreſaid Gift, or this preſent Ratification of the ſamen, our Sovereign Lord and Eſtates of Parliament has diſpenſed, and be thir Preſents diſpenſes for ever.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

That St. *Giles*'s was the firſt Church in *Edinburgh*, is beyond Diſpute; but at what Time, or by whom founded, I cannot learn: However, by the firſt Wall erected for Defence of the Town, the Diſtrict belonging

to this Church appears to have been of ſmall Dimenſions, by its extending only from the upper Part of the Caſtle-hill Street, to the *Netherbow* in Length, and from the *Nordloch* to the Town Wall, which ran along about the Middle of the Hill, between the High Street and the *Cowgate* in Breadth; for all Parts on that Side, without the ſaid Wall, were in the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*'s, till of late, as hereafter more fully will appear: Wherefore I am of opinion, as already hinted, that the antient ſmall Diſtrict above mentioned, was at firſt the Precinct of the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; and that both, I think, were taken out of the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*'s, as I have already indeavoured to demonſtrate.

Sim. de Geſt. Angl. ad an. 854.

Although I cannot aſcertain the Time when this Church was at firſt erected, yet, that it is of conſiderable Antiquity, is demonſtrable, from *Simeon* of *Durham*, who, in reckoning the Churches and Towns belonging to the Biſhoprick of *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland*, in the County of *Northumberland*, in the Year 854, mentions *Edwinſburch* to have been one of the ſaid Towns; but, leſt it ſhould be alledged, that he only names the Town, without mentioning a Church, that is an Omiſſion common to many Writers; however, they are generally underſtood to be implied; for the Benefactions made by Princes and others in thoſe early Times, were generally Churches, with their Tithes and Glebes and Chapels, with their Profits: Wherefore, I think it is not to be queſtioned, that there was then a Church in *Edinburgh*. Be that as it will, the firſt Mention I find of a Church in this Town, is in the Year 1359, when *David* II. by his Charter under the Great Seal, of the 15th *December* in that Year, granted to the Chaplain officiating at the Altar of *St. Katharine*'s Chapel in the Pariſh Church of *St. Giles*, *Edinburgh*, all the Lands of *Upper Marchiſton*, the Preſentation whereof to be in *Roger Hog*, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*; and, after his Deceaſe, to be in the Alderman and Community of *Edinburgh*.

Chart. Dav. II. in Arch. Edin.

Ibid. in Arch. Edin.

And the next Mention I find of *St. Giles*'s Church is in the Year 1380, when a Contract was made between the Provoſt of *Edinburgh* and divers Maſons to vault or arch over a certain Part of the ſaid Church. And, *anno* 1387, the ſaid Church is again mentioned by the Appellation of *the Pariſh Church of Edinburgh*; to which a very conſiderable Addition being to be made, I ſhall, for the better Illuſtration thereof, ſubjoin a Copy of the Contract made on that Occaſion, which is as follows.

Ibid. in Arch. Edin.

" Yis Endenture made at *Edynburgh* ye " 29th Day of the Moneth of *November*, " between worthy Men, and Nobyl *Adam* " *Forſter*, Lord of *Nether Leberton*, *Androw* " *Yichtſon*, Proveſt of the Burgh of *Edyn-* " *burgh*, and Communite of that Ilk, on the " ta half, and *Johne Johne* of *Stone* and *Johne* " *Skayer*, Maſounys, on the toyer half berys " Wytneſs in Fourme, ye qwhylk eſter fo- " lows.

" That is to ſay, yat the forſaidys *Jhone* " *Jhone*, and *Jhone*, al as ane, and ane as al, " ſall make and voute Fyve Chapells on the " South Syde of the Paryce Kyrke of *E-* " *dynburgh*, fra the Weſt Gavyl, lyand and " rynan doun Eſt, on to the grete Pyler of " the Stepyl voutyt on the ſam Maner by the " Maſounys, as the Vout abovye Sanct *Ste-* " *vinys* Auter, ſtandand on the North Syde " of the Parys Auter of the Abbay of the " Haly-rude Houſs; ye qwhylk Patroune " yay hef ſene.

" Alſua yat ylk Man ſal mak in ylk " Chapel of the Four, a Wyndow with " thre Lychtys in Fourm Maſoune lyke, " the qwhilk Patroune yai hef ſene; and " the fyfte Chapel voutyt with a Durre, in " als gude Maner, als the Durre ſtandand " in the Weſt Gavyl of ye forſaid Kyrk: " Alſua ye Chapel and ye Ilys quhair ye " Auttrys ſal ſtand, ſal be voutyt all under " after ye Maner as it is before ſpokin: Alſua " ye forſayde five Chapellys ſall be thekyt " abovyn with Stane and Water thycht; ye " Buttras, ye Lintels fynyt up als hech as " ye lave of yat Werk aſkys: Alſua be- " twene the Chapells gutryt with howyn " Stane, to caſt the Water owte, and to " ſave the Werk fra the Water: Alſua ye " Communite, as it is before ſpokyn, fyn- " and al Coſte and al Grayth tyl yat Werk; " and ye forſayde Maſounys doand thair " Craft tyl yat Werk trewly, withowtyn " Fraude, as trew Man aw to do: Alſua " it is acordyt, yat ye forſayde Communite " ſal gyfe to ye forſayde Maſounys for ye " forſayde Werk, as it is before ſpokyn, Sex " hundreth Mark of Sterlings of the Pay- " ment of *Scotlande:* Alſua it is acordyt, " yat ye forſayde Communite ſal gyf to the " forſayde Maſounys, ay Fourtie Pund be- " fore hand, for to mak thair awne Werk " with, ay tyl ye forſayde Werk be brocht " tyl End: Alſua ye forſayde Maſounys ſal " lay in place on thair Coſt twal hundreth " hewyn Stanys of aſtlayr and coynehe ſwylks " as fallys to yat Werk; ye quhilks Werk " ye forſayds Maſounys ſal warand Water " thycht: And all yire Thingis to be ful- " fillit; ilk ane of the forſayds Maſounys is " others bourcht: Wretyn under the Seill " of the forſaydis *Adam* ye Proveſt, and ye " Communite, ſal anent ye forſaydes Ma- " ſounys to be remaynande; and *Jhone* " *Primros* has procurit ye Selle of *James* " *Tulforde*; and *Jhone of Stone* has pro- " curit ye Selle of *Jhone of Irwine*, in " failzie yai hade nane of yeir awyne; and " *Jhone Sqwyer* has put to his awyne Selle " anentis ye forſaydes *Adam*, Proveſt, and " Communite's to be remaynande; the

" Yhere

"Yhere of our Lord, a Thouſand ccc "LXXX and VII."

Anſwerable to thoſe Chapels on the Southern Side of this Church, there appears to have been five Chapels on the Northern Side, oppoſite to the ſame; but at what Time erected I cannot learn: However, they were built againſt the five Windows ſtill remaining in the ſaid Northern Side, between the Arm of the Croſs of the ſaid Church (at preſent the Town-clerk's Office), and the Northweſtern Angle of the ſame.

Remark. As there appears to have been no Religious Foundations in *St. Giles*'s Church, before the Erection of the ſaid Chapels; I imagine they were erected to incourage People to found Altars and Chaplainries in the ſaid Chapels. This Conjecture ſeems, in ſome Meaſure, to be corroborated by the Number of Altars and Chaplainries in the ſaid Church about a Century after, as will appear by the Names of the ſeveral Founders, and Dates of their reſpective Foundations, as follows.

Rec. in Arch. Edin. *John*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Year 1427, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, in the Pariſh Church of *St. Giles*, and indowed it with an Annuity of Ten Marks, eight Shillings and Four Pence.

Id. ibid. *Alexander Connoure*, Vicar, and *John Logtoun*, Chaplain, in the Year 1466, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Nicholas*, and indowed it with an Annuity of Twelve Marks, twelve Shillings.

Id. ibid. *Walter Bertrame*, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, *anno* 1470, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Francis*, ſituate behind the Great Altar, and indowed it with Twenty four Marks yearly.

Id. ibid. *Robert Auldock* of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1471, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, and indowed the ſame with an Annuity of Ten Pounds.

Id. ibid. *James*, Biſhop of *Dunkel*, *anno* 1477, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Martin* and *St. Thomas*, and indowed it with an Annuity of Ten Marks, in Honour of *St. Columbus* the Abbot.

Id. ibid. *Alexander Barcare*, Vicar of *Petynane*, in the Year 1486, founded a Chaplainry in Honour of *St. Blaſe*, the Martyr, at the Altar of *Blaſe*, and indowed the ſame with Twenty one Marks yearly.

Id. ibid. *Richard Robeſoun*, Rector of *Suthill*, *anno* 1488, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Dionyſius*, and indowed it with an Annuity of Twenty Marks.

Id. ibid. *William Fowlar*, Canon of *Dunblane*, in the Year 1491, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. James* the Apoſtle, in Honour of Pope *Gregory*, and indowed the ſame with Eighteen Marks, and Ten Shillings yearly.

Id. ibid. *Andrew Mowbray*, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, *anno* 1492, founded two Chaplainries at the Altar of *St. Ninian*, on the Southern Side of the Church, near the Altar of *St. Laurence*.

Id. ibid. *Archibald Naper* of *Marchiſton*, in the Year 1494, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. Saviour*'s, and indowed it with an Annuity of Twenty Marks.

Id. ibid. *Richard Kepper*, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh*, *anno* 1502, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of the Viſitation of the Virgin *Mary*, and indowed the ſame with Twenty ſix Marks yearly.

Id. ibid. *Walter Chapman*, Citizen of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1513, founded a Chaplainry at the Altar of *St. John* the Evangeliſt, on the Southern Side of the Church, in Honour of God, the Virgin *Mary*, *St. John* the Apoſtle, and Evangeliſt, and all Saints, and indowed it with an Annuity of Twenty three Marks.

Id. ibid. *Alexander Lauder*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, *anno* 1513, founded a Chaplainry in the new Chapel, near the Southweſtern Corner of the Church, in Honour of God, the Virgin *Mary*, and *Gabriel* the Arch-angel, and indowed the ſame with Twenty Marks yearly.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 1. In the Year 1462, a great Work ſeems to have been in Hand at this Church; for it was by the Town Council ordained, that all Perſons preſuming to buy Corn before it was entered, ſhould forfeit one Chalder to the Church Work: And *anno* 1511, there ſeems to have been a great Work ſtill going on, by Fines not only being appropriated for carrying on the ſame, but the ſaid Council purchaſed of *Alexander Mauchanes*, four Lands or Tenements in the *Booth-raw*, now the *Luckenbooths*, for the Honour and Common weal of the Church and the Building thereof. This great Work was probably the Erection of the Choir, now called *the New Church*.

Id. ibid.

St. Giles's Church, from its firſt Settlement, till the Year 1466, appears to have been only a common Pariſh Church. But the *Edinburghers* at this Time, by Virtue of a Grant from King *James* III. converted the ſame into a Collegiate Church, and eſtabliſhed their new Erection on the old Foundation of Altarages or Chaplainries, which ſhews them to have been pretty numerous, as will appear by their ſeveral Names, which were as follows, *viz. St. Andrew's, St. John the Evangeliſt's, St. Michael the Arch-angel's, St. Salvator's, St. Michael de Monte Tomba's, The Holy Trinity, The Holy Croſs, The Holy Blood, St. John the Baptiſt, St. Nicholas, St. Duthac, Sancti Crucis de Lucano, St. Sebaſtian, The High Altar, Noſtre Domine, St. Gabriel the Arch-angel, St. Ninian, St. Katharine, St. Gregory, St. Barbara, St. Blaſe, St. Dionyſius, St. Francis, St. Eloye, St. Martin* and *St. Thomas, St. Roch* and *St. Nicholas, The Holy Blood* and *St. Anthony, Our Lady of Piety, St. James, St. Laurence, St. Mungo, St. Thomas the Martyr, The Holy Croſs of the Body and Blood of Chriſt*, and *St. Criſpin*, and

St.

St. Criſpinianus. Many of the above Altars had a Plurality of Foundations and Chaplains belonging to them; whereat were performed the numerous anniverſary Obits, *&c.* for the Repoſe of the Souls of the Founders, their Relations and Friends.

This Collegiate Foundation conſiſted of a Provoſt, Curate, ſixteen Prebendaries, a Sacriſtane, Bedall, Miniſter of the Choir, and four Choiriſters.

The Provoſt, for his Maintenance and Support of his Dignity, was to receive the Fruits, Rents, and Profits; together with the adjacent Manſe, or Parſonage-houſe, and Glebe belonging to the Church, with the Right of chuſing a Curate, to whom he was to allow the Sum of Twenty five Marks yearly, with a Houſe near the Church, to dwell in. The Curate, in the Provoſt's Abſence, was to officiate in his Stead, to preſide in the Choir, in the Abſence of the two Senior Prebendaries, and not to be removed but by an Act of the Provoſt and Chapter.

The Second Prebendary had a Stipend of Forty Marks yearly, ariſing from his Prebend of *Rayſtoun.*

The Revenue of the Third was Twenty nine Marks *per annum*, out of his Prebend of *Craigeruch.*

The Profits of the Fourth, from his Prebend of *Marchiſton*, amounted to Twenty Marks yearly.

The Fifth, from his Prebend of *Grotall*, Fifteen Marks; and an Annuity of Seven Marks in *Edinburgh.*

The Sixth, from his Prebend of *St. Andrew's*, and the Profits belonging to the Chaplainry of *St. Andrew's* in the Church of *St. Giles.*

The Seventh received the Revenue ariſing from his Prebend of *St. Michael*, in the ſaid Church of *St. Giles.*

The Eighth, the Produce of his Prebend of *St. Michael de monte Tomba*, in the Church of *St. Giles.*

The Ninth received that Part of the Income of his Prebend of the Holy Croſs, ariſing from the Benefactions of *John White*, and *Stephen Robertoun*, amounting to Thirty Marks yearly.

The Tenth had that Part of the Profits of his Prebend of *St. Salvator*, of Thirty Marks *per annum*, founded by *John Stury*, and *Stephen Robertoun*, at the Altar of the Holy Croſs in this Church.

The Eleventh, from his Prebend of *St. John the Baptiſt*, the Foundation of *John Peblis*, and Sir *William Preſton*, the Sum of Twenty ſeven Marks yearly.

The Twelfth had the Profits of his Prebend of *St. Nicholas*, amounting to Sixteen Marks yearly; together with Four Marks from the Foundation of *Thomas Ker*, at the Altar of *St. Duthac*, in this Church.

The Thirteenth received the Produce of the Prebend of *Sancti Crucis de Lucano*, amounting to Sixteen Marks yearly, and Four Marks annually out of the Chaplainry of *St. Duthac.*

The Fourteenth had the Profits of the Prebend of *St. Sebaſtian*, with the Surpluſage of the Income of the Chaplainry at *St. Duthac*'s Altar.

The Fifteenth received the Revenue of his Prebend of the Sacriſtan, which were the Profits of the Pariſh Clerk's Office, antiently due to the Sacriſtan.

The Sixteenth had the Produce of his Prebend of Miniſter *Chori*, amounting to Six Marks *per annum*, with the ſmall Oblations at the Lights at *St. Marnoch*'s, and to have a Beddal under him.

The four Choiriſters or ſinging Boys, who were allowed by the Common Council, and admitted by the Chapter, had an Allowance of Five Commons each.

The Curate, Prebendaries, Sacriſtan and Miniſter, beſides the Stipends above mentioned, were allowed the Profits of the Chaplainries of our Lord, founded by *John Cookſon*, at the Altar of *Noſtre Domine*; and that at the High Altar, by *John Cliddiſdale*, which were divided amongſt them.

The Sacriſtan, Miniſter and Choiriſters, were preſented by the Common Council; the Prebendaries of *Le Foure*'s Foundation were collated by the Biſhop; and the reſt in the Town's Gift, and Admiſſion to the Chapter, by virtue of a Grant from the King, as aforeſaid.

The Church of *St. Giles*, which was antiently in the Patronage of the Biſhop of *Lindisfarn* or *Holy Iſland*, in *Northumberland*; and ſince in the Abbot and Canons of *Dunfermline*; is now in the Magiſtrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh.*

The Reformation of Religion being far advanced in *Edinburgh*, the Jewels, Plate, Veſtments, and other Treaſure and Trinkets belonging to *St. Giles*'s Church, being deemed no longer neceſſary in ſpiritual Affairs, they were ordered to be delivered to the Town-Council of this City; of which the following is an Inventory, *viz.*

A ſilvern Chalice or Communion Cup, weighing twenty three Ounces, A Relique, called the *Arm of St. Giles*, weighing five Pounds three Ounces and an half. The Creiſten Stock, and two Calls of Silver. The Great Euchariſt, with golden Weike and Stones. Two Cruets of twenty five Ounces. A ſmall golden Bell, with a Heart, of four Ounces and an half. A golden Unicorn; a golden Pix to keep the Hoſt in; a ſmall golden Heart with two Pearls; a Diamond Ring with ſeveral ſmall Stones; a ſilvern Chalice, Patin and Spoon, of thirty two Ounces and an half. A Communion Table-cloth of golden Brocade; *St. Giles*'s Coat, with a little Pendicle of red Velvet which hung at his Feet. A round ſilvern Euchariſt; two ſilvern Cenſers, of three

1559. Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 229. 45. 76.

three Pounds fifteen Ounces; a ſilvern Ship for Incenſe. A large ſilvern Croſs with its Baſe, weighing ſixteen Pounds thirteen Ounces and an half. A triangular ſilvern Lamp; two ſilvern Candleſticks, of ſeven Pounds and three Ounces in Weight. Two other Candleſticks, of eight Pounds thirteen Ounces in Weight. A gilt ſilvern Chalice of twenty Ounces and an half in Weight. A ſilvern Chalice and Croſs of ſeventy five Ounces in Weight. Divers prieſtly Robes of golden Brocade, Deacon, Sub-deacon and Cap Abbas, with the Theſſolal of red Velvet embroidered with Gold; and ſundry Veſtments of green ſilken Damaſk. The Plate, *&c.* above mentioned, were ordered to be diſpoſed of, and the Money ariſing thereby, to be employed in repairing the Church; and the Surpluſage, if any, to be applied to the Service of the Town.

And the Common Prayer and Clock Bells being judged ſufficient for the Steeple and Service of the Town, the fourth, called *St. Mary's Bell*, was taken down; which, together with the brazen Pillars in the Church, were ordered to be converted into great Guns, for the Uſe of the Town: But this Reſolution being altered the Year after; the ſaid Bell and Pillars were ſold for the Sum of Two hundred and twenty Pounds. And to render this Great Church more uſeful than formerly, Partition-walls were ordered to be erected therein, to divide the ſame. The ſeveral Diviſions were employed for preaching, Courts of Juſtice, a Grammar School, Town-clerk's Office, a Priſon, and a Work-houſe, to diſcover the Frauds of Weavers. The latter of which was occaſioned by great Frauds committed by Weavers, who wickedly embezled their Employers Yarn; for preventing of which thereafter, the Town Council cauſed divers Looms to be erected in a certain Part of this Church (probably in one of the antient Chapels) whereon Trial was to be made by Weavers, who were to receive a certain Quantity of Yarn to be wove by them, to aſcertain the Produce of Cloth it would make, under the Inſpection of certain Overſeers.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 73. Ibid. vol. IV. f. 26.

Spotſ. hiſt. b. 3. p. 150.

The Church in *Edinburgh* having been under the Hierarchy of Papiſts till the Year 1560, Popery was then aboliſhed by an Act of the States of the Kingdom aſſembled in this City; and the Confeſſion of Faith preſented to them being approved, uſhered in a new Church Polity on the Proteſtant Plan, which was confirmed in the firſt Parliament of King *James* VI. held in *Edinburgh* in the Year 1567.

Sker. Act. Par. 1. Ja. VI.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 85.

The Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh* having hitherto had no certain Seat in the Church for their Accommodation at Divine Service, the ſaid Council, *anno* 1563, ordered a handſome one to be made in the New Church, for their Uſe, and Credit of the City.

In the Year 1585, the Clock belonging to the Abbay Church of *Lindores* in the County of *Fife*, was bought for the Sum of Fifty five Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, to be put in the Steeple of this Church.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VII. f. 177.

The Church of *St. Giles* being divided into four Diviſions, each whereof having its own Pariſh, I ſhall inſert the Antiquities and Things remarkable in the ſaid Pariſhes reſpectively, and ſhall here ſubjoin the Dimenſions of the ſaid *St. Giles*'s Church, which are as follows, *viz.* in Length, on the Outſide, from Eaſt to Weſt, two hundred and ſix Feet; in Breadth, at the Weſtern End, one hundred and ten Feet; at the Eaſtern End, ſeventy ſix; and where broadeſt, one hundred and twenty nine Feet; and the Height of the Steeple, one hundred fifty five Feet and a half, as meaſured by *James Fife*, Player on the Muſical Bells therein; than which, probably none are better: For by their melodious Harmony they captivate the Ear and charm the Hearer, though defective in Number; to which, if there were added a few Bells of a deeper Note, they would be rendered a compleat Set, and perhaps would equal, if not excel every Set of their Kind elſewhere.

Edinburgh, having for ſome time been divided into Quarters, in reſpect to Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; the ſaid Quarters were at this Time converted into ſo many Pariſhes, to which the following Churches were appropriated, namely, to the Southweſtern Quarter, *St. Giles*'s Church; this is a Miſtake, for the Central Diviſion of *St. Giles*'s, called *The Old Church*; for the Northweſtern Quarter *The New Church*; for the Northeaſtern, *The Trinity College Church*; which, on this Occaſion, was ordered to be incloſed within the Town Wall; and by back from the Southweſt is undoubtedly meant the Southeaſtern Quarter, to which was appointed the Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*. And for the better Government of the ſaid Pariſhes, the Common Council, with Advice of the Incumbents, were to ſelect out of each Pariſh, three Elders and four Deacons, who, together with two of the Bailiffs, four inferior Members of the Town Council and the Miniſters were to meet every *Thurſday*, on Church and Pariſh Affairs, and were to be denominated *The Church-Seſſion*.

In the Year 1588, one Miniſter was judged ſufficient for a Pariſh, which were only four in *Edinburgh*. This being a Time of great Dearth, the Miniſters Stipends were inſufficient to maintain them and Families: They petitioned the Common Council for an Augmentation; which being granted, to each of the Two firſt, were added One hundred Marks yearly; to the Third, Fifty; and to the Fourth Twenty Marks; whereby their Stipends were raiſed to Six hundred,

1588. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IX. f. 2.

Five hundred, and three hundred and ſixty Marks yearly. But *Bruce*, the firſt Miniſter, who had the largeſt Stipend, it ſeems, not being ſatisfied therewith, threatned to leave the Town: The Common Council gueſſing at the Reaſon, augmented his Stipend to One thouſand Marks; which the very mercenary Creature was graciouſly pleaſed to accept of, though it only amounted to One hundred and forty Marks *per annum*, more than thoſe of his three Brethren put together, as already obſerved! whereby is verified the Saying, *I ſeek not you but yours*. From this Time the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*'s Stipends appear to have been in a very fluctuating Condition, by their being riſen or fallen according to the Town's Circumſtances.

1597. Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 131. In the Year 1597, *Edinburgh* was, by an Act of Common Council, ordered to be divided into eight Pariſhes, and the College of Juſtice to pay One thouſand Marks yearly; and in Caſe of Non-payment, the Amount of the ſaid Sum to be deducted from the Stipends of the ſeveral Miniſters, who were then eight in Number.

This Act of Common Council not being carried into Execution, King *Charles* I. ſoon after his Acceſſion to the Throne, reſolved to ſettle Church Affairs in *Edinburgh*, according to his late Father's Plan of Articles; wherewith he was ſo well pleaſed, that he ſent a Letter to the Lord Chancellor and others of his Privy Council in *Scotland*, ſetting forth, that his late Father King *James*, had, for the regulating Church Affairs in *Edinburgh*, cauſed draw up certain Articles for dividing the ſaid Town into Pariſhes; and commanded the ſaid Lord Chancellor to deliver the ſame to the Magiſtrates, and ſtrictly to injoin them to take them forthwith into Conſideration, and return an Anſwer thereto without Delay. But the ſaid Magiſtrates not anſwering the King's Expectations, in reſpect to Diſpatch, occaſioned his ſending them a Letter ſoon after; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 289.

"Truſtie and weill belovit, we greitt you "weill. We houp, that before this Tyme, "ze have ſatlit your Churches according as "we directed our Chancellor, and others "of our Counſall thair to ſee doone. And "now, knowing how much it importeth "the Quyetnes and Guid of that Town, "that the Magiſtrates thairof, with ſuch o-"thers as ar of the Counſal of the Burgh, "be Men weill affected to oure Service, "and obedient to the Orders of the Church "and Lawis of the Kingdom; in regaird "the ordinarie Tyme is approaching for "your Electiounes; we thocht meitt to put "you in Remembrance of your Dewties in "that behalf; and to requyre you, that ze "be cairfull, that nane be reſſavit ather up-"on the Counſall of your Burgh, or uther-"wayis plaiced in anie Office of Magiſtra-"cie, but ſuch as will conforme themſelfis, "to the Order eſtabliſhed in the Churche, "and will goe before others in Exempill "of Obedience to the ſame; whereof we "perſwade our ſelffis ze will be ſo much "the more cairfull, that in this Beginning "of oure Reign, thair be no Matter of Of-"fence given us by you, whome we intend "to benefit and favour in all Buſſines whair-"in ze may happen heirefter to intreat us; "aſſuring you, that we will ſo eſteem of you, "as herefter ze ſall carye your ſelffes in this "Particular; whiche, remitting to your "Cair, we bid you fairweill."

Given at oure Court at *Holburie*, the firſt of *September* 1625.

This ſerving as a Spur to the ſaid Magiſtrates, they ſoon after returned the aforeſaid Articles, with their Anſwers to the Privy Council; of which the following is a Copy.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 274. *Article* 1. "Foraſmuch as the Miniſters "of *Edinburgh* cannot poſſiblie diſcharge "their Dewties unto the People, ſo long as "they ar not diſtinguiſhed in particular Pa-"rochins: His Majeſtie requireth a preſent "Ordour to be taken for diſtributing that "Multitude into ſeverall Congregatiounes, "with the greateſt Equaltie that may be "had. For beſides, that all populous "Townes and Cities in the whole Chriſtian "World ar ſo ordered. The Magiſtrates "and Counſell of *Edinburgh* did themſelffis "condiſcend, eſter the ſevintein Dayes "Worke, to the Diſtribution required, lyke-"as the ſame wes putt in Practice, and con-"tinewed ſome Zeares, untill the Miniſters "then in Plaice wer put from thair Chair-"ges for undewtifull Behaviour towardis his "Majeſtie; eſter which Tyme Thinges "turned bak to the old Confuſioun.

Anſwer. "It is anſwered to the firſt Ar-"ticle, The Proveiſt, Baillies, and Counſall "of *Edinburgh* agrie and conſent that the "Town of *Edinburgh* and Inhabitants thairof, "be diſtribute in ſeveral Parochins or Con-"gregatiounes, and ſall appoint thair di-"ſtinct Limites according to the ſame Di-"ſtributioun that formerlie hes bein maid, "the Supplie and Acceſſioun of the *Kow-"gait*, *Weſtport*, and *Cannogait-head* being "proportionallie diſtribute among the ſaid "Parochins, according as the ſame lye near-"eſt to theme.

Art. 2. "This Diſtributioun required, "muſt be maid as at that Tyme was doone "in four Parochins, and Miniſters appoint-"ed to everie Parochin; ſo that the Town "ſall have eicht Miniſters in the whole, "and of that Number the Principal of the "Colledge ſall alwyſe be one.

Anſ. "To the ſecond it is anſwered, That "this Diſtributioun ſall be maid in four "Parochins or Congregatiounes, and that "thair ſall be two Miniſters appointed to "each

" each Parochin; ſo that the Town ſall " have eicht Miniſters in the whole, with " this Proviſioun alwayes, that it ſall be in " the Optioun of the Proveiſt, Baillies, and " Counſall of *Edinburgh*, whether the Prin- " cipall of the Colledge ſall be one or not.

Art. 3. " Theſe Miniſters muſt be pro- " vyded of Houſes to reſide in, within thair " ſeverall Parochins, which ſall be knawin " to be the Houſes of the Churche, and " with Mantenance ſufficient, which in that " Town can be no leſs then Two thouſand " Merkis *Scottis* to everie Miniſter, and " aucht to be payed in all Reaſoun by the " People that leive under thair Cure. This " may be doone, either by impoſing a cer- " tain Annuitie upon everie Houſe and Te- " nement within the Parochins, as is doone " heir at *Londoun*, and in weill ordered Ci- " ties; or by ſome other convenient Means, " that may be deviſed; and till this tak Ef- " fect, the Town muſt beare the Chairge of " the whole.

Anſw. " It is anſwered to the third Ar- " ticle: And firſt, to the firſt Part of the " ſame, That the Town's Houſes, which " they in the Kirk Zaird raiſed, being thrie " in Number, being fitted and occupyed, *viz.* " twa of theme be the Miniſters of " Parochin; and the thrid with ane of the " Miniſters of Parochin; and to " provide the remanent Houſes to ilk Mi- " niſter in his awin Parochin. And to the " ſecond Part thairof it is anſwered, That " the Miniſters of this Burgh are provided " eache Man with a ſufficient Houſe to " dwell in, Mail (Rent) frie, with a zeirlie " Stipend of Twelf hundreth Merkis *Scottis*, " thankfullie payed to them, conforme to " the Agriement maid with them at thair " Entrie to thair Chairges; and ſince the " common Guid is not abill to ſuſtein the " Burthen alreddie impoſed thereupone, and " of Reaſoune auchr not to be thralled to " the Payment of the Miniſters Stipends; " and that the Augmentatioun deſired, both " in Mater and Maner, does crave mature " Advyſement; they moſt humblie intreat " his Majeſtie to pardoun theme, that they " cannot give Anſwer to the ſame at this " preſent; and to ſpaire the ſame, till the " reſt of the Articles be firſt diſcuſſed, and " the Diſtributioun deſired in Maner con- " tenit in theſe Articles and Anſwers under " the ſame annexed, be firſt ſatled, and " brocht to Perfectioun.

Art. 4. " Everie Paroche ſall heirafter " be governit in Matters Eccleſiaſticall by " thair Miniſters and proper Seſſioun, con- " forme to the Ordour of other Churches in " the Kingdome, which Seſſioun ſall be e- " lected zeirlie in everie Paroche, eicht or " ten Dayes efter the Electioun of the Ma- " giſtrates, by the Proveiſt and Baillies of " the Toun, and the Miniſters of the Pa- " roche, and no others.

Anſw. " It is anſwered to the fourt Ar- " ticle, That the Proveiſt, Baillies and " Counſall agrie, that everie Parochin here- " efter, be governit in Matters Eccleſiaſti- " call by the proper Seſſioun of the Paro- " chin: So that in the whole, thair ſall be " four diſtinct Seſſiouns, having thair ſeve- " rall Juriſdictiouns within the Limittes of " thair Parochin allanerlie; and that ilk ſe- " verall Seſſioun ſall conſiſt of the Magi- " ſtrates, Miniſters, Elders and Deykins of " the ſame Parochin; and that the ſaid El- " ders and Deykins ſall be elected zeirlie in " every Parochin by the Proveiſt, Baillies " and Counſall of the Burgh, and Mini- " ſters of the ſaid Parochin, in the Month " of *December*, ſua that the ſaid Elders and " Deykins may enter to thair Offices upone " the firſt Day of *January* efter following " zeirlie.

Art. 5. " So oft as it ſall happin an Id. ibid. " Plaice of that Miniſtrie to fall void, by " Death, Tranſlatioun, or anie other Way, " the ſaids Proveiſt, Baillies and Counſall " mak choice of ſuch a Perſon as they think " meitt, to diſchairge the Cure, and pre- " ſent him to the Ordinarie, conforme to " the Cuſtome of other Patrones in the " Realme, for eſchewing the Confuſioun " and Truble of popular Electioun.

Anſw. " It is anſwered to the fift Ar- " ticle, That they agrie and conſent, that " quhen anie Plaice or Plaices, ane or moe " of the Miniſtrie of *Edinburgh* ſall fall void " by Death, Tranſlatioun, or utherwayes " whatſomever, that the ſaid Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſall, ſall mak choice of ſuch " Perſone or Perſones as they think meitt " to diſcharge the Cure, and preſent him or " theme to the Archbiſhop of *Sanct An-* " *droe's*, conforme to the Cuſtome reſſavit; " and for eſchewing of all Confuſioun of " Tumult by popular Electioun, that the " Electioun of the ſaid Miniſters ſall be " maid in all Tyme to cum by the Pro- " veiſt, Baillies and Counſall of the ſaid " Burgh allanerlie; who ſall be haldin to " nominat and preſent the ſaid Miniſters, " ſwa to be choſen by theme, to the Arch- " biſhop of *Sanct Androe's* and his Succeſ- " ſouris, to be admitted to the ſaids vacand " Plaices of the Miniſtrie within the ſaid " Burgh; and to be authorized with his " Collatioun and Admiſſioun thereupone in " dew Forme: And if the ſaid Perſone e- " lected, choſen and preſented, as ſaid is, " or anie of theme ſall be fund by the ſaid " Archbiſhop of *Sanct Androe's* or his Suc- " ceſſouris, unmeitt and unquallified for the " ſaids Plaices of the Miniſtrie within the " ſaid Burgh, the ſaids Proveiſt, Baillies " and Counſall ſall be held to elect, nomi- " nat and preſent others in thair Plaice, " within the Spaice and Tyme preſcryved " be the Lawis, and obſerved in other

" Laick

Ibid. f. 275.

" Laick Patronages, be the Cuſtome and " Practique of the Kingdome.

Art. 6. " And notwithſtanding the Di- " ſtributioun aforeſaid, the Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſall of the Town muſt eve- " rie *Sunday* reſort ordinarlie to the Heigh " Church, at leiſt in the Forenoone, the " reſt of thair Families (thair neceſſar At- " tendants onlie excepted) being aſtricted to " keip thair proper Paroche Churches, as " others of the People.

Anſw. " It is anſwered to the ſixt, That " they agrie, that notwithſtanding the Di- " ſtributioun foreſaid, the Proveiſt, Baillies " and Counſall of the guid Town, ſall e- " verie *Sunday* reſort ordinarilie to the Heigh " Churche, at leiſt in the Forenoone, the " reſt of their Families (thair neceſſar At- " tendants onlie excepted) being aſtricted to " keip thair proper Paroche Kirkis, as o- " thers of the People.

Art. 7. " The perverſe Cuſtome practiſed " in that Town, of trying and cenſuring " the Miniſters by the People, ſall be in all " Tyme cuming diſcharged, ſeing they ar " ſubject, as other Miniſters, to the trying " of thair Ordinarie in the Synods and other " lawfull Aſſemblies of the Churche.

Anſw. " It is anſwered to the Sevint, " That the publict Conventiounes upon the " *Tyſday* preceding the Celebratioun of the " Holie Communion, wer introduced in " this Churche with the Reformatioun of " the Goſpell, and wes ordainit to be keiped, " both by the Superintendants of the " Churche and Miniſters of the ſame, and " wherin the Doctrines, Lives and Conver- " ſatiouns of thair Miniſters wer tryet; " lyik as the ſame hes bein in continuall Ob- " ſervance theſe thrieſcore Zeires; but " ſince it is his Majeſtie's Pleaſure, they ar " content to diſcharge the ſame Conven- " ventiounes in all Tyme cuming.

Art. 8. " Laſtlie, His Majeſtie requi- " reth ane Act to be maid by the Magi- " ſtrates, and Counſall of the Town, againſt " all ſuch as doe not communicat with thair " Miniſters in their own Paroche-church, or " ſall goe out of the Town to other Com- " muniones, without the Licence and Te- " ſtemonie of thair awin Miniſtrie; and this " Act to contein ſum ſevere Penultie to be " inflicted upon the Tranſgreſſours.

Ibid. f. 276. *Anſ.* " It is anſwered to the laſt, that the " Proveiſt, Baillies, and Counſall ar con- " tent, and conſents, and promittis to caus " an Act to be maid in thair Counſall- " bookes againſt ſuch as doe not communi- " cat in thair own Parochins, or ſall goe " out of the Town to other Communiones, " without the Licence and Teſtimonie of " thair Miniſters; conteining a Penultie of " Twentie Pundis for everie Fault to be up- " lifted be the Treaſurer of the good Town, " to be applied to the common Workis of " the ſame."

The *Edinburghers* having anſwered the above Articles, in Obedience to the Royal Command, requeſted, that the underwritten Liberties and Privileges might be granted and confirmed to them.

1. " Seeing it hes pleaſed his Majeſtie to Id. ibid. " tye the Electioun of the Miniſters to the " vacand Churches within this Burgh to the " Proveiſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the " ſame, excluding all popular Electiounes, " that quhen anie Plaice of the Miniſtrie " within the ſame, vaikes, they ſall have " Power and Libertie to leit one, two, or " thrie Miniſters out of anie Parochins of " *Scotland*, to Burgh or Land, who ſall be " haldin to repair to the ſaid Burgh, ther to " mak ane Sermon or two, in what Church- " es it ſall pleis the Proveiſt, Baillies, and " Counſall of the ſaid Burgh to appoint " theme; and in caice they refuis that they " be compellit be the Cenſures of the " Churche to obey. And if thaireſter it " ſall happin the ſaids Proveiſt, Baillies, " and Counſall to elect anie of the ſaids Per- " ſones to anie vacand Plaice of the ſaid " Miniſtrie, within any Parochin of the ſaid " Burgh, the Perſone or Perſones elected, " one or moe ſall be haldin to accept of the " Chairge of the Miniſtrie of that Paroche " whereof he is elected and preſentit to be " Miniſter; lyikas, the ſame hes bein in " continuall Uſe and Cuſtome ſince the Re- " formatioun of Religioun allowed be his " Majeſtie and the Commiſſioners of the " Churche and Generall Aſſemblies, and is " preſentlie practiſed in their Leitts and E- " lectioun of the Miniſters.

2. " If it ſall happin the Greit Kirk to " vaik upone Occaſioun, it ſall be leaſume " to the Proveiſt, Baillies, and Counſall, to " appoint one of the Miniſters of anie other " Parochin within this Burgh to ſupplie the " vacand Plaice in that Kirk, if ſo they ſall " find it fitt, or otherwayes, to caus the " ſame be doone *per vices*; and that Per- " ſones appointit ſall be haldin to obey.

3. " If anie of the two Miniſters appoint- " ed to ilk Parochin ſall happin to fall ſeik, " or be abſent, that the uther ſupplie his " Plaice during his Seiknes or Abſence, " both in teaching and examinatting the " Parochines, and ſupplieing all other Due- " tyes to be perſormit be his fellow Mini- " ſters.

4. " If it ſall happin that anie one, or both " the Miniſters of the Heigh Kirk to faill in " Voice, ather be Waikneſs or Infirmitie, " or utherwayes the Plaices to vaik, that " the Proveiſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the " ſaid Burgh mak Choice and Electioun " of anie one or two Miniſters out of anie " of the reſt of the Parochines, to be tranſ- " planted to the foreſaid Heigh-kirk, and " of the ſaids Miniſters of the Heigh-kirk " to be tranſplanted to the other vacand " Plaices, and they mak Intimatioun of the

" ſamin

" ſamin to the Arch-biſhop of *Sanct Androe's* " be thair Acts and Letters, and require " thair Tranſplantatioun; that then, and in " that Caice, the ſaid Arch-biſhop ſall caus " the ſamin Tranſplantatioun to be maid, " and plaice theme in the Parochins wherein " thay are ordained to be tranſported.

5. " That thair be ilk *Sunday* in ilk Kirk " two Sermones, one in the Fornoone, and " ane uther in the Efternoone; and weik- " lie in the Heigh-kirk, two Sermones up- " one the accuſtomed Dayes of *Tyſday* and " *Thurſday*; and that the ſame be doone " *per vices* of the whole Number. And if " it be thocht fitt be the Proveiſt, Baillies, " and Counſall, that thair be moe Sermones " in the Heigh-kirk, upone the Weik-dayes, " or in anie other Kirk, that the ſame be " doone; and ilk Miniſter be haldin to mak " two Sermones, at leiſt, in the Weik, if " it ſall be thocht neceſſar be the Proveiſt, " Baillies, and Counſall.

6. " That it ſall not be leaſume to the " Miniſters of the ſaids ſeveral Parochines " to ſupplie the Pulpits of this Burgh be " young Scollers, and theſe who ar not " actuall Miniſters, except onlie the Princi- " pall of King *James*'s Colledge within the " ſaid Burgh; and the Regents of the ſa- " min having firſt obtenit the Conſent and " Approbatioun of the Proveiſt, Baillies, " and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh, for that " Supplie of the ſaid Principall and Re- " gents.

7. " It ſall not be leaſume to anie Seſſi- " oun within this Burgh to mak anie Act or " Statut within the ſamin, befoir the ſaid " Act be firſt approvin be the Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh, but " Prejudice alwayes to them, to execute the " Actes of Parliament, and of the Churche " in ſo far as concernis thair Juriſdictioun.

8. " That the Electioun and plaiceing of " the Clerkis of Seſſioun of the ſaid Paroch- " ins and Reiders of the Kirkis, and uther " under Officers in the Kirkis of this Burgh, " be maid in all Tyme to cum, be the Pro- " veiſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the ſaid " Burgh allanerlie, with Proviſioun alwayes " that thair Admiſſioun be maid conforme " to the reſſavit Ordour of the Churche.

9. " That the Sacraments of Baptiſme " and the Lordis Supper be adminiſtrat be " the Miniſters in their ſeverall Parochins, " conforme to the Actes of the Churche.

10. " Since the Proveiſt, Baillies, and " Counſal, as Patrounes of the ſaid Kirkis " of the ſaid Burgh, at the Entrie and Ad " miſſioun of ilk Miniſter, agrie with him " for his Stipend, that it ſall not be leaſume " for him to exact anie other Duetyes from " his Parochines, but ſall reſſave his Stipend " from the ſaids Proveiſt, Baillies, and Coun- " ſall, conforme to the Agriement, and ac- " quieſe therwith.

Ibid. f. 277. 11. " Forſuameikle as quhen the Diſtri- " butioun required ſall tak Plaice, it will " be neceſſar to the Proveiſt, Baillies, and " Counſall of this Burgh, to ſie that thair " be a preſent Diſtributioun maid of the " preſent Miniſters of this Burgh; and Mr. " *Robert Barroun* thair elected Miniſter, and " ane uther who ſall be elected to ſupplie " the Plaice of the eight Miniſter according " as ſall be fitteſt for the Guid of the Church- " es of this Burgh; that thairfore it be " heirby declared, that the ſame Diſtribu- " tioun of the principall Miniſters, unto " thair ſeverall Parochins as of the ſaid Mr. " *Robert Barroun*, and of the uther Miniſter " to be elected, als weill as of all uthers in " Tyme to cum, ſall be maid be the Pro- " veiſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the ſaid " Burgh allanarlie. And the Diſtributioun " being maid and ſignified to the Arch- " biſhop of *Sanct Androe's*, that he ſall plaice " theme in thair ſeverall Parochins, con- " forme to thair accuſtomed Order."

The above Anſwers to King *James*'s Articles, concerning the Diviſion of *Edinburgh* into Pariſhes, and making Proviſion for its Miniſters, being the Reſolves of the Town Council, they were ſoon after confirmed by an Act of the ſaid Council; as were alſo the aforeſaid Articles and Petitions drawn up by the Citizens; of which the following are Copies.

At Edinburgh *the* 28*th Day of* September, 1625.

" The Proveiſt, Baillies and Counſall of Ibid. f. 304. " *Edinburgh*, efter mature Deliberatioun " taikin concerning the Articles proponit " to them by his Majeſtie's Father, of moſt " bliſſit Memorie, and ſince renewed by " his Majeſtie's ſelf, who now reigneth (and " that his Reigne may be long and happie, " they humblie pray) for ſettling the Peace " and Quietnes of his Majeſtie's good " Town, and the more commodious and " profitable Inſtruction of the Inhabitantis " within the ſame, haith condeſcendit with " ane uniforme Conſent to the Articles fol- " lowing:

1. " That the Town of *Edinburgh*, in- " cluding the *Weſtport*, the *Kowgait* Street, " and the Head of the *Canongait*, incorpo- " rated with them by ane late Act of Par- " liament, and whole Inhabitants thairof, " ſall be diſtributed in four ſeveral Paroches, " and haif thair diſtinct Limittes appointed " with the beſt Proportioun, that may " be keiped, and for the beſt of the ſaid " Inhabitants.

2. " That eache of the ſaid Parochins and " Congregatiouns ſall be providit with twa " Miniſters; ſo that the Town ſall have " eight Miniſters in the whole, over and " beſyds the Principal of the Colledge, who " ſall not be reckoned in that Number, and " exemit in all Tyme cumming from the " Chairge of an actual Miniſter within this " Burgh.

Id. ibid.

3. " They ſall provide ſufficient Houſes " for the Reſidence of the Miniſters within " thair own Paroches, the Town's Houſes, " which as ſituattit upon the South of *Sanct* " *Giles*'s Church, ſerving for the Reſidence " of thrie Miniſters, *viz.* twa of them for " the Miniſters of Paroche; and " the thrid for ane of the Miniſters of Paroche, wherein they may conve- " nientlie dwell, without paying any Dew- " tie thairfore, and ſall be thankfullie payit " of zeirlie Stipend, Twelf hundred Marks " *Scottis* for each Miniſter, as they ar pre- " ſentlie in uſe to be payit: And how ſoone " the Diſtributioun intendit ſall be perfytet " by the beſt Means they can find, and with " all poſſible Diligence, they ſall agrie up- " on ſuch an Augmentation, as may be fit- " ting for a ſufficient Maintenance to each " of them.

4. " That everie Paroche ſall be governit " heirefter in Matters Eccleſiaſtical, by the " proper Seſſioun of the Paroche, ſo as thair " ſall be found diſtinct Seſſiones, haiffing " thair ſeverall Juriſdictiouns within the " Limittes of thair awin Parochins allanar- " lie; and everie ſeverall Seſſioun ſall conſiſt " of the Magiſtrates, Miniſters, ſix Elders, " and as manie Deacones reſiding within the " ſaid Parochin: which Elders and Dea- " cones ſall be zeirlie lited and elected in e- " verie Paroche, in the Moneth of *December*, " to the End they may enter to thair Offices " upone the firſt Day of *Januar* thairaftir, " zeirlie.

5. " When anie Plaice or Plaices of the " Miniſtrie of *Edinburgh* ſall fall void by " Death, or Tranſlatioun of anie of the ſaid " Miniſters, or by anie uther Means quhat- " ſomever, the Proveiſt, Baillies, and Coun- " ſall of the Burgh ſall nominate and mak " choice of ſuch Perſoun or Perſounes as " thay ſall think meitt for the diſchairging " the Cure or Cures that ſall happen to vaike " and preſent him or theme to the Arch- " biſhop of *Sanct Andrew's* being for the " Tyme; ſo that the Nominatioun and E- " lection of the ſaids Miniſters, ſall be maid, " in all Tyme cumming, by the Proveiſt, " Baillies, and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh " allanerlie; who ſall be haldin conforme to " the Cuſtome reſſavit in the Realme, with- " in the Spaice of ſex Moneths after the " Vacancie, to preſent a Miniſter or Mini- " ſters to the Plaice or Plaices vacand, unto " the ſaid Arch-biſhop, that he or they be- " ing found meit, may be authorized with " Collatioun and Admiſſioun by the ſaid " Arch-biſhop in dew Form. And if the " ſaids Perſounes nominated, electit and pre- " ſentit as ſaid is, or ane of them ſall be fund " eſter Tryell taken by the ſaid Arch-biſhop, " unmeitt, and not qualifiet for the ſaids " Plaices, the Proveiſt, Baillies, and Coun- " ſall ſall be haldin to nominat, elect and " preſent uthers in thair Plaices according " as is preſcryvit by the Lawis to lyke Pa- " trones and obſervit cuſtomable in the " Kingdome.

6. " Notwithſtanding of the Diſtribu- " tioun foreſaid, the Proveiſt, Baillies, and " Counſall of the good Town, ſall evrie " *Sunday* reſort ordinarilie to the Heich- " Churche, callit *St. Giles*'s, at the leiſt, in " the Forenoone, the reſt of thair Families " (thair neceſſar Attendants onlie exceptit) " being aſtricted to keip thair proper Pa- " roche-churche, as utheris of the People.

7. " The publick Conventioun that haif " bein uſuallie keipit in former Tymes up- " one the *Tyſday* preceeding the Celebrati- " oun of the holie Communion, for the " Tryell of the Miniſters, becauſe of ſome " Diſordres that haif reſulted thereupone, at " his Majeſtie's ſpeciall Deſyre and Com- " mand, ſall be, in all Tyme cumming, for- " borne and diſchargit.

8. " The Proveiſt, Baillies and Coun- " ſall ſall doe quhat in them lyeth, to cauſe " the People and Inhabitants of each Pa- " roche communicate in the ſame with thair " awin Paſtoures; and ſall, by Act of thair " Counſall, diſcharge anie of the Inhabi- " tants to goe furth of the Town, or from " thair Paroche-churches, to communicate " in uther Plaices without Licence of the " Miniſters of the Paroche quherein they " dwell, or at leiſt of one of them, and thair " Teſtimonie in Writt under thair Handis; " which Act ſall contain ane Penultie of " Twentie Pundis to be upliftit of everie " Tranſgreſſour, *toties quoties*, by the The- " ſairure of the good Town, and applied to " pious Uſes by Directioun and Appoint- " ment of the Counſall of the Town."

Purſuant to the above Diviſion of *Edinburgh* into four Pariſhes, the following Regulations were agreed upon by the Common Council and Miniſters of the Town, in Preſence of the Arch-biſhop of *St. Andrew*'s, and ratified by the King and Council; wherein the Right of Patronage to the Churches of *Edinburgh* is confirmed to the Magiſtrates and Town Council, with a Power of calling Miniſters to the City from any Part of the Kingdom; which, together with the Duties of the ſaid Miniſters, are as follows.

Ibid. f. 306. " Since it haith pleaſed his Majeſtie to " confer the Nominatioun and Preſentati- " oun of Miniſters to vacant Churches " within the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, to the " Proveſt, Baillies and Counſall of the ſame, " they humblie deſire thair former Liber- " ties and Priviledges as allowit by his Maje- " ſtie and the Generall Aſſemblies of the " Church of *Scotland* to be continewit with " theme, in the ſame Force and Effect as " before, *viz.* That they ſall haif Power " and Libertie to lite ane or twa, or thrie " Miniſters, out of anie Parochin within the " Kingdome of *Scotland*, to Burgh or Land,

" who

" who ſall be haldin to repair to the ſaid " Burgh, thair to make a Sermon or twa " in the Churches, that the ſaid Proveſt " and Baillies ſall appoint them to preach " into, and gif neid be, ſall be compellit by " the Cenſures of the Church to do the " ſame; and gif efter having, it ſall happin " ane of the foreſaid Perſounes to be nomi- " nated and preſentit by the Proveſt, Bai- " lies and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh, to " the vacand Plaice within the ſaid Mini- " ſtrie, that the Perſone nominated ſall be " haldin to accept the Chairge of the Mi- " niſtrie within the Paroch whereunto he is " preſentit.

2. " If it ſall fall out, that the Heigh " Churche, called *St. Giles*, be deſtitute, " by Seiknes or Abſence of ane of the twa " Miniſters thairof, it ſall be leaſume to the " Proveiſt, Baillies and Counſall to appoint " ane of the other Miniſters to ſupplie the " Plaice in that Churche, as they ſall think " fit to haif it done, aither by ane, or by " them all by Turns; and the Perſounes " appointed to do the ſame, ſall be haldin " to obey, provyding alwayes, the Coun- " ſall tak Ordour for ſupplying thair Plaices " in thair awin Paroch in the mean time.

3. " If it ſall happin anie of the twa Mi- " niſters appointit to each Parochin to fall " ſeik or be abſent, his Colleague ſall be " haldin to ſupplie his Plaice during his " Seiknes or Abſence, in teaching, mini- " ſtring the Sacraments, Examinatioun of " the People, Viſitatioun of the Seik, and " all uther Dewties requiſit; provyding, " that his Seiknes or Abſence exceid not " the Spaice of thrie Months, in which " cais the Counſall of the Town ſall con- " curr for ſupplying the ſame with him that " attended the Chairge.

4. " Gif it ſall happin the Heigh Churche " to vaike, by the Deceas of anie ane or " both the Miniſters thairof, it ſall be in " the Optioun and Liberty of the Proveiſt, " Baillies and Counſall, to preſent anie ane " or twa Miniſters out of the reſt of the Pa- " rochins of the Burgh, to be plantit in that " Churche unto thair Ordinarie, that they " may be admitted thairto, conforme to the " accuſtomit Ordour obſervit in Tranſpor- " tatioun of Miniſters, provyding alwayes, " that the Churche from which they ar re- " movit, be provydit of uther qualifiet Men " with all poſſible Diligence.

Id. ibid.

5. " That thair ſall be everie *Sunday*, in " everie Churche within the Burgh, twa Ser- " mones, ane in the Forenoone, and ane u- " ther in the Efternoone, and owklie in the " four ſeveral Parochines, ane Sermone, " upone ſuch Days as ſall be agriet upone " by the Proveiſt, Baillies and Counſall, " with the Miniſters.

6. " That it ſall not be leaſume to the " Miniſters of the ſaid Parochins to ſupplie " the Pulpittis by anie uther, then thoſe " who ſall be allowit by the publict Actes " of the Churche.

7. " That the Seſſioun of the Churche ſall " not midle with anie civil Affair, nor in- " flict anie uther Cenſour, but that which is " eccleſiaſtical, upone ſuch as offend and " fall under thair Cenſour.

8. " That the Reiders in all the Churches, " the Clerkis of the ſeverall Seſſiounes, and " uther Under-officers in the Churches of " the ſaid Parochines, be electit in all " Tyme cumming in Manner following, " *viz.* That the Proveiſt, Baillies and Coun- " ſall of the ſaid Burgh, ſall nominat and " preſent the ſaid Reiders, Clerkis and u- " ther Under-officers to the ſaid Seſſiounes, " to be tryit and admittit by them to the ſaids " Offices, ſo they ſall be fund abill to diſ- " charge the ſame; and in caiſe of ane law- " full Exceptioun, whey they aucht not to " be admittit to the ſaids Offices, the ſame " being notified to the ſaids Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſall, they ſall be haldin to " nominat and preſent uthers, againſt " quhome no juſt Exceptioun can be takin.

9. " For the better eſtabliſhing Ordour " in the ſeveral Parochins, it is agried, " That the Holie Sacramentes of Baptiſme " and the Lordis Supper ſall be miniſtrat to " the Parochiners in thair awin ſeverall " Churches; as lykwayes that Marriages " ſall be ſolempnized and Penetencie reſ- " ſavit to thair publict Satisfactioun, in the " ſeverall Parochins quhair they dwell.

10. " That how ſoone the Diſtributioun " intendit ſall tak plaice, the Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh, ſall " appoint the preſent Miniſters ſerving in " the Town, to the ſeverall Churches and " Parochins, as they ſall think maiſt fitting " for the ſaid Churche and Town; which " Appointment being ſignified to the Arch- " biſhop of *Sanct Andrew's*, he ſall plaice " and reſſaive theme to thair ſaid Churches, " according to the accuſtomit Ordour. In " witneſs quhairof, the ſaid Proveiſt and " Baillies, and Mr. *Johune Hay* thair Clerke, " in Name and at Command of the Coun- " ſall of the ſaid Burgh, and the ſaids Mi- " niſters, hes ſubſcryvit theſe Preſentis, Day, " Zeir, Moneth and Plaice, as is before " written."

The King having received the above Anſwers to his late Father's Articles from the *Edinburghers*, together with their Regulations and Petitions, he was ſo well pleaſed therewith, that he ſent a Letter to the Common Council; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Ibid. f. 302.

" Truſtie and weill belovit, we greet you " weill. We have reſſavit your Anſwer to " oure Articles, with certain Petitiounes, " agriet upon by you and your Miniſters, " which we conſider to be moſt reaſonable, " and ar glad to underſtand, that ſuch a

" guid

" guid Beginning is maid in that Wark, " which oure late dear Father ſo earneſtlie " deſyrit: And now as we have given Or- " dour to oure Counſall, for Ratification " both of the one and the other, ſo we re- " quire you, with all poſſible Diligence, to " put the ſame in Effect, cauſing the Di- " ſtributioun intendit to be maid, and Main- " tenance appointit for the Miniſters, where- " in ye may aſſure your ſelffis of the Con- " currance of oure Authoritie, als weill in " that Buſines, as in all your other Affaires " tending to the Guid of your Town, when " Occaſion ſall preſent. So we bid you " fairweill. Given at *Sariſburie* the 19th of " *October*, 1625."

And, that the Execution of this Affair might not be retarded, the King ſent a Letter to his Privy Council in *Scotland*, of the following Tenor.

CHARLES R.

Ibid. f. 307. *Richt truſtie, and richt weill belovit Counſellors, richt truſtie ond weill belovit Couſeins and Counſellors, and richt truſtie and weill belovit Counſellors, we greit you weill.*

" Quhairas our late dear Father, of fa- " mous and eternall Memorie, out of his " Zeale to the Advancement of God's Glo- " rie, and ſpeciall Love to the Town of *E-* " *dinburgh*, did, in his Lifetime, urge them " with certaine Articles concerning the Di- " ſtributioun of thair Town in Parochins, " and ſome other Thingis belonging to the " richt ordering of thair Churches, quhair- " unto they have now by an Act of thair " Counſall, at our ſpeciall Deſire, conde- " ſcendit; and the ſaid Town haif prefer- " rit to us certaine Articles and Petitiounes, " agried upon by theme and thair preſent " Miniſters, deſyring the ſame to be rati- " fiet and approved by us.

" It is oure ſpeciall Pleaſure, that you " caus an Act to be maid and inſerted in " our Buikes of Privie Counſall, beiring " ane Approbatioun of the ſaid Articles and " Petitiounes, both which you ſhall caus in- " ſert in the ſaid Buikes, in perpetual Re- " membrance theirof; in which Behalf theſe " Preſentis, with the Articles and Petiti- " ouns ſubſcryvit be theme, and heirwith " ſent to you, ſhall be your ſufficient War- " rand. Fairweill".

Given at *Sariſburie*, the 19th *October* 1625.

Ibid. f. 304. Purſuant to the above Royal Precept, the Privy Council approved and ratified the Articles and Petitions aforeſaid, by their Act; of which the following is a Copy.

" At *Edinburgh*, the firſt Day of *No-* " *vember* 1625, The quhilk Day, in Pre- " ſence of the Lordis of Secret Counſall, " compeiret perſonalie, *Johune*, Arch-biſhop " of *Sanct Andrew*'s, and preſentit and ex- " hibite to the ſaid Lordis the miſſive Let- " ter above writtin, ſigned by the King's " Majeſtie, and directed to the ſaid Lordis, " containing his Majeſtie's Pleaſure and Di- " rectioun; that the Articles and Petiti- " ounes aforeſaid, quhilk were lykwayes " preſentit and exhibite by the ſaid Arch- " biſhop, concerning the ſettling of the " Peace and Quietnes of the Burgh of *E-* " *dinburgh* micht be ratifyit and approvin, " and ane Act of Counſall maid therupon.

" Quhilk Miſſive, with the Articles and Id. ibid. " Petitiounes foreſaids being red, heard, and " conſidderit be the ſaid Lordis, and they " being weill advyſit with the ſame, and " finding his Majeſtie's Will and Pleaſure " twitching the Ratification of the ſaid Ar- " ticles to be Royal and juſt, and to tend " to the Weill of the ſaid Burgh, and ſet- " tling of Peace and Quietnes within the ſame: " Thairfore the ſaid Lordis following his " Majeſtie's Will and ſpeciall Command and " Directioun in this Matter, has ratifiet and " approvin, and by the Tenuir heirof, rati- " fies and approves the Articles and Peti- " tiounes foreſaid, and everie one of theme, " in all and ſundrie Pointes, Clauſes, Ar- " ticles and Conditiounes contenit therin- " till, and efter the Forme and Tenuir of " the ſame in all Pointis. And thay haif " interponit and interpones thair Authori- " tie thairto; and ordain the ſame to be " inſert and regiſtrat in the Buikes of Secret " Counſall, thairin to remayne, *ad futuram* " *rei memoriam.*"

King *Charles* I. by his Charter of the 29th *September*, *anno* 1633, having founded a Biſhoprick in *Edinburgh*, appointed for its Dioceſs all Parts beſouth the Frith of *Forth*, belonging to the Arch-biſhoprick of *St. Andrew's*, in the County of *Edinburgh*, Conſtabulary of *Haddington*, and *Shires* of *Linlithgow*, *Stirling*, and *Berwick*, and Bailiwick of *Lauderdale*; with all the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of a diſtinct Biſhoprick or Dioceſs, in as full and ample a Manner as any other Biſhoprick in *Scotland*; and appointed *St. Giles*'s Church in *Edinburgh* for its Cathedral; with all the Rights, Liberties and Immunities belonging to a Cathedral Church; and this new Erection to be denominated the Biſhoprick and Dioceſs of *Edinburgh*; to have and injoy all the Honours, Dignities, Privileges, Authorities, and Juriſdictions, with all the Liberties and Immunities injoyed or poſſeſſed by any Dioceſan or Biſhop within *Scotland*, and to be a Suffragan to the Arch-biſhop of *St. Andrew's*.

And the Biſhop to have Precedence of all other *Scotiſh* Suffragans in Parliament, Councils and publick Conventiouns, immediately after the Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*. And, for the good Government of this new Biſhoprick, by the Charter of Foundation, it was to conſiſt of a Biſhop, a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, to whom and their Succeſſors the King granted the Churches of *St. Giles*, *Grayfriars*, *Trinity College*, and that of the

the South-eaſt Pariſh in *Edinburgh*, with thoſe of *Holyroodhouſe*, *Dalkeith*, *Dunbar*, *Haddington* and *Tranent* in the County of *Eaſt Lothian*; *Liberton* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Falkirk* in *Linlithgowſhire*; and that of the Town of *Stirling* in *Stirlingſhire*, with their Appurtenancies; with a Power to the Biſhop to have a Seal like other Biſhops, to tranſact his Affairs with; beſides, another Seal for him and the Chapter, for tranſacting the Buſineſs of the Chapter, to be called *the Seal of the Chapter of the Biſhoprick of* Edinburgh: And, to prepare *St. Giles*'s Church for the Reception of the new Eſtabliſhment, the King ſent a Letter to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*; of which the following is a Copy.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit we greit you weill.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 282.

"Wheras of oure Princelie Motive and "Zeale for the Advancement and Government of the Churche of that oure Kingdome, we have, by the Advice of the "chiefeſt of oure Clergie thairof, erected "at oure Chairges, a Biſhoprick of new, "to be callit *the Biſhoprick of* Edinburgh, "whairby none of your Priviledges or Liberties ar anie wayes to be infringed, but "rather preſervit and increaſed: And wher-"as to that Purpoſe, it is verie expedient, "that *Saint Geille*'s Churche (deſigned by us "to be the Cathedral Churche of that Bi "ſhoprick) be ordered, as is decent and fitt "for a Churche of that Eminencie, and ac-"cording to the firſt Intentioun of the E-"rectors and Founders thairof; which was "to be keiped conforme to the Lairgnes "and Conſpecuitie of the Foundatioun and "Fabrick; and not to be indirectlie parcel-"led and disjoinit by Wallis and Partitiounes, as now it is, without anie War-"rant from anie of oure Royall Predeceſ-"ſoures.

"Oure Pleaſure is, that with all Dili-"gence, you caus raze to the Ground the "Eaſt-wall of the ſaid Churche; and ſick-"lyke, that you caus raze to the Ground "the Weſter-wall therin, betwixt this and "*Lambas* inſewing; at or before which "Tyme, we require you to caus finiſh the "new Tolbuith, to the effect it may be for "the Uſe of oure Churche and uther Judi-"catories and Commiſſiounes, as the Tyme "and Occaſioun ſhall require. We bid "you fairweill, from oure Court at *White-"hall*, the 11th *October* 1633."

Surely never was the Church Hierarchy by a Biſhop of ſo ſhort Duration, as this of *Edinburgh*; for it was erected in the Year 1633, and ſubverted *anno* 1639, by the Aboliſhment of Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, both by the Parliament and General Aſſembly.

In the Year 1636, the Town Council, on the tenth Day of *February*, ordered one of the Bailiffs, and one of the Clerks of *Edinburgh*, to deſire *James Hanna*, the Dean of *St. Giles*'s Church, to repair to *Durham* in the Northern Part of *England*, to take a Draught of the Choir of the Cathedral Church in that City, in order to fit up and beautify the Inſide of the Choir of *St. Giles*'s Church after the ſame Manner.

Epiſcopacy being aboliſhed in *Scotland anno* 1639, Preſbytery was eſtabliſhed in its Stead, and continued to be the National Church till the Year 1660. When both Monarchy and Epiſcopacy were reſtored by King *Charles* II. and the Preſbyterian Hierarchy ſubverted. But this Eſtabliſhment proving of no long Duration, by the arbitrary Government of that deluded Prince King *James* VII. who for his Mal-adminiſtration was forced to abdicate the Crown by the Prince of *Orange* his Son-in-law, when Epiſcopacy in *Scotland*, through the Weakneſs and Folly of its Biſhops, in adhering to, and thereby juſtifying the illegal and inſupportable Practices of that unhappy Prince, became a Sacrifice to Preſbytery, which is ſtill the eſtabliſhed Religion in *Scotland*.

The Number of Churches in *Edinburgh* proving ſtill inſufficient to accommodate the Citizens in the Celebration of Divine Service, the Common Council in the Year 1641, ordered the Town to be divided into ſix Pariſhes; but theſe being ſtill unfit to ſupply the People with proper Conveniencies, the Pariſh Churches within the City and Suburbs of *Edinburgh* at preſent are eleven in Number.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XV. f. 214. 215.

The Eccleſiaſtical Government of the ſaid eleven Pariſhes, which is in Subordination to a Provincial Synod and General Aſſembly of the Church, conſiſts of a Preſbytery and eleven of the loweſt Judicatories in the Church of *Scotland*, denominated the Church-ſeſſions, the Juriſdictions whereof extend no farther than the Limits of the reſpective Pariſhes; the latter of which is a Conſiſtory, compoſed of Miniſters, Elders and Deacons, who meet at leaſt once a-Week, to conſider the religious Affairs of the Pariſh; the Miniſter whereof is Moderator, but without a Negative; he calls the Church-ſeſſion, and if at Home, is obliged to attend; but if, through Abſence from Home, or Indiſpoſition, cannot be preſent, the Elders and Deacons may meet about the Affairs of the Poor without him, give Teſtimonials to Perſons who intend to leave the Pariſh; and being Judges in Matters of Slander, deſire the Preſbytery to ſend them a Miniſter to hold a Church-ſeſſion in the Abſence of their Miniſter or Miniſters.

The Church-ſeſſion, in Matters of leſſer Scandal (greater, ſuch as Adultery, *&c.* are left to the Preſbytery) can ſuſpend from the Lord's Supper for a Time; their Conſent in the Call of a Miniſter and Precentor is neceſſary; they provide all Things requiſite for the Communion, regulate Affairs con-

Id. ibid.

cerning publick Worſhip, and give Notice of all Catechiſings and parochial Viſitations. To this Court belongs a Treaſurer, who is choſen from amongſt the Deacons to receive and diſtribute the Poor's Money, which Diſtribution they direct: They keep two Regiſters, one of Births and Marriages, the other of their own Proceedings which they muſt lay before the Preſbytery: Appeals lie from them in all Caſes to their own Preſbytery, whom they are to contradict in nothing.

Id. ibid. And the Preſbytery, or former of the ſaid Courts, conſiſts of the Miniſters of the ſeveral Pariſhes, with a Ruling Elder out of every Church-ſeſſion, who is choſen every half Year. This Court is held in the chief Town of the Diſtrict, and from which the Preſbytery is denominated. They meet occaſionally, chooſe their Moderator half-yearly, who muſt be a Miniſter; and, if abſent, chooſe another for that Time; and when unexpected Buſineſs happens within the Time of Adjournment, the Moderator can ſummon an extraordinary Preſbytery to tranſact the ſame. In ordinary Meetings there is a Preſbyterial Exerciſe on a Text of Scripture performed in the Church by one or two Miniſters, whoſe Names and Texts if approved of, are recorded by Conſent of the Preſbytery. The Members Names who meet are regiſtred, and the Abſenters marked to be examined the next Meeting, concerning their Non-attendance.

The Court of Preſbytery, like others, has no Juriſdiction without its own Bounds; it determines all Appeals from the Church-ſeſſion, but cannot try any Thing at the firſt Inſtance which is cognizable before the Church-ſeſſion. They compoſe all Differences between Miniſters and People; to which End they hold Preſbyterial Viſitations in every Pariſh, where they examine the Church-ſeſſion Regiſter, and proceed to cenſure or acquit as ſeems juſt. They inquire into Repairs of Churches, and ſee that Glebes and Manſes (Parſonage-houſes) ſuffer no Dilapidations. They appoint Schools in all Pariſhes, and take Care that the Funds ſettled for their Support be not miſapplied; and the Schoolmaſters are ſubject to their Examination and Cenſure.

This Court can only inflict the Greater Excommunication, that is, an abſolute Prohibition from partaking of the Lord's Supper; they licence Probationers, interpoſe in all Calls and Ordinations of Miniſters to different Pariſhes, and ſuſpend or depoſe them; and determine all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs within their Juriſdiction, ſo as they interfere not with an Act of Parliament. From this Preſbytery, as well as others, Appeals in all Caſes lie to the provincial Synods: A Faſt is obſerved before they inflict private Cenſures, and the ſuppoſed Aggreſſor withdraws when the Moderator requires the Opinion of his Brethren touching his Conduct; according to which he is either acquitted or cenſured.

Remark. One Privilege belonging to the Court of Preſbytery, I think, ought juſtly to be aboliſhed, that is, the deteſtable Power of inflicting Penance for Fornication, which is big with Miſchief; for, by its Execution, many, both Men and Women, are not only hardned in their Wickedneſs, but, as it were, confirmed in their iniquitous Practices by the Reverend Judges; who, in examining them, frequently interrogate them in ſuch an indecent Manner, as is offenſive to modeſt Ears, which make many of the bold Tranſgreſſors regard the whole as a Farce. Add to this, the diſmal Effects reſulting from the iniquitous Practice of publick Penance; for baſhful Women, rather than be expoſed, chuſe to murder their innocent Infants, whereby many are brought to the ſhameful Death of the Gallows: For which, I think, not only the Makers of this wicked Law, but the Reverend Judges for continuing to try by the ſame, and not indeavouring its Subverſion, are equally culpable; and in ſome meaſure may be chargeable with the Sufferings both of Mothers and Children.

As, in the Account of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of *Edinburgh*, I have inſerted the chief Things relating to *St. Giles*'s Church; I ſhall ſubjoin ſome other Tranſactions, *&c.* concerning the ſaid Church, which are as follows.

In the Year 1561, the Common Council ordered the Weſtern Gavel of *St. Giles*'s Church to be rebuilt; which is the ſame we ſee at preſent. Coun. Regiſt. vol. III. f. 73.

The Room over the Northern Door of *Haddow's-hold* Church, was at firſt denominated the *Prieſt*'s Priſon, wherein were kept in Dureſs, Adulterers and Fornicators; but, from the long Confinement of one *Haddow* therein, it is ſaid to have received the Appellation of *Haddow's-hold*. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 8.

The Steeple of *St. Giles*'s Church, *anno* 1599, being the common Priſon, the Priſoners greatly indamaged the Roof of the ſaid Church, inſomuch that the Town Council diſcharged the ſaid Steeple from being uſed as a Priſon thereafter. Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 24.

On the 13th of *October*, in the Year 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was ſworn to and ſubſcribed in the Church of *St. Giles*'s in this City, by the Committee of Eſtates, Commiſſion of the Church, and the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, Sir *William Ermin*, Sir *Henry Vane*, and Mr. *Marſhall*. Bp. Guthry's Mem. p. 122.

In the Year 1648, the Crown of *St. Giles*'s Steeple was ſorely decayed, inſomuch that the Common Council ordered it to be repaired, that is, rebuilt; which being accompliſhed, is the beautiful Crown thereon at preſent. 1648. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 253.

In the Year 1661, the Revenues of *St. Giles*'s Church, ariſing from the Pariſhes of the Eaſtern and Weſtern *Weems*, *Limpetlaw*, *Brotherſtanes*, 1661. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XX. f. 29, 30, 31.

Brotherſtanes, *Gogar*, and *Dunberny*; together with the Ground-annals, and Feu Duties from other Places, amounted to the yearly Sum of Two thouſand Five hundred and twenty eight Pounds nine Shillings and eight Pence three fourths, *Scotiſh* Money; out of which, being deducted the ſeveral Sums payable for Miniſters Stipends, Communion Elements, and other neceſſary Expences; the Sum remaining is only One thouſand ſix hundred and twenty eight Pounds, eight Shillings and nine Pence; being three fourths of the ſaid Money.

The MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

Although I have not been able, through the Want of Records, to trace the Military Actions of the *Edinburghers* to their Origin; they, nevertheleſs, appear to have been very ſerviceable in Defence of their Country a gainſt the Attempts of Foreigners, and in repreſſing domeſtick Troubles, and were generally ready, at the King's Command, to guard his Perſon.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 3. 4. The firſt Military Affair I find the *Edinburghers* ingaged in, was in the Year 1513, when a Number of them joined the Army of King *James* IV. to invade *England*; and the reſt were inrolled to be ready on all Emergencies to defend the Town: but *James*'s Army being unluckily defeated at *Flodun*, and himſelf killed, all the Citizens capable of bearing Arms, were injoined to appear in their beſt Accoutrements to march and join the Army.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VI. f. 124. The firſt Military Government I find to have been exerciſed in *Edinburgh*, was in the Year 1580, when the Common Council formed the Citizens into Companies of Fifty Men each; and appointed Burgeſſes of the beſt Experience in Martial Affairs to command them.

In the Year 1626, the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, foreſeeing the Troubles approaching, (which ſome time after broke out in a Flame) began to put themſelves into a State of Defence, by ordering the Citizens to be divided into eight Companies, of two hundred or more Men each, according to the Number of Inhabitants, and paſſed the following Act for that Purpoſe.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 324. "The Proveiſt, Baillies, Counſell, and "Deacons of Crafts being conveaned in "Councell, and conſidering with them-"ſelffes, how that in thir Tymes ther is no-"thing but Combuſtiouns abroad, and "Weirs and Rumours of Weir: And not "knawing quhen anie forrain Enemie ſould "make Invaſioun; and conſidering withall, "how the Inhabitants of this Burgh are un-"fittlie prepared, both in Armour, as lyk-"wayes in the Exerciſe of Waerfair, for re-"ſiſting of ſiclyke Invaſioun; which cannot "be commodiouſlie done, without the "People be trained up in Militarie Diſ-"cipline, and inſtructed in all Militarie Ex-"erciſes; ſince it hes bein oft fund by Ex-"perience, in manie Countries, that it is not "ſo much the Multitud that overcomes, "as the Experience and Knawledge of weill "trained and exerciſed Souldiers, ſeing it "is the Knawledge of Waerfair that em-"boldneth to fecht; for na Man will be a-"frayed to doe that quhairof he is perſwa-"ded to be ſufficientlie ſkilfull. For quhat "can be houpit of ane rude and unexperi-"enced Multitud, bot to be expoſed to the "Slaughter and Mercie of the Enemie? "Quhairas, utherwayes thair hes bein gret "Victories obtained by ane few ſkilfull and "expert Souldiers.

"Upon which Conſideratioun it is thocht Id. ibid. "expedient, that the haill Inhabitants of "this Burgh be taucht and inſtructed in the "Lawis of Waerfair, and exerciſed and "ſtrengthened be Militiarie Diſcipline, that "that which maye be practiſed be the Ene-"mie in the Field, maye be foreſein and pre-"ventit be the Knawledge of Waerfair; for "which Caus, and for the mair commodi-"ous training up the People, it is thocht "expedient, that the haill Inhabitants for "the preſent, be devydit into aucht ſeverall "Companies, and ilk Companie to contein "ane Number of two hundred Perſounes or "mair, as ſall be thocht expedient accord-"ing to the Number of the People.

Inſtructions to OFFICERS *and* SOULDIERS.

"Foraſmeikell as the Proveiſt, Baillies, "and Counſell of this Burgh, for the train-"ing up of the Inhabitants of this Burgh "in Militarie Exerciſes, hes diſtribute them "in aucht Companies, and to ilk Compa-"nie hes appointed twa Commanders, with "uther Officers of Weir: Thairfore, and "for better Ordour to be obſervit in the ſaid "Matter, the ſaid Proveiſt and Baillies hes "ſett doun the Injunctiouns following; "whereunto the ſaids Commanders ſall train "up thair Companies, and carrie themſelfes "weill towards theme that ar putt under "thair Chairge. As lykwayes the ſaids "Companies ſall carrie themſelfes weill to-"wards thair ſaids Commanders, and uthers "Officers appoyntit over theme, for inſtruct-"ing them in the ſaids Exerciſes, under the "ſaid Proveiſt and Baillies.

1. "That ilk Commander ſall haif ane "Cair, to ſie his haill Companie weill pro-"vidit with ſufficient and compleit Ar-"mour; and to this Effect, ſall viſite pre-"ſentlie the haill Houſes of ſuch as ar in his "Companie, and tak up ane Nott of thair "Proviſion; and ſuch as they ſall find un-"provydit, ſall make Report thairof to the "Proveiſt and Baillies, that Ordour may "be taiken thairwith, as lykwayes ſall give

"up

" up ane Nott of the haill Armour they ſall " find in thair Houſes.

Id. ibid. 2. " That ilk Commander ſall take ane "View of the haill Perſounes appoyntit to " be in his Companie; and according to e- " verie Man's Habilitie and Poſture, ſall " appoynt to them thair ſeveral Weaponis " and Armour fitting for them to carrie, " *viz.* to Men of heich Stature and Habili- " tie of Body, to carrie a Pick; and they " of leſs Stature to carrie ane Muſket; and " the ſaid Pickmen to be provydit with " Corſlete, Lancellot and Heid-piece; and " that everie Muſketter be providit with " Bandeliers and Heid-piece, with all uther " Furniture belonging to ane Muſketter, ſic " as Lead, Pouder and Matche.

3. " That ilk Commander, efter he hes " viewed his Companie, and hes appoyntit " to everie ane his moſt commodious Ar- " mour for them to carrie, they ſall next " haif ane Cair for inſtructing of them in " managing of thair Wapounes, and inſtruct- " ing of them in the Diſcipline of Weir: " And to this Effect, he ſall leid furth his " haill Pickmen, and inſtruct them in the " Uſe of the Pick, aines in the Weik; and " ane uther Day of the Weik, they ſall leid " furth the Muſketters to ſum convenient " Plaice, and teache them to handell thair " Muſkettes aines in the Weike, weiklie. " And efter they haif ſufficientlie inſtructed " the ſaids Companies in the Uſe of the " Pick and Muſkett, they ſall then aines in " the Weik, leid furth thair haill Compa- " nies to ſum convenient Plaice, and in- " ſtruct them in the Ordour of Weir, for " governing themſelfes in the Feild, and ſie " them exerciſe in the Ordour of Weir, till " they be ſufficientlie expert in the Practice " of Weir.

4. " That ilk Commander ſall govern " thair Companies conforme to the ſaids " Injunctions, and ſuch uther as it ſall pleis " the Proveiſt, Baillies and Counſell to in- " joine and appoynt to them heirefter; and " that the ſaids Commanders ſall carrie " themſelfes to thair Under-officers, and u- " thers of thair Companies, in all Love and " Modeſtie.

5. " That the Enſeigne-beirers ſall obeye " thair Commanders, and be reddie to tak " up the Collors, and march at ſuch Tyme " and Tymes, as the Proveiſt and Baillies, " or uther Commanders ſall appoynt to " them; and that they doe not divert them- " ſelfes from thair ſaid Service at na Tyme, " without Licence aſkit and givin, as they " will be anſwerabel to the Proveiſt, Bail- " lies and Counſell, to be cenſured at thair " Diſcratioun.

6. " That the Searjands be obedient to " the Commanders and Enſeigne-bearers, " and that they divert not themſelfes from " their Chairge, under the Payne of Cen- " ſure at the Counſell's Will.

7. " That the haill Companies obey " their Commanders and uther Officers ſett " over theme at all Tymes, as they ſall be " concerned, and ſall in all Poynts carrie " themſelfes dewtifullie and reſpectfullie " under the Proveiſt and Baillies; and ſall " not abſent themſelfes at na Tyme, under " the Payne of Ten Pounds *Scots*, *toties* " *quoties*, ſua oft as they ſall faillie, to be " upliftit be ſaids Commanders, and im- " ployit at thair Diſcratioun, and farder " Puniſhment at the Diſcratioun of the Ma- " giſtrates.

8. " That ilk Man be reddie preciſlie to " attend upon thair Commanders at the " Plaice and Tyme appoyntit, and ſall not " divert from theme, till the Collours be " brought Home, under the ſaid Payne, " *toties quoties*.

9. " Since that the Ordours above writ- " ten ar ordayned and ſett doun for the bet- " ter inſtructing of the Inhabitants of this " Brugh in militarie Art; that if anie for- " rayne Invaſioun ſould happin, they micht " be fund fitt and expert for reſiſting of ſic- " lyke Invaſioun: Thairfore, that the ſaids " haill Commanders, and thair haill Com- " panies, and uther Officers be reddie at all " Tymes, be Day or Nicht, at the Sound " of the Drum, or Toll of the common Bell, " to march furth quhither it ſall pleis the " Proveiſt and Baillies to command theme; " and ilk Man to repair himſelf to his awin " Collours, and marche in Plaice and Or- " dour, as they ſall be commandit be the " ſaid Proveiſt and Baillies, under the Payne " of Death, ilk Man.

And to prevent Diſputes from ariſing a- Ibid. vol. XIII. mong the Officers in Point of Precedence, f. 332. the following Declaration and Orders were ſoon after publiſhed by the Common Coun- cil.

" It is ſtatut and ordainit, that the Inha- " bitants of this Burgh be drawin up and di- " ſtribute in aucht Companies, and that to " ilk Companie there be appoyntit twa Com- " manders; lykas the ſame was done by Act " of Counſell, of the Dait the firſt Day of " *March* inſtant; and leiſt any Quſteioun ſould " aryſe betwixt the ſaids Commanders, it is " heirby declarit, that they ſall be of equall " Authoritie, weare equall Weapounes, and " ſall in all Things behave themſelfes as Bre- " ther in equall and joynt Commiſſioun.

" And that in thair Muſters, upoun the " Hie Streittes, or elſquhair, thay march in " the Front without anie Inequallitie, except " for Ordour's Sake. The firſt choſen ſall " haif the Richt-hand, and the nixt, the " Left-hand; and quhen Neceſſitie requires, " aither in marching, or Battaile, that the " firſt choſen leid the Vangaird; and ſince, " in thair Electioun, the Proveiſt, Baillies, " and Counſell, and Deykins of Craftis, hes " maide Choice of the Perſounes fitteſt in " thair Judgment for managing of the pre-

" ſent

" ſent Affair without anie Reflextioun or " Relatioun aither to Merchant or Craftiſman, bot onlie hes maid Electioun of the " Perſounes as Burgeſſes of *Edinburgh*.

" It is heirby declairit, that be this preſent Ordour, or Electioun of the ſaids " Commanders, there is nothing twitched " nor derogatorie to the Libertie of aither " Merchant or Craftiſman, bot that the " ſame ſall remayne inviolablie obſervit and " keipit whole unbroken or inviolat; quhairby, in all Tyme to cum, conforme to the " ſeveral Actes and Conſtitutiounes, aither " of Parliament or of this Burgh maid thairanent. And quha refuſſes to ſerve and " obey conforme to this Act, that they be " haldin and cenſurit as diſobedient to the " Magiſtrates and Counſell."

In the Year 1627, the City Youths were formed into two Companies; that of the Merchants to march in the Van of the Town's Train'd Bands, and the Company of Crafts or Tradeſmen to march in the Rear of the ſaid Train'd Bands.

Sken. Act. 13. Parl. Ja. VI. f. 139. N. P.

Though the *Edinburghers* were, by an Act of the thirteenth Parliament of *James* VI. impowered to aſſemble in Arms occaſionally, and to raiſe Soldiers by a Royal Sanction, to be maintained at their own Expence; yet, as it does not appear that they applied to the King on this Occaſion for his Conſent, I am of opinion, that the Citizens were not at this Time formed into Companies; for by the above Accounts it only appears, that the Common Council choſe Officers, and made Orders preparatory to the forming of the intended Companies; which I think is evident by their Commiſſioners applying to *Charles* I. in the Year 1634, for a Power to erect themſelves into Companies, as will appear by the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Truſtie and weill belovit we greit you weill.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 301.

" Wheras we have been petitioned by " your Commiſſioners, to ſigne a Patent for " diſtributing your Inhabitants into ſeverall " Companies; and having taken the ſame " into our Royall Conſideration, we have " thocht fitt, before we proceid further " tuitching that Purpoſe, to require you to " erect within your Citie ſuch ſeverall Companies as you intend, and ſo to fitt the " Way thairof, that it may appear, that " your Intentiounes are reall, and certefie " us thairof under your Hands, and by ane " Act of your Counſell, under the Subſcriptioun of your Clerk and Seall of your " Citie; wherupon be confident, that you " ſall find us readye to advance your juſt " and lawfull Deſignes, by endowing thoſe " Companies with ſuch Liberties and Privileges, as ſall be thocht fitt for your Good; " and ſall ſo protect them by oure Authoritie and utherwayes, that it ſall appear, " that nothing ſall be wanting in us, which " may tend to the Advancement thairof; " wherein expecting your Diligence, we " bid you fairweill. From our Manour of " *Greenwich*, 14th *May* 1634."

Whether any Thing was done in this Affair by the *Edinburghers*, in Obedience to this Royal Injunction, I cannot learn; for I read not any Thing concerning the ſame till the Year 1645, when the Citizens appear to have been erected into ſixteen Companies, and the Town divided into as many Parts, each of which containing one of the ſaid Companies. Now, as the ſaid Diviſions are the ſame at preſent, though the Names of ſome of the Perſons, whoſe Lands were their Boundaries, are become obſolete; I ſhall nevertheleſs, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, ſubjoin an Account thereof, as follows.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 47.

1. The firſt Diviſion conſiſts of that Diſtrict from the *Weſtbow* Port, on the Northern Side of the *Graſs-market* and Weſtern Side of the *Overbow* Street, to *Alexander Binnie*'s Land *incluſive*.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVI. f. 48. 49. 50.

2. From the ſaid *Binnie*'s Land up the Southern Side of the *Caſtlehill* Street, and down the Northern Side thereof to *Thomas Gladſtone*'s Land *excluſive*.

3. From the ſaid *Gladſtone*'s Land *incluſive*, down the Northern Side of the High-ſtreet to Sir *William Dick*'s Land *excluſive*.

4. From the ſaid *Dick*'s Land *incluſive*, down the Northern Side of the High-ſtreet, to the late *Alexander Lindſay*'s Cloſe *incluſive*.

5. From the ſaid *Lindſay*'s Cloſe on the Northern Side of the ſaid High-ſtreet *excluſive*, to the late *Henry Neſbit*'s Cloſe *excluſive*.

6. From the ſaid *Neſbit*'s Cloſe downwards, on the ſame Side of the High-ſtreet, to the late *George Smith*'s Cloſe *incluſive*.

7 From the ſaid *Smith*'s Cloſe *excluſive*, down the ſaid High-ſtreet to the *Netherbow* Port, and without the ſaid Port, *Paul*'s Work, and that Part of *St. Ninian*'s Row within the Juriſdiction of the City; together with that Part of the Suburbs belonging to *Edinburgh*, from *St. John*'s Stone on the Southern Side of the *Canongate*, to the late *Andrew Crombie*'s Land *excluſive*.

8. From the ſaid *Crombie*'s Land up the the Southern Side of the *Canongate* to the *Netherbow* Port, including *St. Mary*'s Wynd; and within the *Netherbow* upwards on the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet, to *James Denniſton*'s Cloſe *excluſive*.

9. From the ſaid *Denniſton*'s Cloſe *incluſive*, on the Southern Side of the ſaid High-ſtreet to *Kinloch*'s Cloſe *incluſive*; and from the *Cowgate* Port along the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street to the *High-ſchool-wynd incluſive*; and on the Northern Side of the ſaid *Cowgate* Street, from the ſaid *Cowgate* Port, to *Blackfriars-wynd incluſive*.

10. From the ſaid *Kinloch*'s Cloſe on the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet *excluſive*, to *Peebles's wynd excluſive*; and from the

High-ſchool-wynd on the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street, to *Alexander Guthrie*'s Cloſe *incluſive*; and from the *Blackfriars-wynd* on the Northern Side of the *Cowgate* Street, to *Peebles's-wynd excluſive*.

11. From *Peebles's-wynd incluſive*, up the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet to *Con*'s Cloſe *excluſive*; and from *Peebles's-wynd* up the Northern Side of the *Cowgate* Street to *Con*'s Cloſe *excluſive*; and from *Alexander Guthrie*'s Cloſe on the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street *excluſive*, up the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street to the *College-wynd excluſive*.

12. From the ſaid *Con*'s Cloſe, *incluſive*, up the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet, to the Eaſtern Side of the *Fiſh-market* Cloſe *incluſive*; and from *Con*'s Cloſe, up the Northern Side of the *Cowgate* Street to the Eaſtern Side of the *Fiſh-market* Cloſe *incluſive*; and from the *College-wynd* on the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street, *incluſive*, to the *Horſe-wynd*, *incluſive*.

13. From the Eaſtern Side of the *Fiſh-market* Cloſe, *excluſive*, up the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet, to *Forreſter's* Wynd *excluſive*; and from the *Horſe-wynd*, *excluſive*, up the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street to *Magdalen*'s Chapel.

14. From *Forreſter's* Wynd, *excluſive* up the Southern Side of the High-ſtreet, to *John Archibald*'s ſtone Land, *excluſive*; and from *Magdalen*'s Chapel, up the Southern Side of the *Cowgate* Street, to *Grayfriars* Gate.

15. From the ſaid *Archibald*'s Land, *incluſive*, up the Southern Side of the High-Street, to the *Overbow* Street, including the Eaſtern and Southern Sides of the latter, to *Thomas Begg's* Land, *incluſive*; and from the *Grayfriars* Gate, Weſtward, on the Southern Side of the *Graſs-market*, to *John Houſtoun*'s Land.

16. From *Thomas Begg*'s Land, *excluſive*, in the turning of the Southern Side of the *Weſtbow* Street, and down the ſaid Street, and Eaſtwards along the Northern Side of the *Cowgate* Street, to *Forreſter*'s Wynd, *excluſive*; and from *John Ormiſton*'s Land, Weſtwards, on the Southern Side of the *Graſs-market*, to the Weſt-port; and that Part without the ſaid Port, within the Juriſdiction of *Edinburgh*.

The Captains to the above Regiments were ten Merchants, and ſix Tradeſmen; and each Merchant Captain to have a Tradeſman for his Lieutenant; and the Enſigns and Serjeants to be equally Merchants and Tradeſmen.

1648. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVII. f. 47. The *Edinburghers* at this Time being obliged to watch by Night alternately, the Common Council, for the Eaſe and greater Safety of the Town, ordered a Company to be raiſed to conſiſt of ſixty Men, to be commanded by Lieutenant *Affleck* (who no doubt was Captain thereof, though the Company at preſent has no other Captain than the Provoſt) for the Space of ſix Months whoſe Pay was two hundred Marks monthly; the Lieutenants, Twenty four Pounds; Two Searjeants Fifteen Pounds each; three Corporals, Twelve Pounds each; and the Centinels, Nine Pounds each, *per* Month, *Scotiſh* Money.

1679. Ibid. vol. XXIX. f. 275. This is the firſt Company of Soldiers that appear to have been raiſed by the *Edinburghers*, but, it proving of no long Duration, the Citizens returned to their old Practice of guarding the Town; but it ſeems to have been in a very ſorry Manner; for in a Morning their Names were no ſooner called over, at the Guard-houſe, than they left the ſame, and repaired to their reſpective Occupations, by the Fatigues whereof, were rendered unfit to watch by Night; ſo that the Town-guard was only nominal, and the Inhabitants expoſed to the Ravages of the Populace in all Tumults and Inſurrections; which being taken into Conſideration by the Privy Council, they repreſented the Danger thereof to the Magiſtrates, aſſuring them, that, if a ſufficient Guard was not provided by the Common Council, for ſecuring the Peace and Tranquillity of the City, the King would ſend ſome of his Troops to quarter therein, to prevent all Diſturbances it was obnoxious to in its unguarded State.

The Common Council having deliberated on this Repreſentation, found the ſame to be true; wherefore they reſolved to raiſe a certain Number of Men to be a ſtanding Guard to preſerve Peace and Quietneſs in the City; and for that Purpoſe ordered forty Men to be raiſed, cloathed, armed, and diſciplined, and to be rendered in all Reſpects as fit for Service as the King's Troops. They were to be commanded by the Captain of the Town-guard, and were to ſerve both by Day and Night; for which they were to receive Sixpence *per* Day each.

1682. *James*, Duke of *Albany* and *York*, Succeſſor to the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, at the Demiſe of his Brother, King *Charles* II. met with a ſtrong Oppoſition in *England*, in reſpect to the Succeſſion, on account of his being of the Popiſh Religion: And being at this Time the King's Commiſſioner to the *Scotiſh* Parliament, indeavoured, to the utmoſt of his Power, to ſecure an Intereſt in this Country: which he having effectuallie done among the States of the Kingdom, judged it would be no difficult Matter to accompliſh the like in *Edinburgh*, where, by his Friends in the Common Council, (who made a handle of the above mentioned Act of the Year 1679) he prevailed to have a Company of one hundred and eight Men raiſed, under Pretence of the Safety of the Town; whereas by what follows, it will manifeſtly appear, they were raiſed for the King's Service, and to help towards ſecuring his Succeſſion to the Crown:

Crown: For in the King was not only veſted the appointing of Officers to the ſaid Company, but to cauſe them march whitherſoever he thought proper; whereby the Citizens were liable to be deprived of their Service in their greateſt Neceſſity, though they were obliged to maintain them at a very great Expence, againſt their Inclinations, as hereafter will appear. The Common Council having ſervilely obliged the Duke in this Affair, the Magiſtrates applied to the Privy Council for a Commiſſion to inable them to put their Act in Execution; for which Purpoſe they received the following Patent.

CHARLES R.

Ibid. vol. XXX f. 126. 16th June 1682.

" *Charles*, by the Grace of God, King of " *Scotland*, *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, De- " fender of the Faith, to the Provoſt and " Baillies of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, and " to all others, our good and loving Sub- " jects whom it effeirs, greeting: Foraſ- " much as the Lords of our Privie Councill " of our ancient Kingdome of *Scotland*, have " repreſented to us, that they had received " an humble Petition, addreſſed by you the " ſaid Provoſt and Baillies to them, bearing " the great Deſyre you have to preſerve the " Peace and Quyet of the ſaid City, from " all Tumults, Commotions and Diſturban- " ces; and that you have made humble Of- " fer of raiſing and maintaining upon daylie " Pay, according to our Eſtabliſhment, a " Company of Foot to conſiſt of ane hun- " dred and eight Men, beſides Captain, Lieu- " tenant, and Enſigne, three Serjeants, and " other inferiour Officers to be payed and " maintained by the Town, conforme to an " Act of the Town Councell of *Edinburgh*, " of the 13th Day of *March* 1679 years; " and humblie ſupplicating that our Coun- " cell might interpoſe with us to grant a " Commiſſion to you to levie the ſaid Com- " pany, and to impower you to commiſſion- " ate Captain, Lieutenant, and Enſigne to " the ſaid Company; but, before they ſhould " be admitted to theſe Offices, to be appro- " ven by us or our Commiſſioner, or in our " or his Abſence, by our Chancellor and " Privy Councill of that our Kingdome, and " to have Power to carrie Muſquetts or Hal- " bards, and other Armes neceſſair; and " making Offer not only to guard the City, " but whenever our Service ſhall require, " or our Privy Councill ſhall appoynt to " march furth of the City, where-ever they " ſhall be ordered, and be under the Com- " mand of our Lieutenant Generall, or Com- " mander in Chief; and offering ſeveral Pro- " poſals for making the ſaid Matter effectu- " all, as at Lenth ſpecified in your Petition " given in to our Privy Councill, upon the " 22d of *May* laſt.

" And we conſidering, that by the 184th " Act of the 13th Parliament of King *James* " VI. our Royal Grandfather of bleſſed Me- " morie, in the Year 1593, his Majeſtie and " his Eſtaits of Parliament, upon the Grounds " and Conſiderations therein expreſt, did " give, grant, and commit to the Provoſt and " Baillies of our ſaid Burgh for the Tyme, " and to their Succeſſors, frie Libertie, " Power and Authoritie to convocat them- " ſelves in Armour, and to lift and raiſe " Men of Weir for daylie, weeklie, and " monthlie Wages, and to bear and uſe " Hagbuts and other Armour whatſome- " ver, when they ſhould think expedient; " for the whilk, no Cryme nor Offence " ſhould be imputt to them nor their Suc- " ceſſors, nor ſhould be called in Trouble " in their Perſons or Goods, Civill or Cri- " minall; therefore, in any Tyme thereaf- " ter, notwithſtand of any Proclamation " maid in the contrair, and all Paines con- " tained therintill, provyding alwayes that " the Occaſion therof ſhould be firſt ſignifi- " ed to the King's Majeſty, to the Effect " that the ſame might be done of his Ma- " jeſtie's Knowledge and Allowance; and " exonering and diſcharging the ſaids Ma- " giſtrates of all Hazard and Danger of ſlay- " ing, mutilating or hurting any Perſon " reſiſting notwithſtanding; and deforceing " of them in their Offices, or in redding " or putting ſundrie Parties meiting in their " Armes within the Burgh, they alwayes " redding the ſaid Parties with long Wea- " pons allenarly, and not by ſhutting Hag- " butts and Piſtolls at any of the Parties.

" And whereas ſeverall Tumults and 1593. " Commotions have fallen, and may fall " out in the ſaid City, and that by reaſon " of our not being upon the Place, the " Magiſtrates cannot have ane Opportunity " to repreſent the ſame to us, and receive " our immediat Orders, as the ſaid Act of " Parliament appoynts: And we having " ſufficient Proofs of the Loyalty of the " Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edin-* " *burgh*, and the Inhabitants thereof, and " of their Reddines to ſerve us on all Occa- " ſions; and particularly the Loyalty and " Affections of the preſent Magiſtrates; we " have thought fit hereby to give and grant " full Power and Commiſſion to you the " preſent Provoſt and Baillies of *Edinburgh*, " to raiſe and levie a Company conſiſting of " the Number of ane hundred and eight " Men, beſyde Officers; and to you and " your Succeſſors in your Offices, to keipe " up and maintaine the ſaid Company under " Pay, for the Defence and Guard of the " City from all Commotions, Tumults, Up- " roars, and other Diſturbances, that ſhall " happen to aryſe.

" And it being neceſſair, that the ſaid " Company be commanded by fit and weill " qualifiet Perſons, ſkilled in military Im- " ployments; we do give Power to you to " grant Commiſſions to the Perſons follow- " ing, recommended by our deareſt Brother " *James* Duke of *Albany* and *York*, our

" High

" High Commiſſioner for that our King-
" dome, *viz.* Lieutenant Colonell *Patrick*
" *Grahame* to be Captain, Major *John Ly-*
" *on* to be Lieutenant, and Major *Robert*
" *Johnſton* to be Enſigne of the ſaid Com-
" pany: And, upon Vacance of the ſaids
" Officers, or any of them, by Deceiſe or
" otherwayes, doe impower you and your
" Succeſſors to commiſſionate others in their
" Plaices; provyding alwayes, that before
" theſe Officers enter to the Exerciſe of
" their ſaid Offices, they be approven by
" us, or our Commiſſioner, or in our or his
" Abſence, by our Chancellor and Privy
" Councill of that our Kingdom, with
" Power to the ſaids Officers and Soldiers
" to form themſelves into a Company, and
" to have and carrie Muſquetts, Hagbuts,
" and other Armes neceſſary; but with this
" ſpeciall Proviſion, that the ſaids Officers
" and Souldiers ſhall not be allowed to make
" Uſe of Fire-armes within the ſaid City up-
" on any Occaſion, without the ſpeciall Com-
" mand of the preſent Magiſtrates, and their
" Succeſſors in their Offices, or of our Privy
" Councill, Lieutenant Generall, or any of
" our Officers, by Warrand and Order of
" our Privy Councill. And that the ſaid
" Company ſhall be obliged to march furth
" of the Town, where-ever they ſhall be
" ordered by our Privy Councill, whenever
" they find our Service require the ſame;
" and ſhall then be under the Command of
" our Lieutenant-General or Commander in
" Chief for the Tyme. And ordains this
" our Commiſſion to ſtand in Force, and
" continew during our Royal Pleaſure al-
" lanarly."

Given at our Court at *Windſor* Caſtle, 15th of *June* 1682, and of our Reigne the 34th Year.

The *Edinburghers* having received the above Charter, the Common Council began to provide for the Maintenance of their intended Company, by enacting, that all Perſons of Ability ſhould be obliged to pay towards its Support, the higheſt, Sixpence *per* Week; and by a gradual Decreaſe, to Two Pence the loweſt. But, the Money ariſing by this Method being only ſufficient to pay the private Men, it was ordained, that the Sum requiſite to pay the Officers, to buy Cloaths, Arms, and Ammunition, ſhould be raiſed by a Stent, or general Taxation on the Citizens, which was approved by the King, as will appear by the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Right truſtie and well beloved, we greit you well.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXX. f. 136.

" Having ſeen and fully conſidered the
" Act of your Town Councell, dated the
" 12th of *July* laſt, concerning the Way and
" Manner of maintaining the new Compa-
" ny (which in Compliance with a Repre-
" ſentation from our Privy Councell, upon
" your Petition to them for that Effect) we
" did by our Commiſſion, bearing Date at
" *Windſor* Caſtle the 15th Day of *June* laſt,
" authorize you to raiſe and keep in Pay
" (during our Pleaſure) for the Defence and
" Guard of that our City. We have thought
" fit to let you know that we are very well
" ſatisfied with your ſaid Act, and particu-
" larly with the Methods of raiſing, as well
" the Pay of the Souldiers, as the Money for
" Payment of the Officers, and for furniſh-
" ing the Souldiers with Cloaths, Armes,
" and Ammunition; and therefore do here-
" by ratifie and approve the ſame in all the
" Heads, Clauſes, and Contents thereof;
" declairing theſe Preſents to be as valid
" and effectuall a Ratification of the ſaid
" Act to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if e-
" very Particular therein mentioned were
" at Lenth herein inſerted, and to be a full
" Warrand, authorizing you and your Suc-
" ceſſors in your reſpective Offices; and all
" Perſons who ſhall be imployed by you or
" them for putting the ſame in Execution
" during the Space aforeſaid. So expect-
" ing your outmoſt Care in anſweting the
" trew Ends of our ſaid Commiſſion, and
" appoynting theſe Preſents to be recorded
" in your Books: We bid you fairwell."

Given at our Court at *Windſor* Caſtle, the firſt Day of *Auguſt* 1682, and of our Reigne the 34th Year.

Upon the Report made to the King by the Duke of *York*, of the dutiful Behaviour of the *Edinburghers* in all his Services, *Charles* was pleaſed to ſend them the following Letter.

CHARLES R.

Right truſtie and well beloved, we greit you well.

Id. ibid. f. 14

" Our deareſt and only Brother having
" acquainted us, with your Care and Faith-
" fulneſs in our Service, and having laitly
" received juſt Information of your Dili-
" gence in levying a Company of Foot, to
" be kept under conſtant Pay, for guarding
" that our City, and to be otherwayes im-
" ployed in our Service, as we ſhall com-
" mand: We have thought fit by theſe Pre-
" ſents, to let you know the good Opinion
" we have of you the Lord Provoſt, Magi-
" ſtrates, Clerk and Councell of that our
" good Town, and to aſſure you of our
" Royall Protection, and of all due En-
" couragement in your ſeverall Capacities
" and Stationes. You have ſo well begun
" in raiſing that Company (which imports
" your own Security as well as our Service)
" that we will not doubt your effectuall per-
" fecting and eſtabliſhing of it, for ſerving
" the good Ends to which it is deſigned.

" We do earniſtly recommend to your
" Care, and as certainly expect from your
" Loyalty, the effectuall Suppreſſion of all
" ſeditious Diſturbances of our Government,
" and of all Phanaticall Schiſmaticks, who

" rend

" rend the Church within your Juriſdiction, " by a prudent and ſteady Execution of our " good and wholeſome Lawes for that Ef- " fect provided; than which you can do no " Service more acceptable to us. We bid " you heartily fairwell."

Given at our Court at *Windſor* Caſtle the 17th Day of *September* 1682 Years, and of our Reigne the 34th.

Thus were the Magiſtrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh* duped by the Court, and the injured Citizens compelled to contribute to the Support of a Company of Soldiers, which ſeems to have been raiſed with a View to help to inſlave themſelves and their Countrymen, which they ſeem to have been ſenſible of; for in the Year 1689, as ſoon as they durſt declare their Grievances, they applied to the States of the Kingdom aſſembled at *Edinburgh*, to be relieved from that grievous and intolerable Burden, as will appear by the following Ordinance.

At Edinburgh, *the* 16*th* April 1689.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXIII. f. 5. " The Meeting of the Eſtates haveing " conſidered a Supplication given in to them " by the Magiſtrates and Town Council of " the City of *Edinburgh*, humblie repreſent- " ing, That in *May* 1682, the Good Town " was impoſed upon to raiſe a numerous " Companie of Souldiers, under Command " of Captain *Grahame*, for guarding of the " City, the Charges whereof has proven ane " heavie and inſupportable Burden, and has " been the Cauſe of contracting much Debt; " and yet has nowayes anſwered the pre- " tended Ground for which it was raiſed; " in regard that the Town's common Pri- " ſon, and private Mens Shops have been " more frequently broken, ſince the raiſing " the ſaid Companie than before; and that " the Train-bands and Militia of the Burgh " was alwayes employed in Caſes of any " Difficultie, ſua that the ſaid Companie is " altogether ſuperfluous, and occaſioned " needleſs Expence to the Burgh; and there- " fore humbly ſupplicating to the Effect " after mentioned.

" The ſaid Eſtates do hereby grant War- " rand to the ſaids Magiſtrates and Town " Council of the City of *Edinburgh* to diſ- " band the ſaid Companie, the ſaids Ma- " giſtrates and Town Council alwayes pay- " ing to them their Arrears before they be " diſbanded; and report to the States what " they will offer to them for Securitie of the " Town, in place of the ſaid Companie, " and making Offer of the Souldiers of the " Companie to ſome of thoſe ordered by the " King to levie Souldiers here for his Ma- " jeſtie's Service."

Purſuant to the above Ordinance, the Common Council ordered the Town Treaſurer to pay the Arrears due to the Officers and Soldiers of the ſaid Company.

1690. Id. ibid. f. 148. The *Edinburghers* having diſbanded their Company of Soldiers, would now do that voluntarily, which they would not have impoſed upon them: For, at this Time not thinking themſelves ſafe without a Guard of regular Troops; upon their Application to Parliament, they were impowered to raiſe a Company of One hundred and twenty ſix Men, including Officers; with a Power to aſſeſs themſelves for their Support, of which Company the Provoſt for the Time being is always Captain.

1696. The Common Council at this Time perceiving, that the Proviſion made by Parliament was not ſufficient to defray the Expence of the ſaid Company, they reduced their Number to One hundred and two private Men. And a Peace being concluded ſoon after between *Britain* and *France*, and their Allies, they made a ſecond Reduction of their Company to twenty eight private Men, who were allowed Five Pence *per* Day each; two Corporals, Nine Pence each; a Drummer Nine Pence; a Serjeant one Shilling and two Pence; and an Officer to command under the Provoſt, to be called Adjutant, Two Shillings *Sterling per* Day; which were to be the City Guard by Day, and the Train'd Bands by Night.

1698. Ibid. vol. XXXVI. p. 54.

1700. Id. ibid. p. 564. This Company continuing in a fluctuating State, it was now augmented to ninety private Men, at Six Pence *per* Day each, deducting one Penny for their Clothing; three Corporals, One Shilling each, whereof Two Pence for Cloaths; three Drummers, One Shilling each, whereof three Pence for Cloaths; three Serjeants, One Shilling and ſix Pence each, whereof Three Pence for Cloaths; and two Captain Lieutenants, Four Shillings *per* Day each.

The Orders to be obſerved by the Town's Company of Soldiers being ſo very ſingular, as probably are no where elſe to be ſeen, a Copy thereof may not be unacceptable to the Reader; which is of the following Tenor.

Ibid. vol. XXXVIII. f. 0.

1. That every Centinel, before his Admiſſion into the Company, ſhall give Security for his honeſt and good Deportment.

2. That no Centinel ſtay a Night without the City Walls, without Leave, on Pain of being caſhiered, and to be puniſhed at the Will of the Provoſt.

3. That no Centinel ſhall neither curſe or ſwear, under the Forfeiture of a Day's Pay; for the ſecond Fault, two Days Pay (both for the Uſe of the Poor) and to ſit four Hours in the Stocks; and for the third Fault, to ride the wooden Horſe.

4. That no Soldier ſhall be abſent from the publick Worſhip, when off Duty, on the *Sabbath* Day, but ſhall religiouſly obſerve the ſame, on the Penalty of a Day's Pay, and ſitting in the Stocks four Hours; and for the ſecond Offence, to forfeit two Days Pay, and ride the wooden Horſe.

5. That none ſleep, be drunk, or leave his Poſt, or forbear calling to the next Centinel

tinel on the firſt Diſturbance in the Street, on the Pain of being broke, and otherwiſe ſeverely puniſhed, at the Will of the Provoſt.

6. That as often as any of the ſaid Soldiers ſhall be diſguiſed in Liquor, or uſing opprobrious Language, ſhall forfeit two Days Pay, and ride the wooden Horſe the Space of an Hour.

7. That none be abſent from his Duty on Guard-Day, on the Penalty of two Days Pay, and riding the wooden Horſe one Hour.

8. That the Serjeant of the Guard call over the Rolls twice a Day, at the Hours of Eleven before and after Noon; and oftner, if there be Occaſion.

9. That none keep, or be ſeen in a Bawdy-houſe, or in bad Company, or Houſes frequented by Rogues, on Pain of an exemplary Puniſhment, to be inflicted at the Will of the Provoſt.

10. That none diſcover the Watch-word, or give any other, under the Pain of being broke, and puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Provoſt.

11. That none preſume to draw a Sword, Bayonet or other Weapon in Wrath, nor fight or beat one another in the Guard-houſe, or in Sight thereof, or elſewhere, under the Pain of being broke, and otherwiſe puniſhed at the Will of the Provoſt.

12. Whoever mutinieth, or conceals the ſame in any other, ſhall be broke, and puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Provoſt.

13. That none diſobey the juſt Commands of his Officer, on Pain of being caſhiered, and puniſhed at the Will of the Provoſt.

14. That no Officer grant a Furlough to any Soldier without the Provoſt's Permiſſion, under the Penalty of a Day's Pay for every Day the ſaid Soldier ſhall be abſent.

15. That the Officer of the Guard receive all Perſons committed by the Magiſtrates, Church-Treaſurer, Conſtables, and others, and detain them till examined, and diſcharged by a Magiſtrate.

16. That no Officer diſband any Soldier, or abſent himſelf from his Duty on a Guard-day, without the Provoſt's Warrand, on the Pain of an arbitrary Puniſhment by the Provoſt.

17. That the Captain of the Guard cauſe two of his Soldiers patrole the Streets by Night, to give notice of the breaking out of Fires, and in order to extinguiſh them as ſoon as poſſible; the ſaid Captain ſhall keep an Account of the Dwellings and Names of the Firemen, to inform them of ſuch an Accident; and in a particular Manner to have Regard to the Diligence of the ſaid Patrollers.

18. That the whole Company ſhall march and be exerciſed once a Month.

19. That the Captain of the Guard take particular Care to keep the Peace, by ſuppreſſing all Riots, Tumults, and other Diſturbances, by ſeizing the Tranſgreſſors, whoſe Names ſhall be given in every Morning to the Bailiff in Waiting.

20. That the Soldiers keep their Arms and Apparel clean and neat; and that all Offences not above ſpecified, to be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the Provoſt.

This Company, which guards the Town both by Day and Night, at preſent conſiſts only of ſeventy five private Men; the Provoſt as Captain, three Lieutenants, (by Compliment, commonly called Captains) three Serjeants, three Corporals, and three Drummers; which, for Men, Diſcipline, and Accoutrements, is ſcarce to be out-done by any.

The Armoury belonging to *Edinburgh*, which is a handſome ſpacious Room in the High Council-houſe, adjoining to the Weſtern End of the Tolbooth Church, contains One thouſand three hundred and fifty Sets of Arms, (a Set conſiſts of a Muſket, Bayonet, Cartridge-box, Sword and Belt) for the Uſe of the City Train'd Bands; which is ſupported and kept in good Order and Condition, by Money paid by Perſons at their Admiſſion to the Freedom of the Town, namely, by one who is admitted a Burgeſs and Gild-brother (a Merchant) the Sum of Sixteen Pounds *Scotiſh*; and by a common Burgeſs, the Sum of Ten Pounds of the ſame Money; which, if wholly applied to this Uſe, this Magazine, in Time, would vie with ſome of the moſt conſiderable.

The End of the Third Book.

THE





THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK IV.

Containing Accounts of the Incorporations of Arts and Myſteries of the Citizens of Edinburgh.

Of Arts and Companies.

AS I have already demonſtrated, that the Country of *Lothian*, &c. was ſubdued and planted by the *Engliſh*, and for divers Ages under their Domination, and endeavoured to ſhew, that the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* owes both its Origin and Name to that Nation; ſo do I think, that this City owes its Name to the Caſtle, and its Government to the *Engliſh:* For the Appellation *Burg* or *Burgh*, is *Saxon* or *Engliſh*, importing a Caſtle. Now, Towns being erected in the Neighbourhood of Caſtles for their Protection, had the Name of Burgh or Burgs given to them; and as the Soldiers who garriſoned the ſaid Burghs, were called Burghers, ſo the Inhabitants of the Towns or New Burghs, received likewiſe the Name of Burghers, now corruptly Burgeſſes; and the ſaid Burgeſſes being formed into a Community, the Conſtitutions made for their good Government were denominated the Burgh or Borough Laws; and the Burgeſſes or Inhabitants of the ſaid Burghs perceiving the Benefit reſulting from the ſaid Community, erected themſelves into Companies or Gilds, as their ſeveral Intereſts led them: But thoſe Societies being regarded by ſome Burghs as ſpurious, for being ſet up without their Authority, diſſolved them; and in their Stead conſtituted a General Society or Corporation of Merchants, denominated *the Gild.*

Skeen. auld. LawScot.Stat. Gild. p. 141.

An Inſtance whereof we have in the Year 1283, by *Robert Durhame* Mayor of *Berwick* upon the River *Tweed: Simon Martell*, and others of that Town, made certain Statutes for the Government of their new Gild, and called them *the Gild Laws*, which is likewiſe *Engliſh:* For the Word Gild in the *Saxon*, imports a Society or Community of Men united together for their mutual Intereſt. And what is very remarkable, thoſe Laws ſeem to have been made, without conſulting the King; and in ſome meaſure, to corroborate what has been ſaid concerning Burghs and Gilds being derived to us from the *Saxons*, it does not appear, that I can learn, that there ever were any ſuch Words in the antient *Gallick* or *Scotiſh* Language, as either Burgh or Gild, or that ever the ſaid Appellations were uſed in the ſame Senſe by any other Nations than thoſe of *Germany*, the *Goths*, *England*, and our own; and that both Burghs and Gilds are of conſiderable Antiquity in *Scotland*, is evident by the Borough Laws made at *Newcaſtle* upon the River *Tyne*, by King *David* I. who began his Reign in the Year 1124; and alſo by *William* I.'s confirming the Merchants Gild, who began his Reign *anno* 1165.

But when, or by whom *Edinburgh* was conſtituted a Burgh Royal, I cannot aſcertain; yet that it is one of the moſt antient in *Scotland*, I think is manifeſt, by its being the principal of the four Burghs in the Year

Ibid. f. 118. 141. p. o. n.

Ibid. f. 139. p. o.

Year 1348, when *David* II. in a Parliament held at *Perth*, ordained, that as long as the Burghs of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*, which had been two of the ſaid four Burghs, remained in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, the Burghs of *Lanark* and *Linlithgow* ſhould be put in their Stead. And as in that Act it is ſaid, that theſe four Burghs in antient Times held the Chamberlain's Court annually at *Haddington* in the County of *Eaſt-Lothian:* It is thereby evident, that *Edinburgh* muſt be one of the moſt antient of the ſaid Royal Boroughs. More of this in another Place.

Now, though the Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, which belonged to *Scotland*, at the making of the above mentioned Conſtitution, at preſent belongs to *England*; yet as it is in *Scotland*, and to which *Edinburgh* and other *Scotiſh* Boroughs are ſo much indebted for the excellent Laws of their ſeveral Gildries: I ſhall, in return for that Favour, indeavour to ſhew the preſent Inhabitants of that Place both the Origin of their Town, and Etymology of its Name; which have been attempted by divers of the moſt eminent *Engliſh* Antiquarians, ſeemingly without Succeſs.

Various are the Derivations of the Appellation *Berwick: Leland* deduces it from the *Britiſh Aber*, the Mouth of a River, and *Wick* a Town; therefore it muſt ſignify a Town at the River's Mouth. This I take to be very improbable; for *Wick*, the latter Part of the Compound is *Saxon*; therefore could not be conferred by the *Britons*, who were Strangers to that Language. Beſides, whenever the ſaid *Britons* mention *Aber*, they add the Name of the River to which it belongs, *viz. Aberaven*, *Aberconway*, *Abergavenny*, &c. which ſhews that our Author had but a ſorry Foundation to build his *Aberwick* or *Berwick* upon. *Somner* derives it from the *Saxon Ber-wic*, a Corn Town: This has likewiſe its Difficulties; for he ſhould have told us the Right this Place had to ſuch an Appellation, preferable to its Neighbours. By others we are told, it was by the *Saxons* denominated *Beornica-Wic*, that is the Town of the *Bernicians*, from its being ſituated in the Country of *Bernicia*, the Northernmoſt Kingdom of the *Northumbrians*. Now, as my Author calls this the Town of the *Bernicians*, it ſeems to imply there was only one Town in this Kingdom; ſurely that could not be the Caſe, for a Country ſo large as *Bernicia*, which extended from the Frith of *Forth* in *Scotland*, to the River *Tine*, in *England*, muſt have abounded with Towns, as it does at preſent; wherefore I think it is not in the leaſt probable that *Berwick* owes its Name to ſuch an imaginary Origin. And *Cambden*, in reſpect to the Etymology of *Berwick*, declares himſelf to be intirely in the Dark: Indeed he tells us, that in divers Grants of *Engliſh* Kings, it is ſaid, I give the Towns of *C.* and *D. cum ſuis Berwicis*. And in the Charters of *Edward* the Confeſſor, *Tothill* is called the *Berwicus* of *Weſtminſter*; and *Wandleſworth*, the *Berwicus* of *Patrickſey*, and a Number of the like. So unleſs *Berwicus* ſignify a *Hamlet*, or Appendage to a Place of Note, he knows not what to make of it. Chart. Ed. Con.

Now, as the above mentioned Derivations ſeem not to anſwer what they were brought for, I ſhall attempt to deduce the Origin and Name of *Berwick* from a Town of that Appellation in the Circle of *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*.

The Countries whence the *Anglo-Saxons* came into *Britain*, lay both on the Northern and Southern Sides of the River *Elb* in *Lower Germany*; on the Northern Side the Countries of *Angeln*, *Holſtein*, *Stormark* and *Waagerland*; and on the Southern, the *Bardengow* and County of *Stadt*, the chief Town whereof was denominated *Bardewick*, which in point of Antiquity was deemed the ſecond City in *Germany*, next to that of *Trier*; and before its Deſtruction by *Henry the Lyon*, Duke of *Saxony*, its Sovereign, in the Year 1189, for Rebellion, it was deemed the greateſt and moſt flouriſhing Place for Trade, Opulency and Riches in the *German* Empire.

This once famous and celebrated City, which was ſituated on the River *Elmenau*, in the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, near the Place where the Town of *Lunenburg* is at preſent ſituated, is now a Village under the Name of *Berwick*; which now, in its humble State, is as it were in Deriſion called the *Hamburgers* Cabbage Garden, from its ſupplying it with Garden Stuff: However, there is ſtill to be ſeen Marks of its antient Grandeur, in the Ruins of divers of its publick Edifices; and by its lamentable and unhappy Fate, the celebrated commercial Cities of *Hamburg* and *Lubeck* are riſen as it were out of its Aſhes; and likewiſe to its Misfortune, the neighbouring Town of *Lunenburg* owes its Foundation.

Numerous are the Derivations of *Bardewick:* By the beſt Etymologiſts we are told, that it is a *Saxon* Compound of *Bard* and *Wik*; the former ſignifying a Pagan Bard (a Poet and Singer) who in the Day of Battle ſang the Praiſes of their deceaſed Heroes, to incourage their Friends, and intimidate their Enemies: And the latter implies a Streight or Arm of the Sea, or other navigable Water-courſe, adjoining to which Towns being erected, the Appellation *Wick* was applied to them. But that being loſt as to Water-courſes, it was generally taken to ſignify a Town, as is evident by the vaſt Number of Towns in *Germany*, *Norway*, *Holland* and *England*, terminating in *Wick* or *Wich*, which are ſituated by aqueous Places, as aforeſaid, as our Town of *Berwick* is likewiſe. Now, this Compound

pound of *Bardwick*, importing the City or Town of the Bards, as aforeſaid, it is corruptly called *Berwick*, and exactly ſpelled and pronounced the ſame as our *Berwick*.

Now, as already obſerved, that the *Engliſh Saxons* came from the Countries above mentioned, *Bardewick*, or *Berwick* the chief City thereof, abounding with Riches, and a great Number of Inhabitants, many whereof undoubtedly came over in the Expedition to *Britain* under the Command of *Octa*, in the Year 452, who ſettling between the Frith of *Forth* in *Scotland*, and the River *Tine* in *England*, they, according to the Cuſtom of new Colonies, gave the Names of the Towns in their Mother-country to the Places they ſettled in; as is manifeſt by the vaſt Number of Towns and Villages in theſe Parts of *England* and *Scotland*, of the ſame Names with thoſe in the Countries of *Germany* above mentioned; wherefore I think we may juſtly conclude, that our Town of *Berwick* owes both its Origin and Name to the antient and opulent *Bardewick* or *Berwick* in the ſaid Circle of *Lower Saxony* in *Germany*. This, I imagine, is in ſome meaſure corroborated by the Royal Seat of the *Northumbrian* Kings in *Elmet*, in the Neighbourhood of *Aberford* in the County of *York*, being denominated *Berwick*; which I likewiſe take to have been ſo called from the chief City of *Berwick*, in the Mother-Country aforeſaid; whence the above mentioned Leader, *Octa*, probably came.

In the following Accounts of the ſeveral Companies of Arts and Myſteries of the *Edinburghers*, the Fourteen principal thereof I ſhall ſet down according to Precedence, and thoſe inferior in alphabetical Order, to which I ſhall premiſe ſome Account of the Gild.

The GILD.

Dean Gild Regiſt.

This Fraternity being a Company of Merchants, commonly called the *Gildry*, is the firſt and moſt antient Corporation in *Edinburgh*; and, like all the other Gilds throughout *Scotland*, owes its Origin to that of *Berwick* above mentioned; but when or by whom incorporated I cannot learn. Be that as it will, the Magiſtrates and Common Council-men of this City were, for divers Ages, choſen out of the ſame, excluſive of the Trades or Craftſmen, nay, in Effect they are ſo ſtill, by a Majority of Merchants in the Town Council; whereby they carry Things according to their Mind, unleſs divided amongſt themſelves, which ſeldom happens.

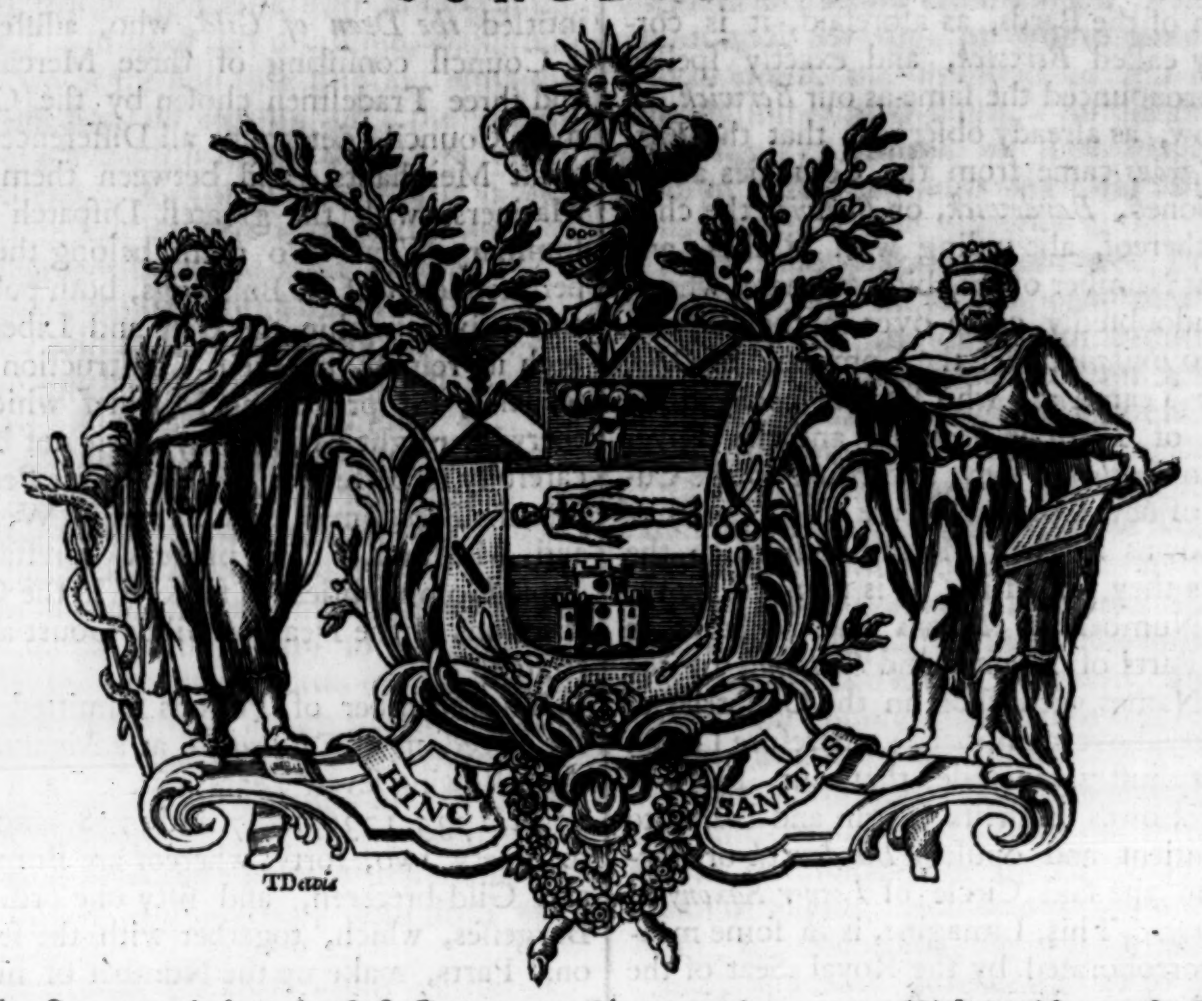
The chief Officer of this Community is intitled *the Dean of Gild*, who, aſſiſted by a Council conſiſting of three Merchants, and three Tradeſmen choſen by the Common Council, determine all Differences betwixt Merchants, and between them and Mariners, with the greateſt Diſpatch in a ſummary Way. To them belong the Superintendency of all Buildings, both publick and private within the City and Liberties, both in reſpect to their Conſtruction and Repairs, for preventing Miſchief which otherwiſe might happen, by their not being carefully inſpected: They alſo admit Perſons into the Freedom of the City, adjuſt Weights and Meaſures, and prevent foreſtalling ſtaple Commodities, as ſet forth in the Conſtitutions of the Dean of Gild's Court above recited.

The Number of Perſons admitted into the Freedom of *Edinburgh*, at a Medium of the following ſeven Years, *viz.* 1732. 1733. 1734. 1735. 1736. 1737. and 1738. amounts to ninety two, forty whereof are Burgeſſes and Gild-brethren, and fifty one ordinary Burgeſſes, which, together with the fractional Parts, make up the Number of ninety two. Dean Gild. Regiſt.

The Expence of the Freedom of this City is as follows, *viz.* a Burgeſs and Gild-brother by Purchaſe, the Sum of Eleven Pounds, two Shillings, two Pence, and two thirds of a Penny Sterling. By Right of a Father or Wife, Two Pound twelve Shillings eleven Pence, and One third of a Penny; and by Servitude, Two Pounds twelve Shillings eleven Pence and One third of a Penny. And a common Burgeſs by Purchaſe, the Sum of Five Pounds eleven Shillings one Penny and a third of a Penny; by Right of a Father or Wife, One Pound two Shillings two Pence and one third of a Penny; and by Servitude, One Pound nine Shillings and five Pence Sterling. Ibid.

Remark. How the Chief Officer of the Gild came to be dignified with the Title of Dean, I think is not to be accounted for, without conſidering, that the firſt Societies we read of were religious, ruled by a Diverſity of Officers for their better Government; one whereof having under his Care or Direction the Number of ten Perſons, was ſtiled the Dean; and when temporal Societies or Corporations came to be erected, the Epithet Dean was choſen by them and conferred on their Chief Officer, without conſidering the Purport or Meaning of it. Thus I imagine a ſpiritual Title came to be given to a temporal Officer.

SURGEONS.



The Surgeons being the firſt Company of Crafts in *Edinburgh*, they, according to the Cuſtom of other *European* Nations, were incorporated with the Barbers, by the following Charter from the Common Council of this City.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 50.

'To all and ſindrie, to quhais Knawlege thir preſent Letters ſall cum, the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, greeting in God evirleſting.

'Witt zoure Univerſities, that the Day of the Dait of thir Preſentis, compeirit before us ſittand in Jugement in the Tulbuith of the ſaid Burgh, the Kirk-maiſter and Brether of the Surgeanis and Barbouris within the ſamyn, and preſentit till us thair Bill and Supplicatioun, deſyring us, for the Love of God, Honour of oure Sovirane Lord and all his Liegis, and for Worſchip and Polecy of this Burgh, and for the gude Reull and Ordour had and maid amongis the ſaids Craftis in Tym to cum; that we wald grant and conſent to thame the Previlegis, Reullis and Statutis contenit in thair ſaid Bill and Supplication, quhilk efter followis.

'To zow, my Lord Proveſt, Baillies and worthy Counſall of this gude Toune, richt humblie meinis and ſchawis zoure daylie Servitors, the Kirk-maiſter and Brether of the Chirurgeonis and Barbouris within this Burgh, at all Tymes, as uther Nichtbouris and Craftis dois within the ſamyn.

'We deſyre at zoure Lordſhip and Wiſdomes, to give and grant to us and oure Succeſſours, thir Reullis, Statutis and Preveligis underwrittin, quhilkis ar conſonant to Reſoun, Honoure till oure Sovirane Lord and all his Liegis, perfect and loveablill to this gude Toune.

Id. ibid. 1. 'That we micht have zeirlie choſin amangis us, ane Kirk-maiſter and Overiſman, to quhome the haill Brether of the Craftis foreſaid ſall obey for that Zeir.

2. 'That na maner of Perſoun occupie nor uſe ony Poyntis of oure ſaidis Craftis of Suergerie or Barbourie Craft within this Burgh, bot gif he be firſt Freiman and Burgeſs of the ſamyn, and that he be worthie and expert in all the Poyntis belonging to the ſaidis Craftis, and deligentlie and avyſitlie examinit and admittit be Maiſteris of the ſaidis Craftis, for the honorabill ſervyng of oure Soverane Lord, his Liegis, and Nichtbouris of this Burgh. And als, that everie Man that is to be maid a Frieman and Maiſter amangis us, be examinit and previt in the Poyntis following: That is to ſay, that he knaw Anatomie, Nature and Complexioun of everie Member of humanis Bodie; and in lykewayes he knaw all the Vaynis of the ſamyn, that he may mak Flewbothomea in dew Tyme: And alſua, that he knaw in quhilk Member the Signe hes Domination for the Tyme; for everie Man aucht to knaw the Nature and Subſtance of everie Thing that he wiekis, or ellis he is negligent; and that we may have ains in the Zeir ane condampnit Man efter he deid, to mak Anatemea of, quhair throw we may haif Experience, ilk ane to inſtruct utheris, and we ſall do Suffrage for the Soule: And that na Barboure Maiſter nor Servand within this Burgh hant, uſe, nor exerce the Craft of Surgerie, without he be expert and knaw perfytlie the Thingis above writtin: And quhat Perſoun ſall happin to be admittit Freiman or Maſteris to the ſaid Craftis, or occupeis any Poynt of the ſamyn, ſall pay at his Entry for his

'Upſett,

'Upſett, Fyve Pundis uſuall Money of this 'Realme of *Scotland*, to the Reparatioun 'and Uphalding of oure ſaid Altare of *Sanct* 'Mongow for Devyne Service to be done 'thairatt, with ane Dennar to the Maſteris 'of the ſaidis Craftis, at his Admiſſioun 'and Entre amangis us; exceptand that 'everie Freiman, Maiſter of the ſaidis 'Craftis, and ane of his lawfull gottin 'Sonnis, to be frie of ony Money paying, 'except the Dennar to be maid to the Mai-'ſteris, efter he be examinit and admittit 'be them, as ſaid is.

Id. ibid. 3. 'That na Maſteris of the ſaid Craft 'ſall tak ane Prenteis or feit Man in Tyme 'cuming, to uſe the Surgerie Craft, with-'out he can baith wryte and reid; and the 'ſaid Maiſter of ony of the ſaid Craftis, that 'taks an Prenteis, ſall pay at his Entre to 'the Reparatioun of the ſaid Altare twentie 'Shillingis; and that na Maiſter of the ſaid 'Craft reſſet nor reſſave ane uther Maiſteris 'Prenteis or Servant, quhill the uther his 'Termes be cum; and quho that dois in 'the contrair thairof, als oft as he failzies, 'ſall pay Twentie Shillingis to the Repara-'tioun of the ſaid Altare, but Favour.

4. 'Everie Maiſter that is reſavit Frie-'man of the ſaid Craft, ſall pay his ouklie 'Pennie, with the Spiſtes Meill, as he ſall 'happin to cum about; and a Servant that 'is a feitt Man to the Maiſteris of the ſaid 'Craft, ſall pay ilk Oulk ane half Pence to 'the ſaid Altare and Reparatioun thairof; 'and that nane haif Power to cheſe ane Cha-'plane till do Devyne Service daylie at oure 'ſaid Altare at all Tymes, when the ſamyn 'ſall vaik, and till cheiſe ane Officiar to 'pas with us, for the ingathering of oure 'Quarter-payment and oulklie Pennies, and 'to pas befoir us on *Corpus Chriſti* Day, and 'the *Octavis* thairof, and all uther generall 'Proceſſiouns and Gatherings, ſicklyke as 'uther Craftis hes within this Burgh; and 'that ane of the Maiſteris of the foirſaid 'Craftis, with the Chaiplane and Officiar 'of the ſamyn, pas at all Tymes neidful, 'lift and raiſs the ſaid Quarter-payments 'fra everie Perſoun that aw the ſamyn; and 'gif ony diſobeyis, that we may poynd and 'diſtrenzie thairfore, and at all Tymes haiff 'ane Officiar of the Toune with us.

5. 'That na Maiſter nor Freiman of the 'ſaid Craft purchaſs ony Lordſchip con-'trair the Statutis and Reullis above writ-'tin, in hindering or ſkaithing of the Craftis 'foreſaid, or Commonweill thairof, under 'the Payne of Tynſall of thair Friedomes.

6. 'That all the Maiſteris Freimen and 'Brether of the ſaid Craft, reddelie obey and 'cum to thair Kirk-maiſter at all Tymes 'quhen thay ſall be requyrit thairto by the 'ſaid Officiar, for to heir quarter Comptis, 'or till avyſe for any Thing concernyng 'the Commonweill of the ſaid Craftis; and 'quha that diſobeyis ſall pay Twentie Shil-'lings to the Reparatioun of the ſaid Altare. 'And that na Perſoun, Man nor Woman, 'within this Burgh, mak nor ſell ony *Aqua-'vitæ* within the ſamyn, exceptis the ſaids 'Maiſteris, Brether, and Freimen of the 'ſaidis Craftis, under the Payne of Eſcheit 'of the ſamyn but Favour.

'Beſeking thairfoir your Lordſchippis Ibid. f. 51. 'and Wiſdomes, at the Reverence of God, 'that ze will avyſe with thir our ſempill De-'ſyris, Statutis, Reullis, and Prevelegis a-'bove writtin, and grant us the ſamyn rate-'feit and apprevit be zow under zour Seill 'of Cauſe. And, with the Grace of God, 'we ſall do ſic Service and Pleſure to the 'King's Grace, and gude Toune, that ze 'ſall be contente thairof, and zoure Dely-'verance heirintill humblie we beſeik.

'The quhilk Bill of Supplicatioun, with 'the Reullis, Statutis, and Preveligis con-'tenit thairintill, being red befoir us in 'Jugement, and we thairwith beand ryplie 'and diſtinctlie avyſit, thinks the ſamyn 'conſonant to Reaſoun, and na Hurt to oure 'Soverane Lord's Hienes, us, nor nane u-'theris his Lieges thairintill; and thairfoir, 'we conſent and grants the ſamyn to the 'foreſaids Craftis of Suergeirie and Bar-'bouris, and to thair Succeſſours, and in 'ſwa far as we may or hes Powar, confirmis, 'ratefeis, and approis the ſaids Statutis, 'Reullis, and Previleges in all Poynts and 'Articlis contenit in the Supplicatioun a-'bove writtin. And this to all and ſundrie 'quhome it efferis, or may effere, We mak 'it knawin be thir oure Letters; and, for 'the mair Verificatioun and Strenth of 'the ſamyn, we haif hung to oure com-'mon Seill of Cauſe; at *Edinburgh*, the firſt 'Day of the Moneth of *July*, the Zeir of 'God Ane thouſand five hundred and five 'Zeires.'

The above Charter was confirmed by *James* IV. on the 13th *October*, *anno* 1506; and Queen *Mary*, in conſideration of the cloſe and neceſſary Attendance of the Members of the Incorporation on their Patients and Studies, did, by her Letters patent of the 11th *May*, in the Year 1567, exempt them from attending Juries, watching and warding within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*. Theſe Grants were confirmed by *James* VI. on the 6th *June*, *anno* 1613, as they likewiſe were by Parliament, on the 17th *November* 1641. Clerk. Comp. 6. Account.

And upon Application to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, they, by their Act of the 25th *February*, in the Year 1657, erected the Surgeons and Apothecaries into one Community; which, with former Privileges, were confirmed by *Charles* II. and ratified by Parliament on the 22d *Auguſt*, *anno* 1670, as they were ſometime after by Letters of *William* and *Mary*, of the 28th *February*, in the Year 1694, with an additional Grant of a Liberty to practiſe within the

the Counties of *East*, *West*, and *Mid-Lothians*, the Shires of *Fife*, *Peebles*, *Selkirk*, *Roxburgh* and *Berwick*, which was confirmed by Parliament on the 17th *July*, *anno* 1695.

The Arts of Surgery and Pharmacy being thus united, the Corporation laid aſide the Barber Craft, which occaſioned the Common Council, by their Act of the 26th *July* 1682, to recommend to the Company to take care to ſupply the Town with a ſufficient Number of Perſons qualified to ſhave and cut Hair, on ſuch Terms as they could beſt agree on; and that the ſaid Perſons ſhould be held as Dependants on the Surgeons; which was accordingly performed, and ſo continued till the 23d of *February* 1722, when the Court of Seſſion, by their Decree of this Date, ſeparated the Barbers from the Surgeons in all Reſpects, other than the Barbers are obliged to regiſter their Apprentices with the Surgeons, and to be admitted by them and the Barbers. Now the Barbers being forbid to practiſe Surgery, the Common Council in lieu thereof allowed them to make a ſpiritous Liquor called *Aquavitæ*. The Surgeons have a handſome Hall in the High-ſchool-houſe Yard to treat of the Company's Affairs in.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XI. f. 203.

GOLD-SMITHS.



By a Charter granted by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to the Hammermen of this City, on the 2d *May*, *anno* 1483, the Goldſmiths appear to have been one of the five Crafts erected into one Society, by the Appellation of Hammermen; but at what Time they were ſeparated from the ſaid Hammermen, does not appear no more than the Time of receiving their firſt Charter as an independent Company; though I think the following may, with good Reaſon, be ſuppoſed to have been the firſt, which was granted them by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, on the 20th of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1581.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IX. f. 102.

1. 'That na Unfreeman of the ſaid Craft 'reſſave an Prenteis for ane ſchorter Tyme 'nor ſevin Zeires, in reſpect of the Diffi-'cultie of the ſaid Craft; and that it ſall nocht 'be leſum to ony Maiſter of the ſaid Craft, 'that hes ony Prenteis for the Tyme, to tak 'or haif ane new Prenteis quhill thrie Zeires 'be expyrit of the Tyme of his laſt Prenteis, 'that he may be helpand and learne the 'young Prenteis, under the Paine of Thret-'tie Pundis to the Maiſter, that ſall faill in 'ony of the Premiſſis. And for the better 'Tryall and Confirmation heirof, that all 'Indentouris be ſubſcryvit be the Deykin of 'the Craft, or ane Notair for him. And 'that nane be buikit in the Tounis Prenteis 'Buik, but quhair the Indentouris is ſubſcry-'vit as ſaid is.

Ibid. f. 102.

2. 'Anent the reſſaving of Fremen and 'Maiſters, be reſoun of the Excellence of 'the ſaid Craft, and Difficultie thairof, and 'thairby ſubject to the gryter Fraude and A-'buſis that may be hurtfull to our Soverane 'Lordis Lieges, and caus an evill Brute 'and Diſhonour to the Craft and Fremen 'thairof, that thair, in all Tymes cuming, 'nane be reſſavit or admittit Maiſter nor 'Freman of the ſaid Craft, bot upoun the 'Conditionis and Maner following, to witt, '1. That thay haif bene ane Prenteis of the 'ſaid Craft, with ane Freman thairof, Bur-'geſs of the ſaid Burgh, for the Space of 'ſevin Zeires; and haifand ſervit compleit-'lie the Zeires of thair Indentouris. 2. 'That the ſaid Prenteis beand ane Burgeſs 'Sone, haif ſervit ane Freman of the Craft 'for ane Zeir, and ane Straynger for twa 'Zeires, eſter the outrunning of thair Pren-'teiſchip, afoir thay be admittit Fremen and 'Maiſteris of the Craft, according to the 'Set betwixt the Merchants and the Craftiſ-'men, and Actis of Counſall maid heira-'nent. 3. That he be of gude Life and Con-'verſation. 4. That he be valiabill in Gudis 'and Landis, to the Soume of Fyve hundret 'Pundis, to the Intent he may be mair re-'ſponſall to anſwer to all Parties for thair 'Stufe reſſavit, or ellis, that he find ſuffici-'ent Cawtion before his Admiſſioun, to be 'anſwerabill to all Men for his Admiſſioun 'and Fidelitie. Laſtly, That he haifing 'gevin ane ſufficient Aſſay, Pruif and Tryall 'to the ſaid Deykin and Maiſteris of the ſaid 'Craft for his Cunnyng and Experience, 'bay thair Workmanſchip and Knawlege of 'the Fynnes of the Metallis, be fund quali-'feit thairinto. And gif ony ſall be reſſa-'vit heirefter, bot in Maner foreſaid; the 'Deykins and Maiſteris, and ilk ane of thame 'Receiveris and Admitteris of the ſame Per-'ſoun, to pay an Unlaw of Fortie Pundis.

3. 'To inhibite and diſcharge all Gold-'ſmyths quhatſumevir, nocht beand admit-'tit be the Deykin and Maiſter, is, as ſaid 'is, to work, melt, or braik doun, or ſell 'any Gold or Silver Work within his Buith 'under the Payne of Twentie Pundis; and 'gif ony beis fund doand the ſamyn, that 'Officiars of this Burgh pas with the Dey-'kin, and Maiſteris of the ſaid Craft, ſerche 'and braik doun thair Hairthes and Rowmes 'maid for doing of the ſamyn, and put thair 'Perſouns in Waird, quhill the ſaid Unlaw 'be payit, and forder Ordour tane with 'theme.

4. 'To inhibite and diſcharge, that na 'Maiſter ſall reſſave ane uther Maiſteris feit 'Servand induring the Term of his Service 'agreit upoun with his Maiſter, without his 'Leive and guid Will of his Maiſter, ſo that 'he be knawin be the Deykin and Brether

'of

'of the Craft, that he is cum from his Mai-
'ſter with his Leive, under the Payne of
'Ten Pundis.

5. 'That na Maiſter reſſave ane Servand
'and cullour him under his Fredome, in
'geving him Libertie to work at his Plea-
'ſure, to quhome he pleiſis, in Defraude of
'the Libertie of the Bretheren; bot, all
'Servandis ſall work for Meitt and Fie, un-
'der the Payne of Fortie Pundis, to be tane
'of the Maiſter that ſall cullour the ſaid Un-
'freeman.'

6. 'That nane of the ſaid Craft melt
'any brokin or haill Work, without it be
'ſchawin to the Deykin, that it may be
'knawin quhidder it be ſtollin or nocht, un-
'der the Payne of Twentie Pundis.

7. 'That na Maiſter tak on him to
'work any Work in Lattoun or Copper, or
'gilt the ſamyn, in Defraude of the Lie-
'ges, under the Payne of his Fredome and
'Payment of Twentie Pundis.

8. 'That na Maiſter of the ſaid Craft
'ſall hald ony in a oppin Wark Buithis, bot
'ane, under the Payne of Twentie Pundis,
'and wairding of his Perſoun.

9. 'The uplifting and reſſaving of the
'ſaid Unlawis, to pertein to the Townis
'Collectouris, and Officiaris at the Command
'of the Magiſtrates; and the twa Pairt
'theirof to be imployit be the Toun to the
'Uſe of the Pure; and the third Pairt
'thairof to be delyverit to the Craft for thair
'Travell in ſearching and delating of the
'Tranſgreſſouris. And to this Effect, that
'ane of the Townis Officiaris pas with the
'ſaids Collectouris, and Deykin, and Brether
'of the ſaid Craft, and arreiſt, waird, and
'poynd for the ſaid Unlawis, ſwa oft as
'Neid requyres.'

Clerk Comp. Account.

The above I take to be the Seal of Cauſe mentioned in *James* VI.'s Charter of the third *January*, *anno* 1586, wherein we are told, that the Goldſmiths of *Edinburgh* antiently had divers ample Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities belonging to them. And in the ſaid Charter, not only all Unfreemen are diſcharged from exerciſing the Buſineſs of a Goldſmith within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*; but the Corporation is thereby inveſted with a Power to inſpect, try, and regulate all Golden and Silvern Wares, not only in *Edinburgh*, but in all other Parts of *Scotland*, with a Right to puniſh Offenders concerned in working adulterated Gold or Silver; with a Privilege of making Bylaws for their better Government.

And by a Charter of *James* VII. of the 14th *December*, *anno* 1687, is not only confirmed all the Company's Rights and Immunities, but an additional Privilege is granted them of ſearching, inſpecting, and trying all Jewels ſet in Gold or Silver in all Parts of the Kingdom, to deſtroy all that are falſe or counterfeit, and to puniſh Tranſgreſſors according to their Deſerts, either by Impriſonments or Fines; in which they are to be aſſiſted by the Magiſtrates of the ſeveral Places where ſuch Searches are made, to bring to Juſtice all Offenders. To which is added a Power to ſeize the working Tools of all unfree Goldſmiths that ſhall preſume to work within the City or Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, and to detain the ſame, till Satisfaction be made to the Corporation by paying ſuch Fines as ſhall be impoſed on them by the Deacons and Maſters of the ſaid Company. This Community has a handſome Hall in the Parliament Cloſe to tranſact their Affairs in.

SKINNERS.



Although, by the Malevolence of the Clerk of this Company, I have not been able to diſcover whether it was incorporated before the Year 1586, yet, from certain Words in the following Seal of Cauſe, I think it muſt. If it was, their Conſtitutions muſt have been very defective; for, in the ſaid Year, the Skinners applied to the Common Council of the City to have certain Regulations confirmed to them for their better Government; of which the following is a Copy.

1. 'Forſamekill as certane Brether of the Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII, f. 58.
'ſaid Craft, nocht having Regaird of the
'Comoneweill, followand thair awin privat
'Lucre, hes reſſavit ane Multitude of Pren-
'teiſis of ther awin Appetyt, quhilk they
'could nocht be abill to undertak be inſtruct-
'ing of them in the ſaid Craft, and ſuſtein-
'ing of them as they aucht to do.

'For Remeid therfor, to ſtatute and or-
'dane, that it ſall nocht be leſum in Tyme
'cuming to any Brother of the ſaid Craft,
'to reſſave ane new Prenteiſs, quhill the
'firſt Zeir of the laſt Prenteiſs quhilk he reſ-
'ſavit immediatlie befoir, be compleitlie
'outrown, and that under the Pane of Fyve
'Pund, to be payet to the Collectouris of
'the Townis Unlawis, in the Name of the
'Towne, ſo oft as they failze, the Buithe to
'be cloſet and ſteiket up, and nocht be ſuf-
'feret to work quhill the ſam be reformit.

2. 'That na Maiſter reſſave in Service a-
'ny Servand of the ſaid Craft, that hes
'nocht bene ane Prenteis with ane frie Mai-
'ſter within this Burgh, except he firſt cum
'with the Deykin and quates Maiſter being
'for the Tyme, and caws him be buiket in
'the Townis Buikis, to be ane bound Ser-
'vand for the Space of thrie Zeirs, efter the
'quhilk thrie Zeirs outrown, the ſaid Ser-
'vand ſall be frie to ſerve quhair he pleiſes,
'with ony frie Maiſter within the Towne;
'and this to eſchew the Abuſe that hes bene

'throw the Multitude of Servandis daylie 'reſorting and repairing within this Burgh, 'and lerning of the ſaid Occupation; and 'therefter paſſing furthe therof, to remaine 'quhair they pleis, under the Pane of Four-'tie Schillings to be payet to the ſaid Mai-'ſter, ſo oft as he failzeis, as ſaid is.

3. 'That nane of the Maiſters of the ſaid 'Craft reſſave in Service ony uther Maiſter's 'Prenteis, without the ſaid Prenteis or Ser-'vand firſt have ſatisfiet the laſt Maiſter for 'his Service, and have obtenit his Diſcharge 'therupone, at the leaſt, without he have ane 'ſufficient Caws, knawin and tryet to leave 'his Maiſter foreſaid, under the Pane foreſaid.

Id. ibid. 4. 'That na Prenteis of the ſaid Craft 'ſall be reſſavit or admittit to his Upſet and 'Freidome without he have ſervit for the 'Space of thrie Zeirs at the leiſt, efter the 'utrunning of his Prenteiſchip with ſum frie 'Maiſter, that he may be the mair abill, 'and that he may ſerve oure SoveraneLordis 'Lieges.

5. 'That na Skinner Wark be ſauld with-'in this Burgh upone the Hie-ſtreites, or o-'ther publict Places outwith Buithis, ex-'cept upone the *Monondayis* Market, upone 'Paine of Eſcheit of the ſame to the good 'Townis Uſe.

'6. That nane be admittit nor reſſavit 'Frieman of the ſaid Craft, except firſt he 'give his Aſſey to the Deykin and Craft, 'and ſuche as they ſall appoynt therto; and, 'that the ſamyn be fund ſufficient be thame, 'utherwayis nocht to be maid Frieman.

7. 'That the Proveſt and Baillies, at the 'Deſyre of the Deykins, or any Brother of 'the ſaid Craft, ſall put the ſaid Articles 'to Executione, and reforme all uther E-'normities of the ſaid Craft, and gif Com-'mand to thair Officers to that Effect.

'Quilk Articles beand read and conſi-'deret, efter lang Conference and Conſulta-'tion had thereupone, and therwith beand 'ryplie advyſet, the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, 'and Counſall, and Deykins of Craftis findes 'the ſame meſt reſſonabill, lawfull, and pro-'fitabill for the Honor, Weill, and Profit, 'and Pollicie of the ſaid Craft, and there-'fore rattifies and approvis the ſamyn haill 'Clauſis and Circumſtances thereof, be thir 'Preſentis interponing their Authoritie ther-'to; and decerning thame to be obſervit 'and keipet in all Tyme cuming, with a 'Command to the Officiars preſent and to 'cum, to the ſamyn, to dew Executione in 'all Poyntis agains the Contraveners and 'Brekkers therof, and to uplift the Paynes 'contenet therin, to be imployet in Maner 'above mentionat.'

The above Charter was confirmed by the Common Council of this City, on the 26th *November*, in the Year 1630, with the following Reſtrictions.

1. 'That none of the Trade preſume to 'broek Sheep-ſkins on the Rim or Fleſh-ſide, 'either for Points or Gaitt-leather, or to ſell 'the ſame for Raphall, under the Pain of 'Puniſhment, at the Diſcration of the 'Town's Council, by the Advice of the 'Deacon and Brethren of the Craft.

2. 'That none preſume to ſell a bad Com-'modity, under the Pain of an arbitrary Pu-'niſhment as aforeſaid.

3. 'That no Member of the Corpora-'tion preſume to bachill any Work in the 'Gaitt or in the Kirk, neither on Holy-days 'or Work-days, on the Penalty aforeſaid.

4. 'That no Perſon hang up Bachall or 'Exampill of his Work to publick View 'within the Town, or hang out the Sign of 'the Glove before his Shop, unleſs he be 'a Freeman of the Company.

5. 'That no Freeman of the Corporation 'ſhall take upon him to alum, grow or 'lime Sheep, Kid, Lamb or Calve Skins, 'or peel the Wool from off the ſame for 'Sale; except ſuch as belong to *Paul*'s 'Work, and others who hereafter may be 'permitted by the Common Council.

6. "That no Unfreeman preſume to waſh, 'collour Buttoun, or dreſs any Gloves, or 'work with Sheers, Needles, Grind-ſtones, 'or other Implement belonging to the Craft 'or Art of Skinners, except ſuch as have 'bought Gloves by way of Merchandize, 'who may help or mend unmarketable 'Goods.

7. 'That no Unfreeman ſell any Sort of 'Gloves within *Edinburgh*, but on the 'Market-days.

8. 'And for the better avoiding Frauds Id. ibid. 'in Skins, all Perſons are ſtrictly injoined 'to bring the Skins with the Carcaſſes to 'Market, to be openly ſold, being firſt 'ſearched, under the Pain of Forfeiture; 'and the ſaid Skins to have the Wool on, 'under the Pain of Forty Pennies for each 'Skin which is either pulled or cut. And 'to prevent all ingroſſing and clandeſtine 'Bargains, all Perſons that ſhall buy Skins 'out of the Market-place, ſhall be amerced 'in the Sum of Ten Pounds *Scotiſh*, and the 'Seller in Five Pounds of the ſame Money.

9. 'That no Unfreeman preſume to make 'Gloves, exerciſe the Trade of a Glover, 'or hang out a Sign before or in his Shop, 'relating to the Craft within *Edinburgh*.'

This Corporation has a convenient Hall in *Skinners* Cloſe, to treat of their Affairs in.

FURRIERS.



Though I cannot aſ- Coun. Regiſt. certain the Time, vol. IX. f. 215. when the Furriers were at firſt erected into a Corporation, yet, by their Petition to the Town Council on the ſeventh of *September* 1593, they ſeem to be of a conſiderable Standing,

Standing, by their declaring to the ſaid Council, That it is not unknown to them, that they are an antient free Craft, with as old Liberties and Privileges as any other Occupation within *Edinburgh*, paying Scot, and bearing Lot with the reſt of the Inhabitants; but of late are greatly decreaſed, both in the Number of their Members and Profits of their Trade, chiefly occaſioned by the Skinners and Taylors practiſing divers Branches of their Buſineſs; which being taken into Conſideration by the ſaid Council, they, by their Act of the above Date, ſtrictly injoined all Perſons, not Freemen of the ſaid Craft, not to fur Cloaks or Gowns, nor dreſs Lamb-ſkins or Shorlings, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings *Scotiſh* Money for each Offence.

But the above Order proving inſufficient to obtain the Ends deſired, the Company, on the 5th of *April*, in the Year 1665, applied again to the Common Council for Redreſs; ſetting forth, 'That there are ſundrie Perſones within this Burgh, *Cannogait*, 'Town of *Leith*, Barronies of *Portſburgh* 'and *Broghtoun*, who take upon them the 'Exerciſe of the Furriers Trade within the 'ſaids Boundis, being Unfreemen in Call-'ing, as making of Muffs, furring of Coats 'and Caps, and working of furred Skins, 'and hanging out of the ſamyn in open 'View for ſelling thairof; whereby his Ma-'jeſtie's Leidges ar abuſed, and the Calling 'altogether diſenabled and fruſtrate of their 'Benefite, to whom it properlie belongis, 'contrair to all Equitie and Reaſone, and 'the Libertie of frie Burrowis, and their 'awin auld Right and Privileges, who have 'been a Calling of ane verie antient Stand-'ing within Burgh.

Ibid. vol. XXIII. f. 75.

'Humblie deſyring, that the Counſell 'would prohibite and diſcharge any Perſone 'or Perſones whatſomever, to uſe or exerce 'the ſaid Art of Furrior Craft, as making 'of Muffs, furring of Coatts or Caps, 'working of furred Skinnes, and hanging 'out of the ſamen in open View for ſelling 'therof, or uſing of any uther Point of the 'ſaid Calling within this Burgh and Liber-'ties therof in na Time comeing, under the 'Paine of Twentie Pund, *toties quoties*; 'the one Halfe to be payit to the Magi-'ſtratts, and the uther Halfe to the Uſe of 'the Calling; beſyd the Impriſonment of 'their Perſones at the Diſcratioun of the 'Magiſtratts: And ſicklyke, deſyring a ge-'neral Concurrance to the Deakin and his 'Succeſſors of the ſaid Trade, to ſearche, 'ſeik, take and apprehend all ſuch Perſones 'and their Warke within the ſaids Boundis, 'who ſall be found Tranſgreſſors; and the 'Baillies to puniſhe the Tranſgreſſors ac-'cording to their Fault, as the ſaid Supplī-'catioun in it ſelf at mair Lenth beires.

'The Counſell finding the Supplicatioun 'and Deſyre therof reaſonable, doe heirby 'prohibite and diſcharge all Unfriemen, or 'any uther Perſone whatſomever, to uſe or 'exerce the ſaid Furrior Craft, as making 'Muffs, furring of Coatts and Caps, work-'ing of furred Skinns, or hinging out of 'the ſamen in open View for ſelling, or u-'ſeing any uther Poynt of the Calling with-'in this Burgh or Liberties therof in na 'Tym comeing, under the Pain of Twentie 'Pund, *toties quoties*; the ane Halfe to be 'payit to the Magiſtratts, and the uther 'Halfe to the Calling, beſyde the Impri-'ſonment of their Perſones at the Diſcra-'tioune of the Magiſtratts. And ſiklyk, 'gives generall Concurrance to the preſent 'Deaken and his Succeſſors, Deakens of 'the ſaid Calling, to imploy Officars to 'ſearche, ſeik, take and apprehend all ſuch 'Perſones and their Wark within the ſaids 'Boundis, who ſall be found Tranſgreſſors; 'and the Baillies of the Boundis to puniſh 'the Tranſgreſſors according to their Fault, 'as ſaid is; wheranent thir Preſents ſall be 'their Warrand.'

HAMMERMEN.



The Hammermen of *Edinburgh*, for aught appears, were at firſt erected into a Society by a Seal of Cauſe or Charter from the Common Council of the City, on the ſecond of *May*, in the Year 1483; at which Time the Corporation conſiſted of the Arts of Blackſmiths, Goldſmiths, Loriners, Sadlers, Cutlers, Bucklers or Armourers, to whom were granted the following Privileges.

1. 'That no Hammerman, either Ma-'ſter or Servant, preſume to practiſe more 'Arts than one, to prevent Damage or Hurt 'to other Trades. Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 48.

2. 'That no Perſon preſume to expoſe 'to Sale any Sort of Goods in the Street, 'at any other Time than on the Market-'day.

3. 'That certain of the moſt judicious 'Perſons of the ſaid Crafts be impowered 'to ſearch and inſpect the Goods made by 'Members thereof; and if found bad and 'inſufficient, to forbid the Sale thereof, un-'der the Pain of Forfeiture.

4. 'That all Hammermen be examined 'by the Deacons and Maſters of their ſeve-'ral Crafts, in reſpect to their Qualifica-'tions; and all that are found to be Maſters 'of their reſpective Trades, to be admitted 'into the Freedom of the Corporation; and 'ſuch as are not to be rejected, till by an 'induſtrious Application he become Maſter 'of his Buſineſs.

5. "That no Perſon harbour or imploy 'the

'the Apprentice or Servant of another,
'without his Maſter's Conſent, who ſhall
'receive his Wages or Money he may earn.

6. 'That no Perſon, not of the aforeſaid
'Crafts, ſhall take upon him to ſell or vend
'any Sort of Work made by any of the ſaid
'Hammermen.

7. 'That all Perſons guilty of a Breach
'of the above ſpecified Articles, to pay
'Eight Shillings *Scotiſh* towards the Support
'of the Corporation's Altar of *St. Eloy* in
'the Church of *St. Giles*, and Maintenance
'of the Prieſt officiating thereat.'

Coun. Regiſt. vol.XII.f.271. The above ſpecified Articles proving inſufficient to reform the Grievances of the Corporation, the Company, on the third of *September*, *anno* 1617, petitioned the Common Council for Redreſs; ſetting forth, 'That be the Lawis and Statutis of this 'Burgh, thair is Libertie and Priviledge 'grantit to thame for aſſembling togidder, 'and for ſeing ſuche Thingis as ſall be for 'the Weill of thair ſaid Craft, and thaireft-'ter to propone the ſamin to the Counſall, 'to the effect thay may ratifie and approve 'the ſamin, and thay may have the Force 'of thair Act and Statute. Quhairupone 'the Supplicants, for the Weill of thair 'ſaid Craft, haveing conveynit, have fund 'the Articles underwritten to be neceſſar 'for the Weill of thair ſaid Craft, and 'keiping of Peace amongſt them.'

The above mentioned Articles being taken into Conſideration by the Magiſtrates and Common Council, they ratified and confirmed the ſame, as follows:

'The ſaids Proveiſt, Baillies and Coun-'ſell being ryplie advyſit with the ſame, 'finds the Articles above written to be a-'greeable to Reaſoun, and neceſſar for the 'Weill of the ſaid Craft; and thairfoir, for 'the Weill of the Deakyn, Brethrene and 'Friemen of the ſaid Craft, ratifies and ap-'proves the ſaids Articles and Statutis, and 'ordains that the ſamine ſall be inviolablie 'obſerved in all Tyme cuming; and that 'the ſame have the Force of an Act of 'Counſell, and the Decreit of the Proveiſt, 'Baillies and Counſell of this Burgh inter-'ponit thairto in all Tyme cuming; of the 'quhilk the Tennor followis:

Id. ibid. 1. 'Thay ſtatute and ordain, that a Ham-'merman, nor fiet Man-ſervant, nor uthers 'tak up in hand fra this Tyme furth to ex-'erce or uſe any ma Craftis, but allanerlie 'ane, ſua that his uther Brethrene and Craf-'tiſmen of the ſaid Craftis be not hurt 'throw his large Extentioun and extending 'of Bounds.

2. 'That thair ſall be na oppin Mercat 'uſit of any of the ſaids Craftis or Wark per-'tening to thame of thair Craft upone the 'Hie-ſtreitis, nor in Creamis upone Burdis, 'nor Backlit, nor ſchawin in Hand, nor 'Signis thairof ſett out for to ſell, in na 'Pairt foir nor backſide within this Burgh, 'bot allanerlie on the Mercat Day.

3. 'That upon ilk *Monday*, twa or thrie 'of the worthieſt Maſteris, and maiſt of 'Knawledge of the ſaids Craftis, quhilk ſall 'have Power with ane Officer with thame, 'to pas, ſeirche and ſie all Mens Wark of 'the ſaid Craft, and give it be ſufficient in 'Stuffe and Warkmanſhip, and worthie 'and able Wark to ſerve the King's Leiges 'with; and quhair it bes fund faltes, to for-'bid the ſamine to be ſauld, under the 'Payne of Eſcheat, ſo oft as it ſall be fund 'faltes.

4. 'It ſall not be leſum to any Maiſter of 'the ſaid Craft, to reſſet or receive any u-'ther Man's Prentes or Servand, nor give 'thame any Wark ſa lang as he is bund to 'his Maiſter that he cums fra, and beis Part "of his Dewtie and Fie.

5. 'That na Commoun Creameris of the 'Toun ſall ſell or top any Hammerman's 'Wark, nor regrait it againe to uther Men's 'Uſe.

Id. ibid. 6. 'That it ſall not be leſum to any For-'rainer borne out of this Realme of *Scotland*, 'bot onlie to our awin Countre-men, to ſell 'any Waires of the ſaid Craft upon the 'Mercat-day, bot onlie in the proclaimit 'Fairs, conforme to the loveable Cuſtome 'obſervit within this Burgh; quhilk Sta-'tutis above written thay ordaine to be in-'violablie obſerved in all Tyme cuming; 'and ordains the ſaid Supplicatioun concern-'ing the Articles above written, togidder 'with this thair Act and Statute, to be in-'ſert and regiſtrate in thair Buikis of Coun-'ſell, and an Extract thairof to be gevin to 'the Deakyne and Brether of the Hammer-'men, to be uſit be thame for the Weill of 'thair ſaid Craft, in Maner above ſpecifiet, 'under the Sell of Cauſe, and Subſcriptioun 'of thair commoun Clerk and his Deputies; 'and ordains Acts of warding and poynd-'ing to be derect heirupone in Forme as 'effeirs.'

This Corporation at preſent conſiſts of the Blackſmiths, Cutlers, Sadlers, Lockſmiths, Loriners, Armourers, Pewterers, and Sheer-ſmiths; to divers of which other Trades are united, *viz.* to the Lockſmiths, the Watch-makers, Gunſmiths, Hookmakers, and Pin-makers; to the Loriners, the Beltmakers, Founders, Braziers, and Copperſmiths; and to the Pewterers, the White-iron Smiths or Tinmen: Whereby it appears, that the Companies of Arts belonging to this Incorporation are no leſs than ſeventeen in Number. The Deacons, Maſters, and Members of this united Body meet occaſionally in their beautiful Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalen*, in the *Cowgate*, wherein they treat of the Affairs belonging to the Corporation. This Body, in its incorporated Capacity, are Patrons of the Hammermen of *Portſburgh* and *Potterrow*,

Potterrow, as they formerly were of thoſe of *Leith*.

Beſides, the General Meetings of the united Body, the ſeveral Arts whereof it conſiſts have their ſeparate Meetings, wherein are tranſacted the Concerns relating to each Company; which ſeverally have two Officers, called *the eldeſt* and *youngeſt Maſter*, who preſide in the ſeveral Meetings reſpectively.

WRIGHTS *and* MASONS.



Clerk Com. Account.

The Wrights and Maſons ſeem at firſt to have been formed into a Society by a Seal of Cauſe, or Act of the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, of the 15th *October*, in the Year 1475; at which Time the Corporation appears to have conſiſted only of the Arts of Maſons and Wrights; to the latter of which, by a Grant of the 26th *Auguſt*, *anno* 1489, were added the Coopers. Theſe Grants were ratified by *Andrew Foreman*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, on the 29th *June*, in the Year 1517, and confirmed by a Charter of *James* V. of the 12th *January*, *anno* 1527; and by a Grant from the Common Council of the City, of the 18th *April* 1633, divers other Arts were added to the above mentioned, which were confirmed by a Charter of *Charles* I. on the 8th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1635; and by a Decree of the Court of Seſſion on the 5th *March* 1703, they appear to have been the Bowyers, Glaziers, Plummers, and Upholſterers, which were added to the Maſons; and to the Wrights were united the Arts of Painters, Slaters, and Sieve-wrights, as were the Coopers above mentioned alſo.

This Corporation conſiſting of the above mentioned ten Companies of Crafts or Trades have a beautiful Hall in *Niedry*'s Wynd, denominated *St. Mary*'s Chapel, to treat of their Affairs in. This Chapel, by its Charter of Foundation of the 31ſt *December*, in the Year 1504, which was confirmed by a Charter of *James* IV. of the 1ſt *January*, *anno* 1505, appears to have been founded by *Elizabeth*, Counteſs of *Roſs*, and had its Name from its Dedication to the Virgin *Mary*.

TAYLORS.



Although the Taylors do not appear to have had any Conſtitutions for their better Regulation either from the Legiſlature or Town Council, before the Year 1500; yet, by their having had an Altar in the Church of *St. Giles*, dedicated to *St. Anne*, they muſt have been a Society before that Period; and having applied to the Town Council for a Confirmation of certain Articles for their better Government, had thoſe, of which the following is a Copy, granted to them by the ſaid Council.

Rec. Comp.

'Till all and ſindry to quhais Knawlege thir preſent Letters ſall cum. The Provoſt, Baillies, and Counſall of *Edinburgh*, greting in God evirleſting. Witt zour Univerſitie, that the Day and Dait of the making of thir preſent Lettres, comperit before us in Counſall gatherit, *John Steill*, Kirkmaſter; *George Bell*, *William Hockburne*, *Johne Quhyte*, *Robert Richartſoun*, *Johne* of *Lauder*, *William Lamb*, *Thomas Foulare*, *William Dick*, *Morice Slenny*, and the Laiſe of the Maiſteris of the Talzors Craft within this Burgh, and put till us thare Suplicatioun, contenandt certane Statutis and Rewles deviſit be thame, to be affirmit be us, for the loving of God Almichty, the Honour of the Realme, the Worſchip and Profit of this gude Toune, and the Profit of all our ſoverane Lordis, Lieges, and utheris reparand thareto; of the quhilk Suplicatioun, the Tenore followis.

'My Lordis Proveſt, Baillies, and worthie Counſale of this nobill Toune, unto zoure honorable Diſcrationis, richt humily menis and ſchawis the Kirk-maſtir, and the Laiſe of the Maſteris of the Talzour Craft within this Burgh, that firſt for the loving (Praiſe) of Almichty God, the Honore of the Realme, the Worſchip and Profitt of this gude Toune, and the Profitt of all oure ſoverane Lordis Leigis, and utheris reparand thareto, and in Exempill of utheris, and for the Augmentatioun of Divine Service at the Altar of *Sanct An*, oure Matrone of the ſamen, ſituate within the College Kirke of *Sanct Geils* of the ſaid Burgh. We deſyre that we micht have thir Statutis, Articulis, and Rewlis followand, grantit and gevin till us be zour Autoritie, quarethrow gude Rewle and gyding may be had amangis us of the ſaid Craft, baith Maſteris and Servandis, and oure Succeſſoris; conſidering it is ſaide be comone Auctorite, that Multitude but

'Reull maks Confuſion, and to eſchew the 'Vice thereof, and be eſtimit in Tyme to 'cum, thir followand ar oure rationable De-'ſyris.

Id. ibid.

'In the Firſt, That for the ſeveral En-'creſments of Vertue, Practick and Knaw-'lege, ſtandis in gude Begyning and Found-'ment, and fra thinc furth to continew in 'Vertue, and perſevere to final End: That 'fra thinc furth, all Manir of Prentice to be 'tane at the ſaid Craft, ſall ſtand in Pren-'teiſchip for the Space and Termes of ſevin 'Zeirs, and na leſs, without Diſpenſatioun 'of the principall Maſter of the ſaid Craft, 'and ſpecialie Favour of the Sonnys of the 'ſaid Craft; and ilk Prentice to pay at his 'Entrie, to the Reparatioun and uphalding 'of Divine Service and oure ſaid Altar, Ten 'Schillings; and that nouther thir Prenticis, 'nor nane othyr Perſoun of the ſaid Craft, 'be ſufferit to ſet up Buth within this ſaid 'Burgh, without he be fundin ſufficient, 'habill and worthy thairto, in Practick and 'utherwayis, and admittit thareto, firſt be 'the ſworne Maſters of the Craft, and maid 'Freman and Burgeſs of the ſaid Burgh; 'and for his Upſett, to pay Forty Schil-'lings to the Reparatioun and uphalding 'Divine Service at oure ſaid Altar.

'And that na Maner of Maſter of the ſaid 'Craft to houſs, harber or reſett any uther 'Maſter's Prentice or Servand; and gif he 'dow, he ſall pay ane Contribution and 'Taxt to oure ſaid Altare, at the Diſcra-'tioun of oure ſaid ſworn Maſteris princi-'pall of the ſaids Craft, and the Cauſs there-'of to be reformit be thame: And that ilk 'Maſter haldand Buth within this ſaid Burgh 'of the ſaid Craft, ſall pay his wolkly Pen-'ny to the Reparatioun of the Adhorne-'mentis of oure ſaids Altare, and to ſu-'ſtene the Preiſtis Mete thereof, as it 'cummys about; and that the ſaid Kirk-'maſter and certane of the principall Ma-'ſteris of the ſaid Craft, that ſall happin to 'be for the Tyme, may have full Facultie, 'Leiſe and Privilege, with ane Officare of 'the Toune, to pas with thame for to poind 'and diſtrenzie, gif Neid be, for the taking, 'raiſing and inbringing of thir Dewities 'forſaid, to the Suſtentatioun and uphald-'ing of Goddis Service, as ſaid is, but Dan-'ger, Stop or Impediment.

'Quharfore, as this our rationable and 'ſimpil Deſyris and Petition is conform to 'Equitie, and ar conſonant to Honore and 'Pollecey, according to the Uſis and Conſue-'tudis of great Antiquitie in uther Realmys 'and Provincis; that ze wald grant till us 'thame ratifyit, approvit and confirmit be 'zow under zowr Sele of Cauſs, in perpetuall 'Memorial of gude Rewle to be had in 'Tyme to cum, with zowr Anſwere here-'upon we humily beſeik.

'The quhilks Articulis, Statutis and 'Rewlis, beand red, hard and underſtandin, 'and diligently conſidrit be us, that thay ar 'for the Lovage, firſt of Almichty God and 'Suſtentatioun of Divine Service, and for 'gude Rewlis to be had in Tym to cum a-'mangis thame of the ſaid Craft, in Aug-'mentatioun and Suple of the comone Pro-'fitt, and for till eſchew miſgydit Wayis, 'that has bene uſit in Tyme begane; we 'have ratifyt, approvit and confirmit; and 'be thir Preſents for us and our Succeſſors, 'ratifys, approvis and confirmis the ſamin 'in all Poyntis and Articlis to the ſaid Ma-'ſteris and their Succeſſoris of the ſaide 'Craft, in perpetuall Memoriale in Tyme to 'cum for evirmair; and this to all quham 'it efferis, and mak knawin by the Tenore 'of thir our Lettres.

'In Witneſs of the quhilk Thing, to thir 'oure preſent Lettres oure comone Sele of 'Cauſs of oure ſaid Burgh we have gart ap-'pend.

'At *Edinburgh*, the 26th Day of the Moneth 'of *Auguſt*, in the Zere Ane thouſand and 'five hundreth Zeres.'

Clerk. Comp. Account.

The above Charter, with two others granted by the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council on the 20th *October*, *anno* 1531, and 11th *November* 1584, which contained very ample Privileges and Immunities, were confirmed by the *Jameſes* V. and VI. on the 18th *November* 1531, and 4th *June* 1594.

The Revenues of this Corporation, like thoſe of the other Companies of Crafts in *Edinburgh*, were, before the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, appropriated for defraying the Expence of their Altar and Chaplain officiating thereat in *St. Giles*'s Church. But Altar-worſhip being aboliſhed at the Change of Religion, the ſaid Revenues, as well as thoſe of other Fraternities, were laudably imployed in maintaining the poor Members, their Widows and Orphans of the reſpective Incorporations. Of the latter belonging to this Company, three Girls are carefully brought up in the Trades Maiden Hoſpital in this City, and the Corporation has the Preſentation of four Burſars to the College of *Edinburgh*.

The Officers in the Direction of the Company's Affairs are a Deacon, Treaſurer and four Maſters, who are choſen yearly with a Clerk and Officer, and have a ſpacious Hall in the *Cowgate* to tranſact their Buſineſs in.

To this Corporation antiently belonged the Superiority and Direction of all the Taylors within the Suburbs of *Edinburgh* and Town of *Leith*; but their Power being now reſtricted, extends only to thoſe of *Portſburgh*, *Potterrow*, Southern Side of the *Canongate*, beweſt *St. John*'s *Croſs* and *St. Mary's Wynd*, who are ſtill ſubject to their Controll, are to receive Apprentices, and enter Freemen by their Direction, who pay them ſmall Sums on thoſe Occaſions; as doth alſo Mantua-makers, for the Liberty of making Womens Apparel within *Edinburgh*.

This

This Company had the Honour to receive a Letter from King *James* VI.; of which the following is a Copy.

Dekin, and remanent Maiſters and Brether of the Tailzer Craft within oure Burgh of Edinburgh, *we gret zou weill.*

Rec. Comp. ‘ Forasmeikle as reſpecting the gude Ser-
‘ vice of *Alexander Millar*, in making and
‘ working the Abulzements of oure awin
‘ Perſon, minding to continew him in that
‘ oure Service, as ane maiſt fit and meit
‘ Perſone: We laitlie recommendit him un-
‘ to zow be oure Letter of Requeiſt, deſiring
‘ zow to reſſave and admit him *gratis* to the
‘ Libertie and Fredom of the ſaid Craft, as
‘ a Thing maiſt requiſite for him, having
‘ the Cair of oure awin Wark, notwith-
‘ ſtanding that he wes not Prenteis amangis
‘ zow, according to zowr ancient Liberties
‘ and Privileges had in the contrair: Will-
‘ ing zow at this oure Requeiſt to diſpenſe
‘ with him theranent.

‘ Quhilk Lettre being preſentit and red
‘ before zow, we have hard be gude Report
‘ of zowr Gude-will and Mynd utterit to
‘ the fulfilling and Obedience tharof; ſa
‘ the ſame indurit not a Preparative, and
‘ was not ane Miens to ony uther Unfreman
‘ to ſue and obteine the lyke Benefite, to
‘ the Hinder of zowr Privileges heirefter;
‘ quhilk we eſteeme maiſt reſſonable for e-
‘ ſchewing of Confuſioun and Diſorder; al-
‘ wyſe ſen the ſaid *Alexander* is burdenit
‘ with the Chairge of oure awin proper Ser-
‘ vice, and man onlie gif Attendance thar-
‘ upon, as he ſall be comandit.

‘ It is oure Will, and we effectuouſlie re-
‘ queiſt zow zit as of befoir, that at this
‘ oure erniſt Requeiſt, ze will reſſave and
‘ admit him to be ane Brother of the ſaid
‘ Craft amangis zow *gratis*; ſeing it is maiſt
‘ convenient, that he bing oure awin Servand,
‘ have that Privilege and Benefite; aſſuring
‘ zow upon oure Promeis, that, for evading
‘ of Preparatives and Prejudice of zowr Pri-
‘ vileges, we ſall not burden zow with the
‘ lyke for heirefter; not doubting, bot up-
‘ oun this Conditioun, ze will agre to this
‘ oure reſſonable Deſire, as ze will do us
‘ maiſt thankfull and acceptable pleſur, we
‘ comit zow to God. Subſcrivit with oure
‘ Hand at the Day of
‘ 1584. JAMES R.

BAXTERS.



Although the Company of Baxters or Bakers be one of the chief Corporations in *Edinburgh*, I cannot learn the Time when it was at firſt erected into a Fraternity; though, for that End, I not only applied to their Clerk, but likewiſe to the chief Men of the Company, but without Succeſs. However, it muſt have been before the Year 1522, when, by a Grant from the Common Council of this City to this Corporation, of the 21ſt of *March* in the ſaid Year, concerning grinding their Corn at the Town's Mills; they then appear to have had both a Deacon and Maſter; which ſhews them to have been a Society before that Period. And, to tranſact their Affairs in, they have a convenient Hall in *James*'s Court.

FLESHERS.



Though I cannot learn the Time when this Company of Fleſhers or Butchers was at firſt erected into a Society, yet, by the following Conſtitutions, it appears to be of a conſiderable ſtanding. But, that the ſaid Company was not formed into a Fraternity long before the Date of the ſaid Conſtitutions, I think, does in ſome meaſure appear, by their ſeeming to be the firſt, by the Laws granted to the Corporation; whereof the following is a Copy.

‘ The alewint Day of the Moneth of *A-* Coun. Regiſt.
‘ *prile*, the Zeir of God, Ane thouſand foure vol. I. f. 51.
‘ hundrethe auchtie and aucht Zeires; the
‘ quhilk Day, compeirit in Jugement, in the
‘ Chalmer of the Tolbuith of *Edinburgh*,
‘ in Preſence of Richt nobill and worſchip-
‘ full Men, *Thomas Tod*, Proveſt for the Tyme,
‘ *George Towris*, *James*, of *Cubing*, and *Tho-*
‘ *mas*, of *Hare*, Baillies; *John Storar*, Dene
‘ of Gild, and *Jhoune* of *Twedy*, Theſaurer;
‘ and the Laif of the Counſall of the Toun
‘ and Broch of *Edinburgh*; compeirit and
‘ preſentit ane Supplicatioun, and Bill of
‘ Complaint, of *Richard Furde*, Deykin of
‘ the Fleſhoris for the Tyme, *Robert Gray*,
‘ and others, principall Maiſters of the ſaid
‘ Fleſhoris Craft, deſyrand of the ſaids Pro-
‘ veſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the Toun,
‘ That, conſidering the grit Trubill and Ve-
‘ xatioun that Officiars haid of before Tyme,
‘ be the evill Reull, Multitude of Dyvorſs
‘ Perſouns, unabill, contenit in the ſaid Broch,
‘ quha ſlander and blaſpheme Men of the
‘ Toun and the haill Craft, throw evill Pay-
‘ ment, and uther wrangous Thingis and
‘ Deidis uſit amangis the Craft, in grit Hurt
‘ and Prejudice of the Toun, and common
‘ Profeit, be rectefeit and reformait be the
‘ Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall of the Town,
‘ with Avyſe of the Deykin and principall
‘ Maiſters of the Craft, with ſic Statutis and
‘ Reulis, and Ordinance, as the ſaid Craft
‘ thinkis expedient with Avyſe of the ſaid
‘ Toun.

‘ The

'The quhilk Bill of Supplicatioun and 'Complaint oppinlie red, hard and ſene be 'the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies and Counſall, thay 'thairwith, in Abſence of the Craftiſmen, 'avyſit and conſiderit the ſaid Bill, and 'fund it was profitabill and neidfull for the 'common Profeit, that amangis themſelfis, 'for the guid Reule of the Craft, that thay 'ſuld mak certane Statutis, quhilk the guid 'Toun with the Deykin of the Craft, and 'the Maiſters of the Craft, ſould uſe, exe-'cute and poneis the Treſpaſſors as effeirs, 'according to the Lawes of this Broch. 'Than the ſaid Deykin and Maiſteris of the 'Craft, preſent to the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies 'and Counſall, thair Deſyris, Statutis and 'Reulis, and cauſſe them in the Tolbuith 'to be red and underſtandin, with the 'quhilkis the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies and 'Counſale was avyſit, and the Tennor of 'them followis in this Maner:

Ibid. f. 52. 1. 'We the Deykin and principall Mai-'ſteris of the Fleſhoris Craft within this 'Broch, thinkis it expedient for the com-'mon Profeit, that the Unfriemen, Ladies 'and Boyis ſervand oure Craft, be expelit 'thairfre, but gif he owther will be ane 'boundis Prenteis or ane feit Man, gif he 'can wirk for certane Zeires, efter the Ten-'nor of the auld Actis of the Toun maid of 'before, ſua that na Man handell Menis '(owther at his Stok or utherwayis, bot 'honeſtlie be the Maiſter himſelff, or his 'Servand or Prenteis) ellenirlie as effeirs; 'and nane utheris, under the Pane of Fortie 'Shillingis, the twa Pairt to be raſit be the 'Officiars of the Toun to the Kirk-werke, 'and the third Pairt to be raiſit be the Dey-'kin of the Craft to the Reparatioun of oure 'awin Alter, unforgevin; and ſiclyke all 'the Unlawis of the Statutis underwrittin 'beiris.

2. 'We think it expedient, for the Ho-'nor and Honeſtie of Fremen of this Craft, 'that are of ſmall Subſtance, quhill God re-'freſh them; that thairfoir ſic a Burges, 'bot na uther Perſon, marrow him with ane 'Maiſter of Subſtance, and lay his Peny to 'his; and ſua far as it will reik, the Peny-'worth is to be bocht betwixt them; and 'thay to dele thair upoun Wyning and Tyn-'ſell, as effeirs, and ſua far als ilk Pairt 'reikis: And gif this Freman gettis Cre-'dence in the Country of ony Stufe, he to 'bring to the ſaid Toun, and ſell it opinlie 'in the Mercat, the ſaid Freman firſt fynd-'and Surety, that the Craft ſall nocht be 'blaſphemit throw his evill Payment; nor 'zit the Officiars of the Toun to be vexit 'for Adminiſtratioun of Juſtice, under the 'Pane of Fourtie Shillingis for an Unlaw, 'to be diſponit and raiſit as firſt ſaid, be the 'Officiars of the Toun, and the Deykin of 'the Craft for the Tyme.

3. 'We think expedient, that the Dey-'kin and beſt of the Craft daylie ſerche the 'Craft, gif ony of them owther buyis, or 'ſellis ony infectit Fleſhe or Fiſh; and 'if any ſoch keppis rottyn purit Beiſtis, 'caſſin or deid by themſelffis, or ony uther 'unſufficient Suſtentatioun owther of Fiſhe 'or Fleſhe; and quha that beis apprehendit 'thairwith, to be depryvit of his Fredome, 'the Guids to be eſcheit to the ſeik Folk 'in Almſhouſes; and he to be baneiſt the 'Toun and Craft be the Officiars for evir 'mair.

4. 'We think it expedient, that na Fre-'man of this Craft dele nocht be Pairtis 'Man with an Unfreman, becauis his Guidis 'under Cullor of his awin, contrair his 'Aith, under Pane of Depravatioun of his 'Fredome, and putting fra the Craft, and 'eſcheiting of the Stufe that he cullors.

5. 'That na Fleſhe be brokin, nor ſauld 'in Hiddillis, nor in Bak-houſis, but oppin-'lie in the hiech Mercat, quhair it may be 'ſene and ſercheit be the Deykin and the 'Craft, with ane Officiar of the Toun, that 'thay may be ſene and puneiſt, and the 'Guids falteis to be eſcheit and delt; and 'ſiclyk, quhair ony Nolt Hydis, or ony 'uther infectit Fleſhe bene brokin to ſell a-'mangis guid Stufe to the King's Leidgeis, 'that Stufe to be eſcheit, and the Perſoun 'puneiſt at the Diſcratioun of the Proveiſt, 'Baillies aud Counſale, and be Awyſe of the 'Deykin and of the Heidiſmen of the Craft.

6. 'We think it expedient, that na Man 'of the Craft, Caindilmakeris nor utheris, 'in Tyme to cum, bot Fremanis Soneis of 'the Craft, uſe the Craft, and that can 'handell it himſelff, baith in ſlaing and 'breking, and as a Craftſman's Son, ſlai at 'his Stok, as he hes bene leirnit and brocht 'up thairwith under a Maiſter, under the 'Pane of Fourtie Shillingis, and eſcheittng 'of the Guids, as ſaid is, and baniſhing of 'the Craft.

7. 'We think it expedient that na Man of 'this Craft in Partis, out with the Toun, 'ſend thair Servandis to buy ony Stufe, 'Fiſhe or Fleſhe, Beif, Muttoun, Veill, 'Lamais, Swyne, nor Kiddis, fra Paſhe, to 'Mydſumer Day, that all Beiſtis may be 'in ply, under the Pane of Eſcheit. And 'gif a Maiſter ſends his Servand to Land-'wart to feche ony Beiſtis to ſla, that his 'Maiſter hes cofte himſelf, and nocht be his 'Servand under Cullor, he ſall firſt certifie 'the Deykin, and utheris Maiſteris of the 'Craft, that the Guids was cofte by the 'Maiſter himſelf, and nocht be the Servand, 'quhilk ſall nocht haif Leive nether to by 'nor ſell.

8. 'That na Maiſter reſſave ane uther Ibid. f. 53. 'Manis Servand or Prenteis in Service, quhill 'the Iſho of thair Termeis; and if it be ne-'ceſſair to the Deykin the Tyme of his Lewe 'taking.

9. 'We think it expedient that ilk Pren-'teis deſyre of the Deykin and Maiſter, that 'lykis

'lykis to uſe the Craft, that firſt thay deſyre 'and obtene the Fredome of the Town, and 'gif he be fund abill to be reſſavit to the 'Craft, to pay his Dewties to the Craft and 'Town as effeirs.

10. 'We think it expedient that the Dey-'kin ſerche all Faltis, and to puneiſh twa 'Faltis, and the thrid Falt to be puneiſht be 'the Toun with all Rigor.

11. 'That na Fleſhe that hes bein preſentit 'to the Mercat tuyiſs, and hes tynt the Seſ-'ſoun, be put to the Mercat again, under 'the Pane of Eſcheit; nor zit, that ony of 'oure Craft, by ony Fiſhe fra the Wyffis, 'nor Regrators of the Toun dweiland in '*Leith*.

12. 'That quhat Perſoun of the Craft 'diſobeyand the Deykin in the uſing of his 'Office foirſaid, that ane of the Officiars 'pas and puneis his Perſoun as effeirs, and 'quha that beis obſtinat, to be put in Waird 'quhill he amend the Falt.

'The quhilk Statutis and Supplicatioun 'being red, ſene, and underſtand be the ſaids 'Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſale, thay fand 'the ſame conſonand to Reaſoun, and for 'commoun Profeit, and increaſing of guid 'Sheip, Fiſhe, and Fleſhe, and guid Reule 'in the Toun; thay ratyfeit and approvit 'the ſamyn, in ſua far as in them was in 'all Thingis, according to the Commoun 'Profeit, and in ſua far with the Help of 'guid Will, autoreis the ſaid writtin under 'the Seill of Caus of the ſaid Broch, in Cor-'roboratioun of the ſamyn, Dait and Place 'above writtin.'

CORDINERS.



The Corporation of Cordiners or Cordwainers, which are ſo denominated from *Cordovan*, a Sort of Leather made of Goat-ſkins, in the City of *Cordova*, in the Kingdom of *Spain*, were at firſt erected into a Fraternity by a Charter from the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, of the 28th *July*, in the Year 1449, on a religious Account; for each Maſter of the Trade who kept a Booth or Shop within the Town, was injoined to pay One Penny *Scotiſh* weekly, and the ſeveral Servants of the Craft an Halfpenny towards the Support of their Altar of *Criſpin* and *Criſpiniani*, within the Collegiate Church of *St. Giles* in *Edinburgh*, and Maintenance of the Prieſt who officiated thereat. And by a ſecond Seal of Cauſe, of the 26th *November*, *anno* 1479, was granted to certain Maſters and Headſmen of the Trade, a Right to ſearch and inſpect the ſeveral Sorts of Work brought to Market by Shoemakers, to prevent the People's having a bad Commodity impoſed upon them. The above Grants relating chiefly to religious Affairs were aboliſhed at the Reformation, and the following Conſtitutions, which is their chief Charter, were granted to the Company on the firſt of *February*, in the Year 1586; whereof the following is a Copy.

Clerk Comp. Account.

Ibid.

1. 'Forſamekill as the Prediceſſoures 'of the Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall and Dey-'kins of guid Memorie, diligentlie conſi-'dering and underſtanding upoun the Sup-'plicatioun gevin in to thame be the Mai-'ſters and Heidiſmen of the ſaid Craft for 'the Tyme, thair Nichtbouris and Burgeſſes, 'that oure Soverane Lord's Lieges ar greit-'umelie ſkaithet and defrawdet be inſuffici-'ent Wark of ignorant Perſouns, Lawbour-'irs, bayth in black Wark and barket Led-'der, be thame daylie boucht and ſauld 'within this Burgh, alſweill be Friemen als 'Unfriemen and Owtlandſmen on the Wolk-'dayes, alſweill as on the Market-dayes, the 'Friedome and Privileges of Burgeſſes de-'ſtroyet thairthrow, contrare to the Com-'monweill. For Reformatioun thairof, be 'thir Lettres patent, under thair Seill of 'Caus, limit and ordanet certane Perſouns, 'Maiſters and Overſmen of the ſaid Craft, 'ſworne in thair Preſence, quha ſuld every 'Market-day diligentlie ſerche, viſie and 'ſie all maid Wark and barket Ledder, 'cummand preſentit in the Market, and that 'thay find ſufficient Perſouns to mark it; 'and quhair they find fals ſeyngzeit Wark, 'or barket Ledder, the Sercheris till bring it 'to the Proveſt and Baillies for the Tyme, 'and at the Will of thame to eſcheit the 'Stufe faltie, and the Perſouns to puneis as 'effeires, ſwa that the King's Lieges be 'nocht diſſavit: And that na ſic Stufe be 'ſauld on the Market-day quhill the Serch-'eris have viſit the ſamyn. Nor zit, that 'nane be ſtrikkin up to ſell quhill ſeven 'Houres in Somer, and nyne Houres in 'Wynter before None, under the Payne of 'Eſcheit, and puneſing the Perſouns as ſaid 'is. And that na Outlandsfolks dwelland 'without this Burgh, nor Unfriemen, by 'any rowch Hydes or barket Ledder with-'in this Toun bot on the Market- day al-'lanerlie, under the Payne above writtin. 'And attour, they, for certane reſonabill 'Cauſis moving thair Predeceſſours, bayth 'for Honeſtie of the ſaid Burgh, and Pro-'fit of the ſaid Stufe, maid Wark and uthers 'perteining to the ſaid Craft: Thay locat, 'limit and ordanet the Market-place for ſel-'ling of thair Wark and uther Stufe fore-'ſaid on the Market-day in the *Kowgaitt*, fra 'the new Well ta the *Grayfrieris* allanerlie, 'as at lenth is containet in the ſaid Lettre 'of the Dait, the ſext Day of *December*, '1513 Zeires. 1513.

'The quhilks being of ſic Antiquitie, and 'for ane Comounweill, the ſaid Deykin and

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII. f. 70. 71.

'Breter desyre thair Lordschips to ratifie, 'approve, authoreis, and allow, in all 'Poynts, and ordane the samyn to be ob-'servit, keipit, and obeyit in all Tyme cu-'ming; and to mak, creat, and constitute 'the Deykin, and sex Quarter-maisteris of 'the said Craft, and thair Successouris zeir-'lie, to be generall Searchers for paiting the 'samyn to Execution be the Assistance of 'thair Officers, exceptand heirin the Place 'of Market of barket Ledder to be in the 'nyther Kirk-zaird, quhair the samyn is pre-'sentlie plaicit, induring the Townis Will 'allanerlie; and that it sall be lesum to the 'Burgesses of this Burgh and Friemen, to 'sell thair barkit Ledder at all Tymes, the 'samyn beand guid and sufficient Stufe.

Coun. Regist. vol. VIII. f. 72.

2. 'For putting Remeid to the present 'Derth, and eschewing the lyke in Tyme 'cuming, that all Forestallers, Regraiteris, 'and Cowperis of barket Ledder be discharget; and do statute and ordane, that na 'Maner of Persouns present any barket Led-'der to the Market, bot sic as buyes the sa-'myn rowch, and barkis the samyn be 'thameselffis or thair Servands; and that 'nane of the said Ledder be huirdet or keip-'et in Houses, bot be brocht altogidder to 'the Market, at the Houres before men-'tionat, that the samyn may be tryet be the 'Serchers to be sufficient Stufe to serve the 'King's Lieges, under the Payne of escheit-'ing of the said Ledder; and that the Frie-'men of the said Craft be nocht sufferit to 'sell insufficient Stufe mair than the Out-'landsmen. Thairfore, that they lykewayes 'that bark any Ledder within this Burgh, 'present thair barkit Ledder or ane resona-'bill Pairt thairof to the common Market 'appoyntit; to the Effect that the samyn 'may be serchit and markett as the Out-'landsmens Ledder is, under the Payne fore-'said.

3. 'That na Unfrieman cum to the Mar-'ket to by any Ledder before elevin Houres 'be past, to the Effect that Friemen may be 'first stoikit that beirs portabill Chairges, 'under the Payne of wairding of the said 'Unfrieman, and paying of an Unlaw of 'Twentie Schillingis.

4. 'That all maid Stufe be presentit to 'the Market, and be sauld be the Lawbor-'eris thairof, or thair Servands, that the sa-'myn may be tryet, gif it be sufficient or 'nocht for serving the King's Lieges, be the 'Serchers foresaid, and the insufficient Wark 'escheitt. And that all Wark unsauld be 'removit at twelf Houres every *Mononday*, 'conforme to the auld Ordour, under the 'Payne of Fourtie Schillings.

5. 'That na Unfrieman bring any Buits 'or Schone, or uther maid Wark to sell 'within the Friedom of this Burgh, bot on 'the *Monondayes*, and present the samyn to 'the Market in Tyme and Place appoyntit, 'under the Payne of Escheitt thairof.

6. 'That all Buithes within this Burgh 'be serchit owlklie, or swa oft as Neid is, 'be the said Serchers, and the insufficient 'Wark escheitt.

7. 'That on the *Sondayes* ne Buithes be op-'pin after nyne Houres in the Morning; 'and that na Wark be wrocht at any Tyme 'the said Day, under the Payne of Twentie 'Schillings.

8. 'That na habill young Men be suf-'ferit to keip ane Cobleris Buith, bot onlie 'the samyn to be permittit to thame that ar 'past threttie Zeir awld, that the Friemen 'may have their Servands to serve thame; 'and that the said Cobleris sell thair awld 'Wark in the *Kowgaitt* on the *Monondayes* 'and nocht at the Croce, nor on the Hie-'streitt, in Dishonour of the guid Toun, 'under Payne of Escheitt of thair Stufe.

9. 'That na Frieman of the said Craft, 'being Burgess, pack nor piell, nor be Parti-'ner with Unfriemen, nor mak Conventioun 'with thame, under the Payne of Ten Pund 'and Tynsell. And that na Frieman and 'Burgess of the said Craft, owt with the 'Friedome of this Burgh, nor wirk his Wark 'owt with the Friedome, under the Payne 'foresaid.

10. 'That na Maister resett ane uthers 'Prenteis or Servand without Leif, or ane 'resonabill Caus first schawin and tryet, un-'der the Payne of Twentie Schillings.

11. 'At the taking of any Prenteis, that 'Tryall may be tane, gif the Resaver be 'worthie to tak ane Prenteis, and to instruct 'him and giff him Meitt and Drink suffi-'cientlie; to statute that all Indentouris be 'subscryvit be the Deykin or his Clerk, u-'therwayes the Prenteis nocht to be buikit 'in the Tounis Prenteis-buik. And that 'na Maister of the said Craft tak any u-'ther Prenteis, quhill thair be thrie Zeires 'owtrun of his former Prenteis, to the Effect 'that the awld Prenteis may be habill to 'teache the Servand for eschewing of unsuffi-'cient Wark, under the Payne of Fyve Punds.

12. 'That nane be maid Maister of the 'said Craft, except he haif bene ane Pren-'teis for fyve Zeir, and servit ane Frieman 'for Meitt and Fie thrie Zeires thairafter, 'or ellis marie ane Burgess Dochtor, under 'the Payne of Ten Pund to be payit be the 'Deykin and Craftmaister that admits him 'Maister; and alsmekill be thame that pro-'cures the same.

13. 'To ordane ane of thair Lordschips Id. ibid. 'Officers to put the Premisses to Execution, 'be passing with the Serchers, and ane of 'the Tounis Collectors of the Unlawes and 'wairding or poynding for the Unlawes, 'and intromitting with the Escheitt Guids, 'to be delyverit be him to the said Collect-'ors, to be imployit be thair Lordschips, and 'according to the Decreit arbitrall and the 'saids Collectors to gif zeirlie Compt thair-'of.

'The

'The above Articles beand conſider-
'it, the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall and
'Deykins of Craftis, gaif Commiſſioun to
'certane Merchants and Craftiſmen, to in-
'treat, conſidder, and reſoun upoun the ſaid
'Articles, quhilks Perſouns haifand convenit,
'reſonit, and conſultit thairupoun, and re-
'formit certane Poyntis and Clauſes thairof,
'maid Report this Day of the ſamyn to the
'ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall and Dey-
'kins of Craftis, quha cawſet the ſaid Ar-
'ticles to be oppinlie red; and beand advy-
'ſet, thairefter mature Deliberatioun, found
'the ſamyn guid, honeſt and profitabill for
'the ſaid Craft, and all oure ſoverane Lord's
'Lieges; and theirfore ratefeit and appro-
'vit the ſamyn, interponit thair Authoritie
'thairto; and decernit and ordainit thame
'to be obſervit and keipit as perpetuall
'Lawis in Tyme cuming, in Maner and un-
'der the Paynes conteinit thairunto, with
'reddy Executioun to follow thairupoun;
'and has grantit to the ſaid Deykin and Bre-
'ther and thair Succeſſours, this preſent Act
'and Ordinance thairof, and ordanet the
'Seill of Caus to be appendit to the Extract
'thairof: Provyding alwayes, that gif any
'Queſtioun ſall aryſe upoun the ſaid Ar-
'ticles, or any Poynt or Clawſe thairof, the
'Interpretatioun, Executioun, and Mitiga-
'tioun of the ſamyn ſall be at the Diſcreti-
'oun and Judgement of the Proveſt, Bail-
'lies, and Counſall of the ſaid Burgh for
'the Tyme, according to the Qualities and
'Circumſtances of the Perſouns, Tyme,
'Maner, and Places.'

1598. This Grant, which ſeems to be the chief belonging to the Company, was confirmed by *James* VI. on the 6th of *March*, in the Year 1598, in Conſideratioun of 'the 'Goodwill and thankfull Service done to us 'by our Servitor, *Alexander Crawfurd*, pre-'ſent Deacon of the ſaid Cordners, and his 'Brethren.'

This Corporation which at preſent is denominated *the Deacon, Boxmaſter, and remanent Maſters of the Incorporation of Cordiners*, have a handſome Hall at the South-weſtern Corner of the *Horſe-wynd*, to treat of their Affairs in.

WEBSTERS.



The Webſters or Weavers of *Edinburgh* having, in the Year 1475, petitioned the Common Council to erect them into a Society; their Requeſt was readily granted, as will appear by the following Charter.

'Tyll all and ſundrie quham it effeirs,
'quhais Knawlege this preſent Letteris ſall
'cum; the Proveſt, Baillies, and Connſale
'of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, greeting in God
'everlaſting.

'To your Univerſitie we mak it knawin,
'that there comperit before us, in our Tol-
'buith, we ſittand in Jugement, the beſt
'and worthieſt Perſonis of the haill Craft of
'Wobſtaris within the ſaid Burgh, quhilkis
'preſentit to us thair Bill of Supplicatioun,
'in the quhilkis was contenit certane Statutis
'and Articles maide and aviſit with thame,
'for the Honour and loving of God Almigh-
'tie, and of his Modir the Virgin *Marie*, and
'of *Saint Soverane*; and for the ſuppleing and
'uphalding of divyne Service, and apparel-
'ing of thare Altar of *Saint Soverane*, foun-
'dit and uphaldin be thame in *St. Giles's*
'Kirk; and for the Governance of thare
'Warks and Laboure and gude Reule baithe
'for the Worſhip of the Realme, commone
'Profite, Laute of the Craftiſmen, and for
'other diverſe and mony Cauſes of gude
'Motive; the quhilkis Bill we have ſene,
'hearde, and gart be rede; and tharewith
'beande riplie aviſit, conſiderande thare De-
'ſyres of us tharein, to have our Benevo-
'lence, Aſſiſtance, and Leif thareof, and
'to have our Affirmatioun and Ratificati-
'oun thareupon, ſo far as in us is, or may
'be. We tharefore have conſiderit the ſaid
'Deſyris and Statutis, and find thame con-
'ſonant to Reaſone, Honour, and Wor-
'ſhip to God and Hale Kirk, profitable to
'the Realme and Craft; and thir are the
'Deſyres and Statutis. 1475.

'In the firſt, that the haill Craftiſmen
'may zeirlie cheſe them a Deykin, like as
'uther Craftiſmen dois, quhilks ſall reule
'and govern the Craft in all gude Reulis as
'effeirs; to the quhilk Deykin, all the Leif
'of the Craft ſall obey in all leifull and ho-
'neſt Thingis concerning the Craft; and
'this Deykin to be choſen with Freemen of
'the Craft that are Burgeſſes; and nane u-
'ther to have Voyce tharein.

2. 'That na Man occupy the Craft as
'Foremaſter quhill he be maide Burgeſs and
'Freeman, and to be examinate be the Dey-
'kin and Maiſteris of the Craft, gif that he
'be worthie; and that he ſall have gude and
'ſufficient Graith and Warkloumis, to be
'ſeene and conſiderit be four Men of the
'Craft; this beande, he ſall pay Twa Marks
'and Twa Pund of Wax to the ſaid Altare,
'and Uphald thereof; and gif he be a Bur-
'geſs Son, he ſall pay half a Mark to the
'Altare foreſaid.

3. 'Na Maiſteris ſall tak ane Prenteis
'for leſs Terms then five Zeirs, and ſall
'pay at his Entrie to the ſaid Altare, Five
'Shillings, or leſs, as can be tretit with
'the Craftiſmen gif he be nocht of Power,
'and the Myniſar of thir five Zeires, ſall
'pay Twentie Shillings quhen it is tayntit
'upon ony Maiſter.

'4. Thare

4. 'Thare ſall na Maiſter tak ane uther 'Maiſteris Prenteis in Service, nor ane u-'ther feid Servand quhilk be feid, or els have 'Leif of his Maiſter that aws him, under 'the Payne of Ten Shillings and a Pund of 'Wax, and reſtore the Prenteis and Servand 'again.

5. 'That na Man tak on Hand to reſave 'nor wark ane uther Mannis warpit Zarne, 'nor Wark but Leif, but he ſall pay ane 'Pund of Wax, or the Price thereof.

6. 'Ilk Man or Woman that occupies the 'Craft, ſall gif the Prieſt his Mete, and ilk 'Owlk gif to the Altar a Pennie; and this 'to be gaderit be the Dekin; and ilk feit 'Servande ſall gif in the Zeire Foure Pen-'nies. And alſo, that the Perſonis that diſ-'obeys the Dekin, and will nocht underlie 'the Ordinance of the Craftis ſtatute for the 'Gude thareof; alſe oft as he diſobeys, he 'ſall pay ane Pund of Wax, or the Price 'thareof, and to be tane but Favour.

7. 'That na Woman ſall occupie the 'Craft as a Maſter to hold Warkhouſs, but 'gif ſhe be a Frieman's Wyfe.

8. 'That na Man ſall tak ony Loumis to 'hyre for dout of ſpilling of them; but gif 'it be a Freiman, and quha that dois, ſall 'pay a Pund of Wax ay quhen he can be 'tantit tharewith.

'The quhilks Statutis, Articles, and all 'Pointes contenit tharein, we find thame 'lovable to God, and haly Kirk, honour-'able for all the Realme, profitabile and 'Worſhip for the Crafteſmen; and tharefore 'wi admitt the ſamyn: And for us and our 'Succeſſours, We the ſaid Proveſt, Baillies, 'and Counſale of *Edinburgh*, apprevis and 'ratefies in all Points and Articles, as is a-'bove wryttin, in ſua far as in us is, and 'that we have Power. And this to all and 'ſundrie quham it effeires, we mak it kna-'win be thir oure Letteris; and for the maire 'witnyſſing to the ſamyn, we have to hungin 'oure commoune Seill of Cauſe. At *Edin-'burgh*, the laſt Day of *Januare*, the Zeire 'of oure Lord 1475 Zeires.'

This Charter was confirmed by the Common Council of *Edinburgh* on the 27th of *February*, *anno* 1520, with an additional Right of receiving from every Country Weaver that wrought for the *Edinburghers*, One Penny weekly, towards the Support of their aforeſaid Altar; both of which Grants were confirmed by *John*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, as they ſince were by the *Scotiſh* Parliament. 1520.

About the Beginning of the ſixteenth Century, certain Diſputes having happened between the Companies of Weavers and Wakers in Point of Precedence, they applied to the Town Council to get the ſame adjuſted; who, the better to obviate all Conteſts of this Kind thereafter, made the following Regulations on the 15th *May*, *anno* 1509, which put an effectual Stop to all Differences of that Sort.

'That in Tyme to cum, baith the Crafts 'of Webſtaris, Wakers, and Scheraris, in 'all Tymes of Proceſſioun, quhairevir thair 'Banars beis borne, that thay paſs togid-'der, and be incorporat under ane Banar in 'als Formis as thay pleiſs; and to be maid 'in this wyſs: That thair Banars of Baith 'the ſaidis Crafts be payntit with the Ima-'gis, Figuris and Armis, of the Webſtaris, 'and principalie becauſs thay are found the 'elder Craft, and firſt placit; and with the 'Image, Figuris, and Armys of the ſaid 'Scheraris and Wakers, quarterrie rymand 'togidder. Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 27. 28.

'And the Armes of the Webſtaris, *viz.* 'Thair Figure of the Spule to be inmoiſt 'in ilk Baner, and ilk ane of thair Craftis 'to have thair By-marks on thair awin Ba-'ners, that thay mak principal Coſt upoun 'for the keiping of the ſamyn. And the 'ſaid Scheraris and Wakeris to paſs under 'the Bannar of the Webſtaris, quhill thay 'may gudlie furnis thair awin. And the 'Armes of the ſaid Scheraris and Wakeris 'to be now put in the Webſtaris Banneris, 'gif thay may be gudlie formit and gottin 'thairintill. Id.

WAKERS.



The Members of this Company of Wakers, from a Petition preſented to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1500, are of opinion, that their Craft was incorporated before that Period; nay, very ſoon after the Foundation of the City. I am nevertheleſs of opinion that it does not appear ſo by the ſaid Petition, for the Appellatives, *Maſters* and *Craftſmen*, whereon they ſeem to found their Opinion, I take only to be meant Maſters and Journeymen of the ſaid Craft; for had they been incorporated before that Time, they would have had no Occaſion to have applied to the Town Council for a Liberty to meet, to manage the Affairs belonging to their Trade; for this is the principal Thing granted in all Charters, which I think will appear by the Conſtitutions ſet forth in the ſaid Seal of Cauſe of the 20th of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1500; which are of the following Tenor.

1. 'They may annually chuſe their Kirk-'maſter, to manage the Affairs of their Al-'tar of *St. Mark*, *Philip*, and *Jacob*, in the 'Collegiate Church of *St. Giles*. Clerk Comp. Account.

2. 'That each Member of the Compa-'ny, before he begin Buſineſs on his own 'Account, be examined by four Maſters of 'the

'the Trade, concerning his Qualifications 'in his Art, to prevent People's being im- 'poſed on by ignorant Perſons; and if ap- 'proved of, to pay the Sum of Five Crowns '*Scotiſh* to the Corporation, as Upſett Mo- 'ney.

3. 'That each Perſon, at his entering on 'Buſineſs for himſelf, be worth three Pair 'of Sheers, and of Ability to pay for one 'Stock of white Cloth, whereby he might 'be in a Condition to make good Damages 'to thoſe who imploy him.

Id. ibid. 4. 'That each Maſter, on his taking an 'Apprentice, to pay the Sum of Ten Shil- 'lings *Scotiſh*, for the Support of the ſaid 'Altar. And whatever Maſter ſhall take 'into his Service, either the Apprentice or 'Journeyman of an other Member of the 'Corporation, to forfeit the Sum of Twen- 'ty Shillings for the ſame Purpoſe.

5. 'Whatever Perſon of the Craft be 'found working with Cards in the Country, 'ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the 'Sum of Fifteen Shillings *Scotiſh* Money, to 'be equally divided between the Work of *St. 'Giles*'s Church, the aforeſaid Altar, and the 'Informer.

6. 'That the Maſters and Godſmen of 'the Craft may aſſemble and determine all 'Controverſies that may ariſe amongſt the 'Members of the Corporation.

7. 'That the Kirkmaſter, with one of the 'Craft, collect the Duties and Sums above 'mentioned, for the Support of Divine Ser- 'vice at the aforeſaid Altar, Ornaments of 'the Church, Chalice, and Veſtments.

8. 'And as the Country Wakers and 'Sheermen receive much Work from *Edin- 'burgh*, without contributing to the great 'Expence, the Members of the Company 'muſt neceſſarily be at, it is therefore or- 'dered that all Unfreemen who are imploy- 'ed in this Way, ſhall weekly pay one Penny 'each, towards the Support of the ſaid Altar.'

Though to the Wakers and Sheermen the Fraternity of Hatters were only united on the 13th of *September*, in the Year 1672; yet we are told in the Council Regiſter of this City, that the ſaid Hatters had a Charter granted them by the Common Council of *Edinburgh* on the 18th *February*, 1473; this I take to be a Miſtake for Bonnet-makers; for it no where appears that I can learn, that Hats were uſed in *Scotland*, till about the Middle of the ſixteenth Century. Be that as it will, they ſeem to have been incorporated before the Year 1661; for, on the 12th of *July* in that Year, they were by Parliament allowed to have an Overſeer and Quartermaſter to be appointed from amongſt themſelves by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*; and the ſaid Overſeer, by Advice of his Brethren of the Trade, are to judge of the Qualifications of all Perſons before they be admitted into the Freedom of the Company.

BONNET-MAKERS.



The Bonnet-makers were incorporated by a Charter granted them by the Town Council of *Edinburgh* on the 31ſt *March*, *anno* 1530, at which Time they appear to have been united to the Fraternity of Wakers and Sheermen; and in the ſaid Grant were contained the following Privileges. 1530.

1. 'That the Company yearly chuſe, with 'the Approbation of the Town Council, an 'Overſman or Maſter to inſpect the Work 'made by the ſeveral Members of the Trade, 'to prevent their impoſing a bad Commo- 'dity on the People.

2. 'That no Perſon preſume to work as 'a Bonnet-maker, unleſs he has ſerved his 'Apprentiſhip to one of the Corporation; 'and that neither Maſter or Miſtreſs of the 'Craft, imploy the Apprentice of an other 'without Conſent of his Maſter, on the Pe- 'nalty of Twenty Shillings *Scotiſh* Money.

3. 'That no Member of the Company 'make uſe of unwarrantable Stuff, under 'the Pain of Forefeiture, to be diſpoſed of 'by the Town Council.

4. 'For the more effectually preventing 'Frauds in the Manufactoring of Bonnets, 'the Overſman or Maſter is to make a week- 'ly Search throughout the Trade, and in- 'ſpect their Work.

5. 'That every Member of the Compa- 'ny, working for him or herſelf, to pay at 'their Admiſſion, a Freeman or Freewo- 'man, the Sum of Thirty Shillings *Scotiſh* 'Money, to be imployed in Support of the 'Altar of *St. Mark*; and for each Appren- 'tice they take, the Sum of Six Shillings 'towards the ſame Uſe. And as often as 'the Chaplainry of the ſaid Altar ſhall be- 'come vacant, the Bonnet-makers to have a 'Right equal with the Wakers and Sheer- 'men in chuſing a Chaplain for the ſame.

6. 'The ſaid Craft ſhall have two Mar- 'ket-days weekly, *viz. Monday* and *Wedneſ- 'day*, whereon to ſell their Bonnets; and for 'the better carrying on their Buſineſs with 'Succeſs, each Perſon to put his or her Mark 'on the Goods they ſeverally make.

7. 'And that this Craft or Trade ſhall 'have a Key to the common Box or Cheſt 'wherein the Caſh is depoſited, as well as 'the Fraternity of Wakers or Sheermen.'

The Bonnet-makers in *Edinburgh*, by the great Uſe of Hats, were reduced to ſo low a Condition, that they were neither able to ſupport their Families, or the Expence of their Company, without the Aſſiſtance of an other Trade being annexed to them; wherefore by Conſent of the Fraternity of Litſters

or Dyers, they applied to the Common Council of the City to have the ſaid Craft united to them, as the only Means to preſerve the very Being of their Corporation.

1684. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXI. f. 126. The Town Council perceiving that an Union of the ſaid Trades would greatly contribute to the Support of both, granted their Requeſt, by giving them a Charter; whereof the following is a Copy.

1. 'The Counſell by thir Preſents, u-'nites, annexes, and incorporates the Free-'men of the Incorporation of the Bonnet-'makers and the Litſters, Burgeſſes of this 'City, *viz. John Robertſone, &c.* and their 'reſpective Succeſſors in the ſaid Arts into 'one Body and Incorporation perpetually in 'all Tyme comeing, with Power to them, 'as one Body and Incorporation, to meitt, 'ſitt, and vote, and conclude in the Electi-'on of their Deacones and Officers of the 'ſaid Calling, and in all other Things re-'laiting to the Good of the ſaid incorporate 'Callings; ſiclyke, and als freily in all Re-'ſpects as any other Freemen of the Incor-'poration of any other Craft are in Uſe to 'do.

2. 'The Counſell makes, conſtitutes, and 'erects the foreſaid Perſones, preſent Lit-'ſters, and their Succeſſors, in all Tyme 'comeing, Judges of the Tryall and Qua-'lificatioun of the intrant Litſters, con-'forme to the foreſaid Act of Parliament, 'and the Agreement paſt betwixt the ſaid 'Bonnet-makers and them.

3. 'In reſpect to the ſaids Trades of Bon-'net-makers and Litſters are unite in one 'Body; the Counſell heirby declaires, that 'for the firſt two Years after the Tyme of 'the Electione of the Deacones of Crafts 'this nixt enſhewing Year, the Deacon of 'the ſaid incorporate Callings, is to be elect-'ed out of the Bonnet-makers, in regaird 'by the Sett; the Litſters now incorporate 'moſt be two Years Maſters of the Calling 'before they be in a Capacity to be in the 'Leit to be Deacone; and efter the ſaid two 'Years is expyred, the ſaid two incorporate 'Airts are to choyſe ſex Litſters for the 'Liſt, which they are to preſent to the Coun-'ſell; out of which they are to have thrie 'for a Leit; out of which Leit, ther Dea-'cone, called *The Deacone of the Bonnet-'makers*, is to be elected, conforme to the 'ſaid Agreement.

4. 'Conforme to the ſaid Agreement, 'for the firſt two Years that the Deacon 'muſt be a Bonnet-maker, the Boxmaſter 'to the ſaid two Airts now incorporate, is 'to be a Freeman Litſter; and ſo furth, 'two Years *per vices*. The Liſt that is to 'be given in to the Counſell, in order to 'the Electione of the Liſts of ther Deacones 'the ſame ſall conſiſt of ſex Bonnet-makers 'on two Years, and ſex Litſters on two 'Years; and when the Deacone is a Bonnet-'maker, the Boxmaſter ſhall be a Litſter; 'and when the Deacone is a Litſter, the 'Boxmaſter ſhall be a Bonnet-maker.

5. 'The Counſell, be thir Preſents, in all 'Tyme comeing, prohibits and diſcharges 'all Litſters whatſomever, except the Per-'ſons above named, who are Freemen Lit-'ſters of this Cittie, to exerce and profeſs 'the ſaid Trade and Airt of litting and dy-'ing within this Cittie, unleſs they be ad-'mitted Freemen of the ſaid Incorporation, 'be the foreſaid Perſones, preſent Litſters, 'and ther Succeſſours that ſhall be lawfullie 'admitted Freemen of the ſaid Incorpora-'tion, with Advice and Conſent of the ſaids 'Bonnet-makers, to take Tryall of the Suf-'ficiencie of the Worke and Cullour dyed 'and litted by any of the intrant Freemen of 'the ſaid Incorporation of the Litſters that 'ſhall heirafter be admitted, and to make 'Acts and Statuts amongeſt themſelves for 'improveing of the ſaid Airt, conforme to 'the foreſaid Act of Parliament in favour 'of the ſaid Litſters.

6. 'It is ſtatut and ordained, conforme to 'the foreſaid Agreement, that the Bonnet-'makers and ther Succeſſors, ſhall in no 'Wayes incroach upon the Airt of litting 'of Cloathes and Stuffs, which is only pro-'per to be dyed, litted and dreſt by the Lit-'ſters; and that non of the ſaid Freemen Lit-'ſters, nor their Succeſſors in ther Airt ſhall 'medle with, nor incroach upon the making 'and dying of Bonnets, Night-caps, or any 'other Things that they bein in uſe to work 'and dye, or to have Liberty to doe be Ver-'tew of ther Seal of Cauſe.

7. 'The Counſell ſtatuts and ordains, 'that, in no Tyme comeing, any Litſter 'ſhall have Liberty to exerce the Airt of 'Litting and Dying within this Cittie or 'Priviledges therof, but ſuch as are actuall 'Dyers and Litſters, Burgeſs of *Edinburgh* 'at preſent, or have been alreadie bound 'Prentices, and are booked in the Dean of 'Gild's Books as Litſters; and thoſe ſhall 'be obliged, before they can exerce ther 'Art, to byde Tryall as to ther Qualifica-'tiouns, before they be actually admitted 'to the Exerciſe of the ſaid Airt, conforme 'to the Clauſes mentioned in the ſaid Act 'of Parliament; and after Tryall, before 'they exerce, unleſs they be of the Number 'of the Perſons above named, they are to 'be lawfully admitted Freemen of the ſaid 'Incorporation, before they can exerce the 'ſaid Art.

8. 'That no other Perſones in any Tyme 'comeing are to be admitted Freemen of 'the ſaid Incorporation, as Litſters, wer 'they never ſo weill qualified, unles they 'ſerve a Freeman Litſter of the ſaid Incor-'poration five Years at leiſt, and be booked 'in the Dean of Gild's Books, and in the ſaid 'Incorporation ther Books as Prentice, un-'les he be a Freeman's Son, or marie a Free-'man's Daughter of the ſaid Incorporation Id. ibid.

'of

‘ of the Litſters. And it is heirby ſpeciallie ‘ provydit and declaired, that this preſent ‘ Grant, eſtabliſhing and uniting the fore- ‘ ſaids two Airts in one Corporatioun, ſhall ‘ be but Prejudice to the Merchants, Bur- ‘ geſs and Gild-breither of this Cittie, to ‘ import any Cloaths, Stuffs, Stockings, or ‘ any other Wair in uſe to be dyed (which ‘ are not prohibited by Law) from any for- ‘ raigne Cuntrie, of whatſomever Dye or ‘ Collour, to this Cittie, or to the Burgeſ- ‘ ſes of this Cittie, to import any Cloaths, ‘ Stuffs, or what els is in Uſe to be dyed ‘ or litted within this Kingdom, or any ‘ Place within the ſamyn, and to vend the ‘ ſame, ſicklyke, and als freily in all Re- ‘ ſpects, as they have bein in uſe to doe in ‘ any Tyme bygone, or may doe in Tyme ‘ comeing, as Merchants, Burgeſs and Gild- ‘ breither of this Cittie.

9. ‘ It is declared, That all theſe that are ‘ actually exercing the Airt of Litting and ‘ Dying, ſhall have Liberty to come in, and ‘ be incorporate with the ſaid Bonnet-ma- ‘ kers and Litſters, provyding they be Bur- ‘ geſs, and qualified in ther Airt, albeit they ‘ be not of the Number of the Perſones a- ‘ bove named; provyding they come in ‘ within the Space of three Moneths efter the ‘ Dait of thir Preſents; and ſicklyke, that all ‘ they that have bein bound Prentices before ‘ the Dait heirof to Freemen Litſters, Bur- ‘ geſs of *Edinburgh*, ſhall be admitted Free- ‘ man of the ſaid Incorporation, they being ‘ found qualified, and payin ther ordinary ‘ Upſetts as Prentices.

10. ‘ It is declared, That no Perſone ‘ whatſomever, have Liberty to ſett up a ‘ Lit-houſe in any of the Suburbs of the ‘ good Town, or within any other Pairt of ‘ the Priviledges of the ſame, or exerce the ‘ ſaid Airt of Litting or Dying within the ‘ ſaid Bounds, unles they have Liberty ſwa ‘ to do from the ſaid Incorporation.

11. ‘ It is heirby provydit and declaired, ‘ That when any of the Inhabitants of this ‘ Cittie ſhall take Occaſione to export any ‘ Cloaths, Stuffs, or any Thing elſe, to be ‘ litted out with the Priviledges of the good ‘ Town, that they ſhall have free Liberty, ‘ without any Maner of Interruptione, to ‘ export the ſame, and import the ſamyn ‘ litted, as they have been in uſe to do, in ‘ any Tyme comeing.

1684. ‘ The Counſell heirby interpones ther ‘ Authority to the Articles above men- ‘ tioned, and decernes them to be obſerved ‘ inviolably in all Tyme comeing; and that ‘ the Magiſtrates of this Burgh, preſent and ‘ to come, are to give Concurrence to the ‘ Officers of this Cittie, to put the ſame in ‘ Execution in all Points, againſt the Con- ‘ traveiners and Breakers therof; and con- ‘ ſents, that the Deacone and Breitheren of ‘ the Incorporation of the Bonnet-makers ‘ and Litſters ſwite and obtaine ane Ratifi- ‘ catioun of thir Preſents to be paſt in Par- ‘ liament; and ordaines an Extract heirof ‘ to be given to them, and that under the ‘ Subſcription of the Town-clerk, and the ‘ Seall of Cauſe therunto appendit.

Inferior Trades or Crafts.

Of the inferior Arts or Trades in *Edinburgh*, by what I can learn, four only are incorporated, *viz.* the *Barbers*, *Candlemakers*, *Hatmakers* and *Pewterers*. The firſt is partly independent, the ſecond ſubſiſts by itſelf, the third is united to the Wakers, and the fourth to the Hammermen; all the reſt being united to ſome of the fourteen Incorporations, have no independent Government of their own: Their Names however are as follow.

CANDLE-MAKERS.



Although the Candlemakers at preſent are not one of the City Incorporations, that ſend a Member to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, they are nevertheleſs one of the moſt antient Crafts in Town; as will appear by a Charter from the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, confirming their antient Rights and Privileges; of which the following is a Copy.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. I. f. 53. 54. ‘ To all and ſundrie quhom it effeirs, to ‘ quhais Knawledge thir preſent Letters ſall ‘ cum, the Proveſt, Baillies and Counſall ‘ of the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, gretin in God ‘ evirlaſting: Wit zour Univerſities, that ‘ the Day of the Daitt of thir Preſentis, ‘ comperit before us ſittand in the Tolbuit ‘ in Jugement, the haill Craftiſmen of the ‘ Candilmakers of the ſaid Burgh; that is ‘ to ſay, *Robert Taffintoun*, *Andrew Gallo- ‘ way*, and uthers. The quhilk Perſones ‘ and Craftiſmen, producit as their Suppli- ‘ catioun and Bill of thair Deſyres, for the ‘ confirming and keeping of thair Statutes ‘ and Rules, maid for the commoun Weill ‘ of this Burgh and King's Lieges reparand ‘ thairto, according and conformand to the ‘ awld Statutes and Previleges, that they ‘ had of the Proveſt, Baillies and Counſale ‘ of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*; the quhilk ‘ Supplicatioun and Bill red before us at ‘ Lenth; and we thairat beand ryplie avyſit, ‘ thocht the ſamyn conſonant to Reaſoun, ‘ and greitt Appearance of Profeitt to the ‘ ſaid Craftiſmen, to this guid Town and ‘ King's Lieges reparand thairto; and thair- ‘ foir, it is oure Will, and als we grant and ‘ ordain,

'ordain, that the ſaid Craftiſmen and thair 'Succeſſors, bruik, injoy and uſe thair 'awld Fredom, Statutes, Rowles, Articles 'and Conditiouns, maid for the guid Rowle 'of the ſaid Occupatioun and Craft, as ef-'ter followis:

Id. ibid. 1. 'That zeirlie the haill Craft of the 'ſaid Candilmakers within this Burgh, ſall 'cheyſe ane Deykin amangs them, that is 'Freman and Burgeſs of the Toun; quhilk 'Deykin ſall be obliſt and ſworne to rowle 'the ſaid Craft in all guid Rowle and Or-'dinance, for the Honor and Worſchip of 'the Realme and Toun, lyk as uther Craf-'tiſmen dois within the ſamyn.

2. 'That na Maner of Man nor Woman 'occupy the ſaid Craft, as to be ane Mai-'ſter, and to ſet up Buit, bot gif he be ane 'Freman, or ells an Freman's Wyfe of the 'ſaid Craft allanerlie; and quhan thay ſet 'up Buit, thay ſall pay to *Sanct Geil's-wark*, 'half a Mark of Sylver, and to the Repara-'tioun, bylding and uphalding of the Licht 'of ony miſterfull Alter within the College 'Kirk of *Sanct Geils*, quhair the ſaid Dey-'kin and Craftiſmen thinks maiſt neidfull, 'and half ane Mark by and quhill the ſaid 'Craftiſmen be furniſt of ane Alter of thair 'awin.

3. 'And in lykwayis, ilk Maiſter and 'Occupiar of the ſaid Craft, ſall, in the Ho-'nour of Almichtie God, and of his bleſſit 'Mother, *Sanct Marie*, and of oure Patroun '*Sanct Geill*, and of all Sanctis of Heaven, 'ſall gif zeirlie to the helping and further-'ing of ony guid Reparatioun, either of 'Licht or ony other neidfull Wark till ony 'Alter ſituate within the ſaid College Kirk, 'maiſt neidfull, Ten Shillings; and to be 'gaderit be the Deykin of the ſaid Craft, 'ay and quhill thay be provydit of an Al-'ter to thameſelffis; and he that diſobeis 'the ſame, the Deykin and the Leif of the 'Craft ſall poynd with ane Officiar of the 'Toun, and gar him pay Walx to oure La-'dy's Alter, quhill thay get an Alter of 'thair awin. And that nane of the ſaid 'Craftiſmen ſend ony Lads, Boyis, or Ser-'vands, oppinlie upoun the Hie-gaitt with 'ony Candill, to roup or to ſell in playne 'Streites, under the Payne of eſcheiting of 'the Candill, paying ane Pund of Walx 'to oure Lady's Alter the firſt Falt; the 'ſecond Tyme, eſcheiting of the Candill, 'and pay of twa Pund of Walx; the third 'Tyme, eſcheiting of the Candill, and his 'Perſoun to be brocht with the Deykin of 'the Craftiſmen of the ſaid Craft to the Pro-'veſt and Baillies of the Toun, and thair to 'be puniſt with Avyſe of the ſaid Deykin, 'for the Tyme, and the Leif of the ſaid 'Craft for the breking of thair ſaid Statutes 'and Rowles. But it ſall be lefull to ilk 'Maiſter of the ſaid Craft to haif ane Servand 'that ſall gang honeſtlie throw the Town 'with Creills and Stufe to furneis his Cal-'lender with, bot nocht to rowp them op-'penlie to ſell; and that he beir in his Creill 'his Maiſter's Mark, to ken him and his 'Stufe. And quha that beis ſein gangand 'otherwayes, the Candill to be eſcheitt, and 'the Perſons puniſt as ſaid is.

4. 'That na Man of the ſaid Craft tak 'ony Prenteis for leſs Tyme than four Zeir; 'and that na Man of the ſaid Craft, nor na 'utheris, tak ane uther Man's Prenteis nor 'Servand without Licence and Leif of his 'Maiſter, aſkit and obtenit, quhill the com-'pleit End and Iſchew of thair Termis; and 'quha ſa dois the contrar heirof, the Deykin 'and the Laif of the ſaid Craft to puneis 'thame as effeirs; and attour, that all the 'Maiſters of the ſaid Craft mak guid and 'ſufficient Stufe, and honeſtlie handlit and 'ſufficient wrocht worth the Money; and 'that all Women be expellit the ſaid Craft; 'bot Freemennis Wyffes of the ſaid Craft al-'lanerlie, thay doand and obeyand to the 'Deykin and Craftiſmen, lykeas is contenit 'in the aforeſaid Statutes; but gif it be al-'lanerlie for thair awn Uſe, and byrning in 'thair Howſs. And quha that will not be 'maid Freeman, he ſall not ſett up nor hald 'Buit, bot to be ane Servand under a Mai-'ſter, quhill that he grow and be reddy 'thairto. And that nane of the ſaid Craftiſ-'men, Servands, Boyes nor Prenteis, thair 'Tymes beand run, mak Service to ony u-'ther Man, except to the Craftiſmen of the 'ſaid Craft, unto the Tyme that thay be red-'dy to wirk thair awin Wark, and to be 'Freman of the Toun.

'The quhilk Articles, Statutes, and 1397. 'Rowles, we the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, and 'Counſell of the ſaid Burgh, for us and 'oure Succeſſors, approve, ratifye, and con-'firmis the ſamyn, in ſwa far as effeirs till 'us or his Powar; and this till all and ſun-'drie quhom it effeirs or may effeir in Tyme 'to cum, we mak it knawin be thir preſent 'Letters; and for the mair Confirmation 'and Strenth of the ſamyn, we haif to thir 'preſent Letters hungin the common Seill 'of Cauſe of the ſaid Burgh of *Edinburgh*, 'the Fyft Day of the Monet of *September*, 'the Zeir of God ane thouſand five hun-'dreth and ſeventein Zeirs.'

The above Charter was confirmed by King *James* VI. in the thirtieth Year of his Reign, *anno* 1597.

This Company injoyed all its Rights and Privileges till the Year 1582, when a Difference happening between the Merchants and Crafts of *Edinburgh*, and the ſame being left to Arbitration, the ſeveral Incorporations of the City were to lay their reſpective Grants or Charters before the Arbitrators and Umpire, to ſhew them their ſeveral Rights and Immunities. But the Candle-makers on this Occaſion, by ſome unlucky Accident, did not bring in their Charter, nor ſigned the Reference in Conjunction

on with the reſt of the Crafts; wherefore they were not mentioned amongſt the City Incorporations in the Award or Decreet Arbitral, called *The Sett of Edinburgh*, whereby all Diſputes and Controverſies were happily terminated in an amicable Manner betwixt the ſaid Merchants and Crafts of *Edinburgh*.

By the aforeſaid Omiſſion, this Corporation was regarded with an evil Eye; and they, from the Conduct of the Common Council, imagining their Rights and Privileges to be in danger, they applied to Parliament to get them ſecured againſt all Attacks and Attempts that might happen to be made againſt them. And an Act being on the 17th of *July*, in the Year 1695, paſt for that Purpoſe, their ſeveral Rights, Immunities and Privileges were thereby confirmed in the moſt ample Manner; but their excluſive Right being, it ſeems, ſtill doubted by the Town Council, the Company, to quaſh Diſputes on that Head thereafter, raiſed an Action of Declarator in the Court of Seſſion, by whoſe Decree of the fourth of *July*, *anno* 1716, all their antient Rights and Privileges (excluſive of their having a Repreſentative in the Common Council) were confirmed, which they ſtill enjoy.

ARMOURERS.

This Trade or Craft is united to the Corporation of Hammermen.

BARBERS.

Comn. Regiſt. vol. XLIX. p. 246.

The Barbers of *Edinburgh*, on the firſt Day of *July*, in the Year 1505, were, by a Charter from the Town Council, incorporated with the Surgeons; but, imagining themſelves injured in their Rights and Privileges by their new Brethren, frequent Diſputes happened; which continued till the 23d of *February*, *anno* 1722, when, in a Proceſs before the Court of Seſſion, the Barbers were, by a Decree of the ſaid Court, ſeparated from the Surgeons in all Reſpects, other than regiſtring their Apprentices with the ſaid Surgeons, to be admitted both by them and the Barbers. The Barbers, by the aforeſaid Decree, being a Society impowered to govern themſelves, formed certain Conſtitutions and Rules for their better Government, and applied to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* to ratify the ſame; of which Rules or Orders the following is a Copy.

1. 'That all thoſe who ſhall after this be 'admitted free Barbers within the Burgh of 'Edinburgh, ſhall be firſt free Burgeſſes 'thereof, and produce their Burgeſs Tickets 'with a Petition of the Society; upon which 'they ſhall be tried and examined by the 'Maſters of the Trade and receive their 'Acts of Admiſſion in the Terms of, and as is 'provided by the ſaid Decreet of the Lords of 'Seſſion upon Payment to the Boxmaſter; 'and that no Freeman ſhall protect in his 'Trade or Imployment ane Unfreeman, under the Penalty of Fourty Pounds for each 'Tranſgreſſion.

2. 'That none be hereafter admitted a 'free Barber, but ſuch as is Son or Son-in-'law of, or has ſerved his Apprenticeſhip 'to, or diſcharged of his ſaid Indentures 'from a free Barber; or is the Son, or Son-'in-law of a Chirurgeon, in the Terms of 'that Decreet; reſerving ſtill to the Soci-'ety the Conſideration of the Circumſtances 'of ſuch as have been aſſiſtant to them in 'the Proſecution of the foreſaid Proceſs, 'and a Diſcretion or Power of admitting 'ſuch as they ſhall think deſerve of the So-'ciety. Id. ibid.

3. 'That all Apprentices ſhall be bound 'for five Years, and for no leſs Time: 'That their Indentures be written by the 'Clerk of the Society, and that they be re-'gularly recorded or booked, as is ordain-'ed by the ſaid Decreet, within forty Days 'after the Date of the Indentures, at the 'Sight of the Preſes and Boxmaſter, and 'two at leaſt of the other Maiſters of the 'Trade; and that there ſhall be paid for e-'very ſuch Booking Three Pounds *Scots* 'Money to the Boxmaiſter, for the Uſe of 'the Society; beſides the common Dues to 'the Clerk and Officer, and the Crown ap-'pointed by the foirmentioned Decreet to 'be paid therefore to the Society of Surge-'ons.

4. 'That no Freeman take Apprentices, 'more than one in three Years for the Free-'dom.

5. 'That all hired Servants, who are 'Strangers, and have not been Apprentices 'to Freemen, ſhall be recorded or booked 'in Manner foirſaid in the Books of the So-'ciety, and ſhall pay for and at ſuch Book-'ing, One Pund ten Shillings *Scots* to the 'Boxmaſter, for the common Uſe foirſaid: 'beſide Twelve Shillings *Scots* to the Clerk, 'and Six Shillings *Scots* to the Officer; and 'that, on booking of ſuch a Servant, is and 'ſhall be ſufficient, though they ſhall after-'wards have different Maiſters: And that 'no Freeman receave another Freeman's 'Apprentice or Servant, untill he be diſ-'charged from his former Maiſter.

6. 'That all free Barbers within the 'Burgh, be obliged punctually to attend 'the quarterly Meetings of the Society, and 'all other Meetings lawfully warned thereto 'by the Officer, at Command of the Preſes, 'under the Penalty of Six Shillings *Scots* for 'Abſence from each Meeting, and ſhall 'pay One Shilling *Scots* for each Meeting, 'that they ſhall com in after calling the 'Rolls.

7. 'That every Barber to be admitted in

'*Canongate*, *Leith*, *Portſburgh*, *Potterrow*, '*Briſto*, *Pleaſants*, and other Suburbs of '*Edinburgh*, ſhall firſt make Application to 'the Society of Barbers of *Edinburgh*, and 'be tryed and examined by the Maiſters, 'and pay an Upſett of Fifty Punds *Scots*, 'unleſs he be Son, or Son-in-law of a Free-'man in thoſe Places; in which Caſe he 'ſhall pay only Threttie Punds *Scots*, and 'receave his Admiſſion in the Terms of, 'and as appointed by the before mentioned 'Decreet; and that all the Barbers in the 'ſaid Suburbs ſhall be obliged to obey the 'Statuts and Acts made, and to be made 'by the Society of the Barbers of *Edinburgh*; 'and that all their Indentures be written by 'the Clerk of the Society, and their Ap-'prentices and Servants ſhall be booked and 'recorded in Manner foirſaid.

8. 'That all Barbers, both in *Edinburgh*, *Ca-'nongate*, *Leith*, *Portſburgh*, *Potterrow*, *Briſto*, '*Pleaſants*, and other Suburbs of *Edinburgh*, 'pay punctually One Merk *Scots* Money to 'the Boxmaiſter of the Barbers of *Edin-'burgh*, at *Whitſunday*, *Lambas*, *Martin-'maſs* and *Candlemaſs*, in all Tyme come 'ing; beginning the firſt Payment at *Lam-'bas* next, for mantening the Poor, and ſup-'porting the common Burdens of the So-'ciety, under the Pain of Poynding and 'taking in their Baſons, till full Payment 'of Bygones.

9. 'That no Barber in Town or Sub-'urbs, by himſelf, or his Apprentice or 'Servant, exerciſe his Imployment on *Sun-'day*, under the Penalty of Six Punds *Scots* 'the firſt, and Twelve Punds *Scots* for each 'following Tranſgreſſion.

10. 'That the Preſes and Boxmaiſter be 'annually choſen, and that no Man be al-'lowed to continew in one of theſe Offices 'for more than two Years together; and 'that the Boxmaiſter ſhall make, and be 'diſcharged of his Accompts, before he can 'be in a Capacity to be choſen Preſes: But 'they inclining to do nothing without the 'Allowance and Approbation of the Coun-'cil, they are in Duety bound to demand 'the ſame.

11. 'They therefore, with all duetyfull 'Submiſſion, expect the Council would give 'their Concurrence for the due Execution 'of the before mentioned Statutes, and ſuch 'other Rules to be made as ſhall be neceſſa-'ry for preſerving the good Order and Go-'vernment of the Society, and recovering 'the quarter Accompts, and other Money 'now payable to them, and thereby ſupport-'ing their own Poor, and curbing all Unfree-'men from incroaching upon their Imploy-'ment agreeable to Law; and to their ſaid 'Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by the Seal of Cauſe, 'and the ſaid Decreet of the Lords of Seſſi-'on: Craving therefore the Council to ap-'prove of the afore written Rules and Sta-'tuts, and to give their Concurrence for 'the due Execution thereof, according to, 'and in the Terms of their ſaid Rights; 'and as the Council are in uſe to grant to 'other Societies within the Burgh, as the 'Petition ſigned by the ſaid *John Blair* and '*Alexander Stiven* bears.'

The above Petition &c. being referred to the Conſideration of a Committee, made their Report in favour of the ſame. 'Which 'being conſidered by the Council, they, with 'the extraordinary Deacons, approved, and 'hereby approve of the Committee's Re-'port, and of the Articles and Rules before 'written, in the whole Tenor and Contents 'thereof; and do hereby give their Concur-'rence for the Execution of the ſaid Rules 'and Articles contained in the ſaid Petition; 'the Deſire of which they granted, and by 'thir Preſents grant and interponit, and 'hereby interpone their Authority thereto, 'for the punctual Obſervation of the ſaid 'Rules and Articles in all Time coming, as 'craved in the Petition. And ſtatute and 'ordained, and by thir Preſents ſtatute and 'ordain the above Rules and Articles to be 'inviolably obſerved in all Time coming; 'and granted, and hereby grants full Power 'and Warrand to the Petitioners, and their 'Succeſſors in Office, to ſee theſe Rules and 'Articles obſerved accordingly, whereanent 'thir Preſents ſhall be a Warrand.'

BELT-MAKERS. This Art or Trade is incorporated with the Loriners and Hammermen.

BOWYERS. This Myſtery or Craft is annexed to the Maſons.

BLACK-SMITHS. This Art is the firſt of the Seventeen Trades which compoſe the Incorporation of Hammermen.

BRAZIERS. This Trade is united to the Loriners and Hammermen.

COOPERS. The Fraternity of Coopers as already mentioned, is joined to the Company of Wrights.

COPPER-SMITHS. This Craft is joined to the Loriners, who are annexed to the Hammermen.

CUTLERS. This Art or Trade is united to the Society of Hammermen.

FOUNDERS. This Myſtery or Craft is annexed to the Loriners, a Branch of the Company of Hammermen.

GLAZIERS. The Glaziers, for their better Accommodation, are united to the Corporation of Maſons.

GUN-SMITHS. This Trade is joined to the Lock-ſmiths, a Branch of the Company of Hammermen.

HAT-MAKERS.

To promote the Trade and the Intereſt of the Hat-makers in *Edinburgh*, the Parliament in the Year 1641, and 1661, by an Act, impowered them to chuſe an Overſeer

ſeer and Quarter-maſter, to be elected yearly from amongſt themſelves by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*; and having petitioned the ſaid Council for that Purpoſe, it was judged to be more for the Advantage of the ſaid Trade to be united to one of the Fourteen Incorporations belonging to the City, than take the Benefit of the ſaid Acts of Parliament made in their Favour. And having obtained the Conſent of the Company of Wakers to join with them, both Crafts applied to the Common Council to be united; which being agreed to, as the only means to promote the Intereſt of both the ſaid Trades, the ſaid Council granted them a Charter; of which the following is a Copy.

Coun. Regiſt vol. XXVII. f. 81.

1. 'That the ſaid Trade, Airt, and Handicraft of making of Hats within this Burgh, ſall be united and incorporate with the ſaid Calling and Trade of Waekers in Tyme comeing. Lykeas the Council by thir Preſents unitts, annexes, and incorporates the Freemen of the ſaid Incorporation of the Waekers and the preſent Hat-makers of this Burgh, *viz.* the ſaid *James Broun*, firſt effectual Mover of the ſaid Deſigne, *George Anderſone*, *&c.* and their Succeſſors reſpectively in their ſaids Airts, into one Bodie and Incorporation, to meitt, ſitt, and vote, and conclude in the Election of their Deacons and Officers of the ſaid Calling of Waekers, and in all other Things relating to the Good of the ſaid incorporated Calling.

2. 'Maks, conſtitutes, and creates the foreſaid Perſones, preſent Hat-makers, and their Succeſſors, in all Tyme comeing, Judges in the Tryell and Qualifications of the intrant Hat-makers conforme to the Proviſions underwritten.

3. 'In reſpect that the ſaids Trades of Waekers and Hat-makers are unite into one Bodie; therefore the Council declairs, that the Members, Freemen of the ſaids Callings, ſhall indifferently be capable of being lited Deacons, and ſhall be capable of being elected Deacons and other Officers of the ſaids Callings, conſiſting of Waekers and Hat-makers.

Id. Ibid.

4. 'That in reſpect in all Tyme comeing, the Hat-makers of this Burgh are to be under the Rule and Government of one Deacon and Incorporation; and that everie ane ſhall not have Libertie as formerly at his own Hand, without previous Tryall of his Qualification to exerce the ſaid Trade of making of Hatts within this Burgh, and Liberties thereof: Wherefore the Council, by thir Preſents, in all Tyme comeing, prohibits and diſcharges all and whatſomevir Perſones, except the Perſones whoſe Names are particularlie before expreſt, to exerce and profeſs the ſaid Airt and Trade of making Hatts within this Burgh and Liberties thereof, without they be lawfullie admitted and received Freemen of the ſaid Incorporation, be the ſaids Perſones, preſent Hat-makers, and their Succeſſors in their Trade, conforme to the following Proviſions, excepting alwayes ſuch Perſones, Hat-makers, who, by Vertue of the Act of Parliament, in favour of Manufactures, wes ſett up before the Date of thir Preſents, and actuallie exerces the ſaid Trade of making Hatts, as Maſter of the ſaid Calling, within any of the Liberties of the good Toun.

5. 'The Magiſtrates of this Burgh, preſent and to come, are to give Concurrance to the preſent Deacon and his Succeſſors, for apprehending all Unfreemen of the ſaid Calling, and the Half of the Penalties and Fynes that they happen to exact from the Members of the ſaid Calling is to be applied to pious Uſes, at the Diſcration of the Magiſtratts, and the other equall to belong to the Poore of the Calling.

6. 'That no Freeman of the ſaid Trade of Hat-makers ſhall make inſufficient Hatts under the Paine of Eſcheit.

7. 'That the Tyme that a Prenteis ſhall ſerve to any Freeman of the ſaid Trade of making of Hatts, ſhall not exceed ſevin Zeires.

8. 'That no Freeman of the ſaid Calling ſhall take ane Apprentice bot once in three Zeires, except they be Burgeſs Sones; and that they ſhall be booked in the Dean of Gild's Books, conforme to the Cuſtome of Prentieces of other Crafts within this Burgh.

9. 'That none of the ſaid Freemen of the ſaid Trade ſhall take ane other Man's Servand, without ane reaſonable Caus.

10. 'That no Freeman of the ſaid Calling of Hat-makers cullor any other Unfreeman to work in the ſaid Trade.

11. 'That no Freeman of the ſaid Calling dwell, or worke without the Toun of *Edinburgh* in no Tyme comeing, except they be licenſed by the Deacon and the Incorporation. And to the Effect, the granting of the foreſaids Privileges in favour of the Hat-makers may not prejudge any juſt Intereſſes within this Burgh; therefore the Council ordaines the following Proviſions to be inſert therein, and to be holden as a Pairt thereof in all Tymes comeing, which the foreſaids Hat-makers, for themſelfs and their Succeſſors, by their Acceptation of thir Preſents conſents hereto.

1. 'That the importing of forraigne Hatts ſhall be free to all Burgeſſes, whether Merchands or Tradeſmen; and to ſell the ſamen in Chopes and Houſſes as thay think fitt. Id. ibid.

2. 'That the retailing of Hatts made within this City, or any Pairt of this Kingdom, ſhall be free to all Merchands and Tradeſmen that are only Burgeſſes.

3. 'That the retailing of imported Hatts ſhall

'shall be free to all Merchands and Tradesmen that are Gild-brether.

4. 'That all Merchands and Tradesmen, 'and their Children, who shall happen to 'mary their Daughters and their Prentieses; and generallie all Persones that shall 'happen to be Burgesses, any maner of Way, 'and who shall be found, after Tryall, qualified to make Hatts, wherein they have 'learned the said Airt, whether within this 'Kingdom, or in forraigne Nations, and 'are desirous to be Members of the said Incorporation of Hat-makers; the said Incorporation is hereby obliged to admit and 'receive them Freemen of the said Trade, 'and that upon Payment, *viz.* the Sones of 'Burgesses and Gild-brether that hes learned the said Trade abroad, the Soume of 'Twentie Marks for the Upsetts, and all 'other Expenses. And all others promiscuouslie to pay for the Upsetts, as the 'Waekers Prentieses are in use to pay.

5. 'That no Persone be admitted Free'man of the said Trade of Hat-makers, without they be first actuallie entered Burgesses.

6. 'That albeit by the said Union and Incorporation of Hat-makers and Waekers 'into one Bodie, as to Government and Policie, and having one Deacon and other 'Officers in common; yet the said Waekers by themselfs, shall only admitt and examine Freemen, and receave Prentieses, 'and meddell with the Servands of their said 'Calling of Waekers, and cognosce upon 'what relates to their Trade of Waekers. 'And sicklye the saids Hat-makers shall only by themselfs examine and receave Freemen, and their Prentieses, and meddell 'with the Servants of their said Calling of 'Hat-makers, and cognosce upon what shall 'relate to their said Trade of Hat-making. 'And that the said Waekers and Hat-makers shall enjoy the Privileges and Liberties of their respective Trades, without incroaching or invading upon one ane others 'Liberties. And hereby it is not only expreslie declaired and provyded, that the 'Waekers former Rights and Seall of Caus 'shall not in the least be waikned, infringed, 'or impaired by any Thing contained in 'thir Presents. Bot also the Council grants 'full Power and Warrand to the said Hatmakers and Waekers, to make such Acts 'and Ordurs amongst themselfs, whereby 'cleare Limits, Bounds and Marches may 'be made betwixt the saids respective Trades.

7. 'It is declaired, that notwithstanding 'the said Incorporation consists now of both, 'Waekers and Hat-makers, yet, that in all 'Tyme comeing, the said Incorporation 'shall be called, termed, and denominated '*The Incorporation of the Waekers*; and the 'Deacon of the said Incorporation to be called allanerlie, *The Deacon of the Waekers.*

8. 'It is always expreslie provyded and 'declaired by thir Presents, that in all emergent and occasional Debates that shall happen to aryse betwixt the said incorporated 'Callings, or betwixt the Members thereof, or concerning the receaving of intrant 'Hat-makers; that the Council of this Burgh 'shall be competent Judges thereto.

9. 'And in respect the Council of this 'Burgh hes been most full and free in granting the foresaids Privileges in favour of 'the said Incorporation of the Hat-makers; 'therefore it is heirby declaired, that in 'Case in any Tyme hereafter, the said Incorporation shall happen to obtain from the 'Council of this Burgh, any furder Priviledges which may any Wayes be destructive to the foresaids Provisions: Then, 'and in that Case, the haill foresaids Liberties, Immunities, and Priviledges granted 'to them, shall, *ipso facto*, become voyd 'and null; quhilks Articles above written 'being sua qualified, cautioned, and secured 'by the Provisions foresaid, the Council 'finds the samen just, lawfull, and for the 'Good and Commonweill of this Burgh: 'Therefore ratifies and approves the samen 'in the haill Clauses and Circumstances 'thereof, and interpones their Authority 'thereto, and decerns them to be observed 'and keeped in all Tyme comeing. And 'that the Magistrates of this Burgh, present and to come, to put the same to Execution in all Poynts, against the Contraveners and Brekers thereof. And consents 'that the said Deacon and Brethren of the 'Incorporation of the Waekers, consisting 'as said is, of Waekers and Hat-makers, 'sute and obtaine ane Ratification of thir 'Presents to be past in Parliament, and ordains an Abstract hereof, to be given to 'them, and that under the Subscription of 'their Clerk and the Seall of Caus of the 'said Burgh to be appended thereto.'

HOOK-MAKERS. This Fraternity is joined to the Society of Lock-smiths, a Branch of the Company of Hammermen.

LITSTERS OR DYERS.

This Trade was by the Town Council united to the Company of Bonnet-makers for their mutual Advantage. But the Litsters, in Conjunction with the Weavers and Wakers, having committed great Frauds in their respective Occupations, to the great Hurt, and almost Ruin of the Woolen Manufactures, the Toun Council of *Edinburgh*, to redress those pernicious Practices, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, made certain Regulations to restrain the iniquitous Actions of the said Crafts within their Jurisdictions. The Litsters of this City, for the more effectually putting the said Regulations in Execution, voluntarily appeared before the said Council, and obliged themselves, in all Times

Times coming, to obſerve the following Conſtitutions preſented by them to the aforeſaid Council, *viz.*

1564. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 114.

1. 'That thay nor nane of thame, in ony 'Tyme cuming, ſall lit ony maner of Cullor of *Muſter de Villois*, *French* Gray, or 'Ruſſatis, with Briſſell or Urſell, nor lit ony 'Blakis, with Cuppruſs, Gallis, Aller-barkis, 'or ſicklike fals Cullors, bot the ſamyn to 'be littit with Mader, Alme, Glew, and ſic 'trew Cullors as hes bene, and is uſit a-'mongis Men of Honeſtie, Experience, and 'gude Concience of the ſaid Craft, under 'the Pane of Five Pund for the firſt Falt, 'Ten Pund the next Falt, to be diſponit 'to the commoun Workis; and, the third 'and laſt Falt, to be baneiſt the Toun and 'Fredome thairof for ever. And ſa oft as 'ſall happin ony of the ſaidis Littiſteris or 'utheris of that Occupatioun, or taking that 'Craft upoun thame, to ſpill, in thair Defalt, 'the Claith or Woole gevin to thame to lit, 'to pay to the Awiner the uttermaiſt Availl 'and Pryce that the ſamyn wald gif, in cace 'it wer perfitelie, compleitlie and ſufficientlie 'wroucht and littit, provyding the ſpilt 'Claith and Woll be gevin to the Littiſteris 'Spillaris thairof, the uttermaiſt Availl, as 'ſaid is, beand payit. And in cace thay be 'nocht abill, the Availl, as ſaid is, to be 'ſpanit from the Occupatioun, and baneiſt 'the Fredome of this Burgh, quhill the 'Partie dampnaget be ſatisfeit in Maner a-'bove written, and Cautioun found under 'Pains, at the Will of the Jugeis, for trew 'Labouris and trew Cullors in all Tymes 'cuming.

2. 'For the mair ſure Tryall of the Ho-'neſtie, Lawtie, and ſure Wark of the ſaid 'Occupatioun, that thair be made ane 'Stamp, and the Tounis Arms thairupoun, 'quhilks ſall be gevin in keiping to ane ho-'neſt, trew ſworne Nichtboure, of Expe-'rience in making and colouring of Claith, 'quha ſall be Overſear of all Claith littit 'and made within this Burgh, and ſall 'ſtamp in Leid and utherwayis, quha ſall 'have for his Labouris of everie Pece of 'Claith ſtampit be him, as ſaid is, Twa 'Pennies allanerlie; and that na Littiſter 'deliver furth of their Houſe, ony Claith 'littit be thame, bot markit with thair 'awin Mark, under the Pane of acht Shil-'lings, to be diſtributit in Maner above 'written, ſa oft as he faillies, bot Favour; 'and that the Keiper of the ſaid Stamp be 'in Redynes at all Tymes for ſtamping of 'Claith, quhen he ſall be requiret; and gif 'Neid be, that he ſeirche and ſeik the ſamyn 'to be ſtampit; and gif it happyns the ſaid 'Stamp-keiper to ſtamp ony Maner of 'Claith, not ſufficientlie coulrit, to pay 'Five Pund for everie Falt, to be applyit 'as ſaid is, and to be puneiſt in his Bodie 'at the Will and Pleſoure of the Proveſt, 'Baillies and Counſale for the Tyme.

'And farder, That na Maner of Man 'nor Woman within this Burgh, take up-'oune thame the Occupatioun of Litting, 'bot ſic as be Burgeſſes and Fremen, and 'before their Admiſſioun, that they mak 'thair Aſſay of Colouris, and deliver the 'ſamyn to the Proveſt, Baillies and Coun-'ſale of this Burgh, and thay to call in be-'fore thame the honeſt Nichtboures, with 'the ſaid Overſear, and tak thair Juge-'ment of the Wordyneſs of the ſaid Aſſay-'gevar, and of the Juſtnes of the Coloure, 'undar the Pane of baneiſhing of the 'Toun; and thir Ordinances to be obſervit 'in all Tymes cumming, togidder with 'the uther Statutis and Ordinances in the 'Actis made the Twentie ſecund Day of '*Marche* laſt, tuitching the making and 'liting of Wooll and Claith in all Sorts, as 'ſaid is. Id. ibid.

Locksmiths. The Lockſmiths being of the Hammermen Craft, is one of the Trades which form the Incorporation of that Name.

Loriners. This Craft likewiſe belonging to the Hammer, it is a Branch of the Company of Hammermen.

Painters. This Trade being united to the Wrights, is a Member of the Corporation of Maſons and Wrights.

Pewterers. This Art being alſo of the noiſy Kind, it conſtitutes a Part of the Company of Hammermen.

Pin-makees. This Fraternity being added to the Lockſmiths, is a Branch of the Company of Hammermen.

Plummers. This Craft is annexed to the Maſons, is a Member of the Incorporation of Maſons and Wrights.

Sadlers. This Trade, which is united to the Hammermen, conſtitutes Part of that Corporation.

Sieve-wrights. The Art of Sievewrights being joined to the Wrights, make Part of the Company of Maſons and Wrights.

Shear-smiths. This Myſtery being a Conſtituent of the Hammermen, is one of its ſeventeen Members.

Slaters. The Brotherhood of Slaters united to the Wrights, is a Member of the Incorporation of Maſons and Wrights.

Upholsterers. This Society being annexed to the Maſons, is a Conſtituent of the Company of Maſons and Wrights.

Watch-makers. The Fraternity of Watch-makers being added to the Lockſmiths, is a Member of the Company of Hammermen.

White Iron-smiths. This Craft of Tinmen being united to the Pewterers, belongs to the Corporation of Hammermen.

Remark. The Arts and Myſteries or Companies of Trades in *Edinburgh* being forty two in Number, are governed by their ſeverall Deacons, *&c.* but, as the Meaning of the Appellative Deacon is ſeemingly un-

known, both to the Governors and Governed, I think it will not be amiſs to ſhew the Craftſmen of *Edinburgh* what I take to be the Origin and antient Office of their Deacons. The Title of Deacon was at firſt religious, and given to one of the meaneſt Officers in the Church, whoſe Buſineſs it was to aſſiſt the Prieſt in the Performance of religious Offices. And divers of the Crafts of *Edinburgh*, before the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, having had Altars in *St. Giles*'s Church, in Honour of their tutelar Saints, the chief Officer of the ſeveral Fraternities of Crafts, was indifferently ſtiled Kirkmaſter, Godſman, or Deacon; not only from his having the Care and Superintendency of the Company's Altar, but by his aſſiſting the Chaplain in the Celebration of certain Offices at their ſaid Altar. But Altar-worſhip being aboliſhed, and the Saints expelled their Shrines at the ſaid Reformation, the Title of Kirkmaſter or Godſman was obliged to make way for the more general one of Deacon; which has ever ſince not only prevailed in *Edinburgh*, but in all other Boroughs throughout the Kingdom.

CONVEENRY.

Although this Meeting or Court, which is unknown in foreign Parts, be not an incorporated Society, nor the Time of its Erection known; yet, as it conſiſts of the Heads of the ſeveral Arts or Trades in *Edinburgh*, I ſhall indeavour to ſhew its Origin as near as I can.

Frequent Diſputes and Controverſies having happened between the Gild or firſt Merchant Company of this City, and the ſeveral Fraternities of Crafts or Trades in *Edinburgh*, concerning their reſpective Privileges. And that the latter might, on all Occaſions, be ready to maintain their Rights againſt the Attempts of the former, choſe a wiſe and judicious Man from amongſt themſelves, to call the Deacons or Heads of the ſeveral Crafts together, on all Emergencies, to withſtand the Efforts that might happen to be made againſt their Liberties and Privileges; who, by virtue of his Office, was ſtiled *The Deacon Warner*, but at preſent *The Deacon Conveener*.

Though the Time of this Officer's being at firſt appointed be unknown as aforeſaid, yet it could not be before the Year 1424, when the Parliament at firſt ordained, That, for the better Government of the ſeveral Crafts throughout *Scotland*, the reſpective Trades in each Town, ſhould chuſe from amongſt themſelves, a prudent and judicious Man for their Deacon. Now, as there ſeems to have been no Deacons of Crafts before this Period, it cannot be imagined that there was then a Deacon Conveener. I am therefore of opinion, that no Time bids ſo fair for the Inſtitution of this Office, as the Reign of Queen *Mary*, about the Year 1556, when Diſputes ran ſo high between the Merchants and Trades of *Edinburgh*.

Sken. Act Ja. I. Parl. 2.

The Crafts of *Edinburgh* having choſen a Warner or Conveener, they, ſome Time after, appointed the Deacons of their ſeveral Companies to be his Aſſiſtants; who, together with the Trades two Counſellors, form the preſent Conveenry, which occaſionally meets in *St. Mary Magdalen*'s Chapel in the *Cowgate*. Their Buſineſs is to take care of of the Rights and Privileges of the ſeveral Incorporations of Arts in *Edinburgh*; and to determine all Differences that may happen to ariſe amongſt them; and numerous are the Inſtances of their determining Controverſies brought before them from other Royal Boroughs; nay, ſo famed has their Integrity and Wiſdom been, that many of the ſaid Boroughs have had Recourſe to them for Advice and Protection when oppreſſed, and their Immunities attacked, as is evident by their Records. In Matters of great Concern, the Deacon Conveener may, and frequently does ſummon all the Trades of *Edinburgh*, or the old Deacons, or other Members of Experience for their Advice in critical Caſes. Clerk Conveen. Account

The Conveenry meet, previous to the Election of the City Magiſtrates, at *Michaelmaſs*, to conſider which of the Perſons on the Liſts or in Nomination are moſt proper to be elected; and being generally unanimous, the Perſons they fix on, ſeldom miſs being choſen. Their Unanimity has not only great Influence in Elections, but likewiſe on Affairs in the Town Council, which has occaſioned frequent Conteſts between the Merchants and them, the former always indeavouring to get the Conveenry aboliſhed, and the latter as ſtrenuouſly maintain their Rights; particularly in the Year 1684, when they obtained a Decree in the Court of Seſſion in their Favour, aſcertaining divers of their moſt valuable Privileges, eſpecially that of their Meeting, and concerting the Election of Magiſtrates as aforeſaid; which was confirmed by Parliament, on the 13th of *June*, in the ſame Year. There being no Fund to defray the Expence of this Court, they impoſe a ſmall Tax on the ſeveral Companies of Arts in *Edinburgh*, to pay the Salaries of their Clerk and Officer. Id. ibid.

The Perſon and Office of the Deacon Conveener is in great Eſteem, being not only deemed the chief Craftſman in *Edinburgh*, but in *Scotland*. To him is committed the Cuſtody of the Flag, falſely called *The Banner of the Holy Ghoſt*, but commonly *The Blue-Blanket*; which is delivered from Conveener to Conveener, with great Ceremony, as a valuable Jewel; the Origin of which, according to an idle Tradition, is, that a Number of *Scotiſh* Tradeſmen, chiefly *Edinburghers*, having amongſt other great Feats performed in the Holy

Holy War, were the firſt who fixed their Banner on the Wall of *Jeruſalem*; and that ſuch of them as returned being called *Knights of the Holy Ghoſt*, had many Privileges granted them, and their Banner hung up at *St. Cloyes* Altar in *St. Giles*'s Church in *Edinburgh*.

But this deſerves not the leaſt Credit; for the preſent Flag, properly called *The Tradeſmens Banner*, but vulgarly *The Blue Blanket*; ſo denominated from its Culour, was granted to the Crafts of *Edinburgh* by King *James* III. in Return for the great Service done him, in freeing him from Dureſs in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1482, after a Confinement by his rebellious Subjects, for the Space of nine Months; and impowered them to diſplay the ſaid Banner in Defence of their King and Country, and their own Rights. At the Appearance of this Banner, attended by the Deacon Conveener, 'tis ſaid, that not only the ſeveral Artificers in *Edinburgh* are obliged to repair to it, but all the Artiſans or Craftſmen throughout *Scotland* are to reſort to it, and to fight under the Command of the ſaid Conveener. Beſides the aforeſaid Banner, the ſaid Conveener has in his Cuſtody, the Trades Youths Banner. Theſe were the Enſigns of *Edinburgh* when its Military Force conſiſted only of two Companies.

COMPANY OF MERCHANTS.



Though the Merchants of *Edinburgh* are not Artificers; yet, as they were lately incorporated, by a Royal Charter, into a Company for the Incouragement of Commerce; I ſhall in this Place ſubjoin the Tenor of their Charter, which is as follows.

The Merchants, Importers, or Dealers in Cloth, Stuffs, or other Goods relating to Apparel, obtained a Charter from *Charles* II. on the 29th *October*, *anno* 1681, erecting them into a Company by the Stile and Title of *The Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh*; whereby they are impowered to have a Maſter and twelve Aſſiſtants, with a Treaſurer, to be annually choſen, and a Clerk and Officer to continue during Pleaſure; to have a Houſe or Hall to tranſact their Affairs in, with a Right to make Bylaws for the good Government of the Corporation, to be approved of by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*. To execute all Acts and Things for the Benefit of the Company, and to puniſh Offenders by pecuniary Mulcts, provided the ſame do not exceed the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, which is to be recovered by the Concurrence of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*.

It is alſo ordained, That no Perſon preſume to merchandize within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, till he be admitted into the Freedom of the Company, and paid the Fees due on that Occaſion. And it is farther declared, That the ſeveral Burgeſſes, Gild-brethren of *Edinburgh*, ſhall be admitted Members of this Corporation, on paying the Sum of Six Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, and Six Shillings of the ſaid Money quarterly, ſo long as they continue in Trade: And that every Perſon entering himſelf an Apprentice to a Member of the Company, ſhall pay the Sum of Three Pounds of the aforeſaid Money; and the Incorporation is impowered

impowered to make free and voluntary Contributions amongſt themſelves, as ſhall be ſufficient, not only to defray the neceſſary Expences of the Company, but to relieve and ſupport their poor Members, Widows and Orphans.

It is alſo declared, That the erecting the ſaid Merchants into a Company, ſhall nowiſe exclude them or their Succeſſors from becoming Members of any Company of Merchants, that hereafter may be incorporated.

And, *Laſtly*, The Company is impowered to purchaſe Lands, Tenements, Annuities, and Poſſeſſions; to borrow and lend Money; and to do all other Acts and Things relating to Commerce, as fully and freely, as any other Corporation of the like kind; And they are alſo impowered to have and uſe a common Seal, for ratifying and confirming their ſeveral Tranſactions, to be appointed by Lyon King at Arms.

And it is expreſsly declared, That the Rights and Privileges of the ſeveral Incorporations of the Crafts or Trades of *Edinburgh*, are hereby reſerved and confirmed to them according to Law. This Grant was ratified by Parliament on the 15th of *June*, *anno* 1693.

To inveſtigate the Commerce of *Edinburgh* to its Source, I am of opinion it can be traced no higher than the Year 1329, when the *Edinburghers* bought of *Robert Logan* of *Leſtalrig* the Port and Mills of *Leith*, which was confirmed to them by a Charter from King *Robert Bruce*, of the ſame Date. But the Citizens, it ſeems, having unluckily forgot to purchaſe of him a Way-leave or Road, to and from their Harbour, they ſeemingly made but little or no Uſe of it till the Year 1398, when they purchaſed of the ſaid *Logan*, or of one of his Succeſſors, a Right to all the Ways, Paths and Paſſages within his Lands of *Leſtalrig*; with a Power to lade and unlade Ships in the River *Leith*, and Liberty to break up Ground for the Uſe of Navigation, which then muſt have been very little: But Trade continuing to increaſe, it was at length extended to *Norway*, the *Baltick*, and *England*, to which it ſeems to have been confined till the Year 1692, when the Convention of Royal Boroughs, to prevent an Impoſition by the leſſer Burghs, ordered among other Things, the Number of Ships and Veſſels to be taken and returned to them, upon the Oaths of the Magiſtrates and Town Clerks of each Maritime Borough within *Scotland*; at which Time the *Edinburghers* returned the Maſters Names, Tunnage, and Value, in *Scotiſh* Money, of the ſeveral Ships and Veſſels belonging to the Port of *Leith*; a Liſt whereof on Record is ſtill to be ſeen in the Archives belonging to the Convention of Royal Boroughs in the Town Clerk's Office of *Edinburgh*.

Chart. Rob. I. anno 1329.

Ibid. Chart. anno 1398.

A TABLE *anno* 1692.

Maſters Names.	Tuns.	Value.	
James Kendal - -	90	*L.* 8000	Rec. Arch. R. Boroughs.
James Simpſon - -	120	5000	
Alexander Tait -	150	8000	
Robert Gray - -	100	6000	
Thomas Weir - -	90	3000	
Thomas White - -	90	6000	
Thomas Riddel - -	100	3500	
Andrew Simpſon - -	70	3000	
Alexander Stevenſon -	130	5000	
James Sutherland -	90	6000	
John Tait - -	60	4000	
James Law - -	90	6000	
John Brown - -	140	8000	
John Barr - -	40	1000	
John Milne - -	15	300	
John Haigs - -	40	2000	
John Auchinmoutie -	36	1500	
David Richy - -	25	900	
Thomas Henderſon -	25	900	
John Gair - -	16	500	
John Hay - -	12	300	
John Syme - -	30	1000	
Gilbert Dick - -	20	600	
Walter Greg - -	15	500	
Matthew Bartain -	24	900	
William Brown - -	24	900	
Malcolm Maccauly -	30	1200	
Alexander Gevie -	16	700	
Walter Leſley - -	14	500	
Numbers total 29	1702	85,200	

A TABLE *for the Year* 1740.

Ships Names.	Tuns.	Men.	
George - - -	60	5	Rec. in Cuſtom houſe Leith.
Helen - - -	50	6	
Iſobel - -	30	4	
Jean and *Janet* -	50	6	
Janet - -	50	6	
Mary - -	40	5	
Katharina - -	40	7	
Betty - -	60	7	
Adam - -	40	4	
Conveener - -	180	13	
Peter and *William* -	70	7	
May - -	50	6	
Charming Betty -	100	8	
Jean - -	80	7	
Helen - -	50	6	
Grizel - -	80	8	
Adam - -	50	4	

Hopeful

Ships Names.	Tuns.	Men.
Hopeful - -	45	5
Concord - -	80	7
Anne and *Catharine* -	35	5
Charles and *Margaret*	30	5
Charity - -	24	3
Jean - -	24	3
Suſanna - -	30	4
Edinburgh - -	100	7
Jeans - -	50	4
Robert and *Mary* -	30	3
Jean and *Janet* -	20	3
Charles and *Margaret*	50	4
Robert - -	50	5
James - -	16	3
Margaret and *Mary* -	40	4
Peter - -	24	3
Providence -	40	4
Iſobel and *May* -	110	10
Edinburgh Pacquet -	120	11
Glaſgow Pacquet -	120	12
John and *Margaret* -	40	4
Magdalene - -	50	4
Iſobel - -	50	4
Peter and *William* -	60	6
Edinburgh Merchant -	110	11
Elizabeth - -	50	4
Anne - - -	40	4
Anne and *Katharine* -	40	4
Hopeful - -	40	4
May and *Anne* - -	90	9
Numbers total 47	2628	268

A TABLE *for the Year* 1752.

Ships Names.	Tuns.	Men.
Tryal - -	350	45
Edinburgh - -	300	45
Royal Bounty -	300	45
Prince of Wales -	300	17
Thiſtle - -	200	13
Induſtry - -	250	17
Leith Galley - -	230	17
Forth - -	200	13
Grampus - -	200	13
John - - -	160	8
Edinburgh - -	160	8
St. Andrew - -	140	9
Endeavour - -	140	9
Friends Goodwill -	140	12
Concord - -	120	7
Happy Janet -	120	6
Leith Pacquet -	120	6
Rachel - - -	120	7
Adventure -	120	7
Edinburgh Merchant	110	6
Glaſgow Pacquet -	100	5
John and *Margaret* -	120	6
Peggy - -	100	7
Fair Suſanna - -	100	13
Iſobel and *May* -	100	7
St. Andrew - -	100	7
Princeſs Auguſta -	100	6
Jamaica Pacquet -	190	12
Peggy - -	90	5
Hope - - -	90	6
Hope - -	80	6
Britannia - -	100	6
May - - -	80	7
Edinburgh - -	70	6
Angus - -	80	7
Helen - -	80	6
George - -	80	5
Iſobel - - -	80	6
Carquhin - -	70	5
Janet - -	70	5
Elizabeth and *Mary* -	60	6
Elizabeth - -	60	6
Iſobel - -	60	6
Betty - -	60	9
Jeans - -	50	4
Martin and *Euphan* -	50	6
Mary - -	50	6
Charming Betty -	50	9
Grizel - -	50	6
Hawthorn - -	40	6
John and *Elizabeth* -	40	5
James and *Lilly* -	40	5
Unity - -	40	6
Margaret - -	70	6
Johanna and *Barbara*	36	6
Margaret and *Mary* -	40	4
Skinner - -	30	4
Sea Flower -	30	6
Union - -	30	5
Betty - - -	30	4
Margaret -	30	4
Unity - -	20	3
Elizabeth - -	18	3
William - -	30	4
Edinburgh Buſs -	76	18
Thiſtle Buſs -	71	18
Miller of Mansfield -	100	9
Free Love - -	15	4
Numbers total 68	6935	621

Rec. Cuſtom, Leith.

Although the Tunnage of the Ships belonging to the Port of *Leith* in the laſt Period, only amounts to ſix thouſand nine hundred and thirty five, yet, by the beſt Information I have been able to come at, the Number is conſiderably more; for the Maſters of the ſaid Ships, to ſave certain Expences attending Navigation, *viz.* that of Light-houſes, *&c.* 'tis ſaid, ſeldom give in the Meaſure of their Ships at above three Fourths of their reſpective Burdens, and by ſome ſaid to be ſtill leſs; however, I ſhall only reckon a Fourth ſhort, whereby the Tunnage of all the Ships belonging to *Leith*

will appear to amount to eight thouſand ſix hundred and eighty ſix Tuns. Nor is the Number of men more to be depended on; for, to ſave a certain Duty payable to *Greenwich* Hoſpital, 'tis ſaid, that many able Seamen are reckoned as Boys.

By the above Liſts it appears, how the Commerce of *Edinburgh* advanced during thoſe Periods, *viz.* the ſecond exceeding the firſt in the Number of Ships, eighteen; and Tuns, nine hundred and twenty ſix; and the third exceeds the ſecond, in Ships, twenty one; in Tuns, four thouſand three hundred and ſeven; and in Men, three hundred and fifty three. This great Increaſe, in ſo ſhort a Time as the Space of Twelve Years, is owing to the Merchants of this City's falling into the Plantation-trade, and to the great Incouragement given by Parliament, to revive the Herring and Whale Fiſheries; to the Adventurers in the former, is allowed a Premium of Thirty Shillings *per* Tun, on all the Veſſels they ſhall ſend out on that Account; and Three *per Cent.* Intereſt on all the Money they ſhall advance for that Purpoſe: and to the latter is given a Premium of Forty Shillings *per* Tun on all the Ships they ſhall fitt out for that Trade.

The End of the Fourth Book.

THE

THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK V.

Containing Accounts of the Offices and Societies within Edinburgh.

Of Offices and Societies.

Company of ARCHERS.

ALTHOUGH the Archers of *Edinburgh* be neither a Company of Arts, or an Office belonging to the Publick, yet as they are a Society of Gentlemen united to preſerve the antient Military Art of Archery, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account of this modern Incorporation.

The Practice of Archery being greatly decayed in *Scotland*, divers Gentlemen in the Year 1676, aſſociated themſelves to reſtore the ſame, and to obtain Letters patent to erect a Company for that Purpoſe; preparatory to which they drew up certain Articles of the following Tenor for their better Regulation.

1. That a Council conſiſting of ſeven Members of the Society be annually choſen, one whereof to be Preſident, who ſhall make Rules and Conſtitutions for the Government of the Company.

2. The ſaid Council ſhall appoint three of the moſt expert Archers to hear and determine all Diſputes and Differences which may happen to ariſe amongſt the ſeveral Members concerning Archery.

3. That the Council conſtitute a Treaſurer, Fiſcal, Clerk and Officer, one Beadle; and to provide Books for recording the Tranſactions of the Society.

4. That none be ſuffered to practiſe the Art of Archery within the City or Suburbs of *Edinburgh* but Freemen of the Company; and each Perſon, before his Admiſſion, to undergo a Trial, in reſpect to his Knowledge in Archery, and, if approved by the Judges appointed for ſuch Trial, ſhall be admitted into the Freedom of the Company, by a proper Inſtrument under the Seal of the Society.

5. That certain Perſons be appointed by the Company to inſtruct the unexperienced who deſire to become Members of the Society, till they be qualified to undergo a Trial preparatory to their Admiſſion.

6. That each Perſon, at his being admitted a Member of the Society, to give a Diſcretionary Sum of Money, according to his Quality for the Uſe of the Company; and that all pecuniary Mulcts and Amerciaments be paid to the Treaſurer for the Uſe of the Society.

7. That publick Butts be erected, either at the Company's Expence, or by Donation from the Town Council, for the Uſe of the Society, which Strangers ſhall likewiſe have the Uſe of, without Fee or Reward.

8. That a Prize be provided at the Expence of the Company (if one be not given by Way of a Preſent) to be yearly ſhot for, to be prepared at the Will and Pleaſure of the Town Council, whether a Silvern Arrow, Cup or other Piece of Plate, and the Solemnity to be obſerved at and after winning the ſaid Prize, to be in the ſaid Council's Option.

9. That the Company, or as many of them as ſhall be ſummoned by the Council to ſhoot, either at Butts or Rovers, for an extraordinary or any publick Occaſion, ſhall be ſure to attend, no Excuſe to be admitted for Abſence, but Sickneſs, or other lawful Impediment.

10. That the Company have proper Officers, with Colours and Drums, under proper Regulations, with all neceſſary Accoutrements, and to be muſtered once a-Year, with the Societies Arms, or a Symbol in their Hats or Bonnets, and to perform ſuch Exerciſes as the Council ſhall pleaſe to order.

The above Conſtitutions were not only confirmed by the Privy Council on the 6th of *March*, *anno* 1677; but the Commiſſioner of the King's Treaſury, at the Recommendation of the ſaid Privy Council, gave the Company the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Sterling* to purchaſe the firſt Prize to be ſhot for.

The

The Company being, by Letters patent from Queen *Anne*, of the 31ſt *December*, in the Year 1713, erected into a Corporation by the Stile and Title of *The Royal Company of Archers*; applied to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* for a Piece of waſte Ground on the Weſtern Side of the Parliament Cloſe near *Beth*'s Wynd to erect Butts on. The ſaid Council, willing to incourage this laudable Undertaking, not only granted their Requeſt, but, as a further Incouragement, in the Year 1709, gave them the Silvern Arrow belonging to the City to be annually ſhot for; and on the 20th of *May*, *anno* 1726, confirmed the ſame with Additions, of the following Tenor.

1. That the ſaid Silvern Arrow be ſhot for at Rovers, in the Links of *Leith*, on the ſecond *Monday* of the Month of *July*, yearly, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, if good Weather; if not, to be ſhot for on the firſt fair *Monday* following.

2. That Notice be given on the laſt *Monday* of *June*, and firſt *Monday* of *July*, of the yearly ſhooting for the City's Arrow, by beat of Drum throughout *Edinburgh*.

3. That none be admitted to ſhoot for the ſaid Arrow, but the Members of the Company, who are ready and willing to admit all qualified Perſons into the Freedom of their Corporation.

4. That a Spot of Ground, of at leaſt thirty Ells ſquare round each Mark be ſet up for Security of the Spectators, and the Archers Arrows; and that none but the Members of the Company preſume to enter the ſame during the Time of ſhooting, under the Penalty of Four Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money.

5. He that wins the Arrow ſhall keep it in his Poſſeſſion till the firſt *Monday* of the following Month of *April*, on his giving Security to return it to the Treaſurer of the Company, with his Badge affixed thereto.

6. That, on returning the ſaid Arrow to the Treaſurer by the Winner, the Dean of Gild to pay him the Sum of Five Pound *Sterling* as the Prize in Lieu thereof.

7. That a Regiſter be kept of the Times the Arrow was ſhot for, by whom won, the Names and Numbers of the Archers who ſhot for it, with thoſe of the Badges or Symbols appended thereto.

This Royal Company of Archers, conſiſting of the prime Nobility, Gentry, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, on the yearly Day of ſhooting, are richly apparelled in the Highland Dreſs; and in their March thro' the City, form a very pompous Proceſſion, which not only attracts Perſons of Note from the diſtant Parts of *Scotland* to behold the ſame, but many Perſons of Diſtinction from the Northern Parts of *England* reſort hither on that Occaſion.

BANK *of Scotland.*

As the Bank of *England* was projected by *William Paterſon* a *Scotiſhman*, ſo was this of *Scotland* by *John Holland*, an *Engliſhman*; who, with others, being of opinion, that a national Bank would be of great Service to the Kingdom; they applied to the Parliament for a Power to put their Deſign in Execution; which being approved of, they were by an Act of the 17th *July*, *anno* 1695, erected into a Body politick and corporate, by the Name of *The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland*, to have perpetual Succeſſion, and a common Seal to purchaſe Lands, Rents, Tenements, and Hereditaments of what Kind ſoever; and to ſell, grant, demiſe and diſpoſe of the ſame at Pleaſure; and to do and execute all other Things which any Corporation lawfully can, and to take Six *per Cent.* for all the Money advanced by them either on real or perſonal Security.

This Corporation, whoſe Capital conſiſts of One Million and two hundred thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, or One hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; is governed by a Governor, Deputy-governor, and twenty four Directors, whoſe Qualifications for their ſeveral Poſts, is, for the Governor, the Sum of Eight thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, capital Stock; Deputy-governor, Six thouſand; and a Director, Three thouſand; and the Adventurers or Stock-holders, who are veſted with the Right of Election, muſt be poſſeſſed of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* of the ſaid Stock each.

The Britiſh LINNEN-COMPANY.

Since the King, purſuant to an Act of Parliament, of the 13th of King *George* I. did, by his Letters patent, eſtabliſh a Plan for improving the Fiſheries and Manufactures of *Scotland*, whereof the Linnen being one of the chief, the Duke of *Argyll* and *Andrew Fletcher* of *Milton*, a Senator of the College of Juſtice, out of their Zeal for the publick Welfare, as a farther Incouragement to the ſaid Manufacture, did obtain a Charter dated at *Weſtminſter* on the 5th of *July*, *anno* 1746, whereby *James*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, *William*, Earl of *Panmure*, and others, were conſtituted a Body politick and corporate by the Name, Stile, or Title of *The Britiſh Linnen Company*, to be under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-governor, and five Directors, to have perpetual Succeſſion, with a common Seal; to ſue and be ſued in any Court of Judicature within the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, to raiſe a joint Stock of One hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; to make By-laws for the Government of the Corporation, providing the ſaid Laws be not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom; with

with a Power, if judged neceſſary, to increaſe their Capital, by borrowing, under the Seal of the Corporation, an additional Sum of One hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling* by Bill, Bond, or Obligation; with a Licence to carry on the ſaid Linnen Manufacture in all its Branches, to imploy Artificers, to buy and ſell Flax, Yarn, and Linnen; and to tranſact all Things tending to promote the ſaid Linnen Manufacture. And for the better Government of the ſaid Company, they are impowered to hold four general Courts quarterly, with Courts of Directors as often as it ſhall be judged neceſſary.

The Succeſs of this Corporation has been ſo great, that the Subſcription for raiſing the capital Stock was no ſooner opened, than a Moiety thereof, amounting to Fifty thouſand Pounds *Sterling* was ſubſcribed by Virtue of a By-law; and the whole being ſince completed, the Money at preſent imployed by the Company is upwards of One hundred thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, which is not only uſed in a ready Money Trade, but advanced to poor Manufacturers, to inable them to carry on their Buſineſs; which has greatly contributed to promote the laudable Spirit of Induſtry that now prevails in moſt Parts of *Scotland*; nay, even in the Northweſtern Highlands, in the Counties of *Roſs* and *Strathnaver*, and to the Northern Extremity of *Britain*. And by the great and laudable Pains taken by *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyll*, and the neighbouring Gentlemen; it is introduced to the County of *Argyll*, and in all Probability will not be long before it enters the Country of *Lochaber*, and the Southweſtern Parts of *Galloway*; in which Countries, till the Erection of this Company, Induſtry ſeems to have been only an empty Sound.

And the Manufacturers, by the Advance of Money and receiving Caſh for their Goods as ſoon as made, are inabled to return their Money in half the Time they formerly did: For, before the Erection of this Corporation, many were obliged to give Credit to Merchants and Linnen Drapers, whereby, inſtead of carrying on their Buſineſs with one Capital, were neceſſitated to have a double Stock, to their great Prejudice: So that, next to the Premiums given by the Board of Truſtees to incourage the making of Linnen, it may juſtly be ſaid, that to this Company is owing the great Extenſion of this Manufacture, whereby will be yearly ſaved to the Nation conſiderable Sums paid to Foreigners on the Balance of Trade; and the Poor thereby will not only be inabled to provide for themſelves and Families, but, becoming ſenſible of the great Advantages ariſing from Induſtry, will ſoon have ſome Property of their own; the Senſe whereof, will not only prevent their becoming Dupes to their Chiefs, or Heads of Clans, but will ſecure to the Country a State of Tranquillity, and will make them become loyal and faithful Subjects to the preſent Government, wherein, it may be preſumed, they will continue during an induſtrious Application to Buſineſs.

Brewers *Servants Society.*

The Brewers Servants within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh* being deſirous to be erected into a Society for their mutual Advantage and good Government, applied to the Town Council for that Purpoſe; which being approved of, they were erected into a Fraternity by the following Charter. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XLIV. p. 00.

'The Council have erected and hereby e-'rects the Petitioners into ane Society, under 'the Rules and Regulations aftermentioned, 'and no otherways, to be continued during 'the Council's Pleaſure.

1. 'That all Perſons that are Brewers 'Servants within this City, *&c.* ſhould be 'erected into an Society, under the Name of '*Brewers Servants.*

2. 'That all of them ſhall pay unto their 'Box at their Entry, Half a Crown, be-'ing Threttie Shillings *Scots*, and Four 'Shillings *Scots* Money quarterly. And for 'each Oath Four Shillings Money foirſaid, 'attour the Penalties impoſed.

3. 'That the Society be allowed to meet 'frequently for making Rules and good 'Orders amongſt them; and to examine 'Complaints, and to lay the ſamen before 'any of the Baillies, to the Effect he may 'cauſe puniſh the Tranſgreſſors; and par-'ticularly, that if any of the Society be 'guilty of any Miſdemanners towards their 'Maiſters, upon Examination and Proba-'tion thereof, the Perſons, Tranſgreſſors, 'are to be puniſhed by Depravation out of 'the ſaid Society.

4. 'That there be ane Boxmaiſter elected '(by Advice and Conſent of one of the Bail-'lies, out of their own Number), who is 'to have the Cuſtody of the Box, to be 'made; and, that he, with ſuch of their 'Number as ſhall be thought proper, be 'allowed to have Entrants, and that the 'Entry-money, Quarterly-accompts, *&c.* 'is to be put into the ſaid Box, and applied 'for maintaining of their decayed Brethren, 'Relicts, and Children, or other pious Uſes 'as ſhall be condeſcended on and agreed to 'by one of the Magiſtrats for the Tyme, and 'the Society.

5. 'That the Magiſtrats appoint one of 'their Number to be preſent at the opening 'of the Box once in the Year, which is to 'be on *Lammaſs* Day; at which Tyme the 'Boxmaiſter is to make his Accompt, and 'ane new Boxmaiſter elected at the ſaid 'Tyme, who is not to continew above two 'Years together.

6. 'In caice any Accident of Fire ſhould 'happen, ſuch of them as are not imployed 'in driving of Water on Sledges, are to wait 'upon the Magiſtrats to receave their Or-'ders for Service in extinguiſhing of Fire.

7. 'That all the Members of the Society 'ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the Acts of the Town-'Council, particularly that Act diſcharging 'their ryding upon their Horſes or Sledges 'through the Streets of the City or Sub-'urbs, and that under the Penalty of Sex 'Shillings *Scots*, to be paid by each Offender 'into the Box of the Society, attour the Pe-'nalty of Sex Shillings impoſed already by 'Act of Council.

8. That, to avoid unneceſſary Expences 'to Entrants and Irregularities, there ſhall 'be no ſuch Thing as that which is com-'monly called *Brothering* in this Society; 'and that the Entrant ſhall be ſubject to 'no other Expence than the neat Dues men-'tioned in the foregoing Articles.

9. 'That their annual Meeting ſhall make 'Choice of a Committee not exceeding Ten 'in Number, whereof the Boxmaiſter and 'two Key-keepers are alwayes to be three; 'which Committee is to manadge the Af-'fairs of the Society throughout the Year; 'and no greater Number of the Society is to 'meet at any Tyme together, without one of 'the Magiſtrats be preſent.

10. 'That their Meetings and Regulati-'ons are no Wayes to be prejudicial or hurt-'full to the Intereſt of the Freemen Burgeſ-'ſes Brewers of *Edinburgh*. And that they 'are to make no Acts nor Statuts contrair to 'the Acts of the Town Council of this City; 'but that they are to obſerve the ſamen in all 'Points: And if they do in the contrair, they 'are to be puniſhed as the Magiſtrats ſhall 'determine, and their Society broken, and 'thir Preſents declaired voyd and null in 'all Tymes comeing.'

CADEES *Company.*

The Cadees, Errand-men, News-cryers, or Pamphlet-ſellers in *Edinburgh*, till the Year 1714, had no Manner of Government among them; which being taken into Conſideration by the Town Council, it was judged neceſſary to put them under certain Reſtrictions for their better Regulation in their Way of Buſineſs; to which End the following Orders were made for their Obſervation.

1. 'All ſuch as are above narrated, are 'to enter into an Society during the Coun-'cil's Pleaſure. Every one at his Entry 'ſhall give Caution (to the Value of Ten 'Pounds *Scots*, for his Honeſty and good 'Behaviour, and to pay Fourteen Shillings 'and Six Pennies *Scots* in to the Companies 'Box.

2. 'To prevent the diſperſing of pro-'fane and ſcandalous Papers, none ſhall 'preſume to expoſe to Sale any Papers or 'Pamphlet, (except ſuch as are reviſed by 'one or other of the Magiſtrates for the 'Time being); and for every new Impreſ-'ſion of News-papers, Pamphlets, or other 'Papers publickly ſold, every Boy (or o-'thers) who ſhall ſell any of them, ſhall pay 'Six Pennies *Scots* in to the Company's Box 'at leaſt, or more, as ſhall be found reaſon-'able.

3. 'Every one of the Company ſhall be-'have himſelf decently, and ſhall not uſe a-'ny unbecoming Language to one another, 'much leſs to any other Perſon; neither 'ſhall they curſe or ſwear by Faith, Conſci-'ence, or the like, much leſs profane the 'Lord's Name, or break the Sabbath-day; 'but ſhall go to Church every Lord's Day, 'and therein behave themſelves diſcreetly 'during divine Worſhip; and ſuch as can-'not already read and write, ſhall go to School 'one Diet every Week-day, on Pain of paying 'Four Shillings *Scots* in to the Company's 'Box for each Tranſgreſſion, and be further 'liable to Puniſhment, as the Magiſtrates 'ſhall find juſt.

4. 'Whoever ſhall be found fighting with 'any, beating his Neighbour, or keeping a 'Correſpondence with Thieves, Pickpockets 'or debauched Perſons, or ſhall buy Paper 'or Pamphlets in a clandeſtine Manner, ſhall 'loſe his Privilege.

5. 'When one is called to go an Errand, 'or ſell a Paper, where two or more are pre-'ſent, he who cometh firſt to the Perſon 'who called him, ſhall have the Benefit of 'what is ſold or had for going the Errand, 'unleſs the Perſon who called otherwiſe 'determine it: And when they are ſent an 'Errand, if the Buſineſs wherein he is in-'truſted, or Thing committed to him, be 'miſcarried through his Default, he ſhall 'loſe his Privilege, and be further puniſhed "as the Magiſtrates, or their foreſaids, ſhall 'think fit, and his Cautioner ſhall make 'good the Damage to the Party injured.

6. 'Whoever ſhall be found drunk, tip-'pling, or gaming away his Money, ſhall 'pay Two Shillings *Scots* in to the Box for 'each Tranſgreſſion.

7. 'Whoever ſhall not keep himſelf in 'decent Apparel and an honeſt Lodging-'place, and does not pay for what Books or 'Papers he gets on Truſt, twenty four Hours 'after Sale, he ſhall loſe his Privilege.

8. 'The Number of the Company ſhall 'be twenty Perſons or more, as the Ma-'giſtrates ſhall think fit, who are to meet 'weekly or monthly (as ſhall be found 'moſt convenient, to give an Account of 'their Behaviour) and pay their Dues: And 'ſuch as are abſent at theſe Meetings, with-'out a reaſonable Excuſe, ſhall pay Two 'Shillings *Scots*.

9. 'All the Money put into the Compa-'ny's Box, ſhall be preſerved, and allaner-

'ly

'ly beſtowed for ſupplying their great Ne-'ceſſities,

10. 'The Badge to be worn by each of 'the ſaid Society, is appointed to be a 'kind of Apron of blue Linnen, made in 'Form of a Badge, which none may lend, 'on pain of loſing his Privilege.

11. 'The firſt *Monday* of *Auguſt* yearly, 'is henceforth appointed the Day on which 'they are to open their Box, at the Order of 'the Magiſtrates; and the Money therein 'to be diſpoſed of as they ſhall think fit, 'as above deſigned; at which Time they 'are to chuſe two Perſons of their Number, 'for keeping each a Key of their ſaid Box 'for the enſuing Year, the Box being in 'the Cuſtody of a diſtinct Perſon from the 'Company, as the Magiſtrates ſhall ap-'point.'

Rules and Inſtructions by the Town Council of Edinburgh, *to be obſerved by all who are permitted to cry Gazettes and other Papers, or to ſell Roſes and Flowers (Noſegays) or to carry Links upon the Streets of* Edinburgh, *Noblemens and Gentlemens Servants excepted.*

Not being able to come at the Conſtitutions above mentioned, I ſhall ſubjoin the following Order:

'Theſe are hereby giving Warrant to 'any of the Town's Officers and Soldiers of 'the Town's Guard, to take and appre-'hend all Perſons, that ſhall be found cry-'ing Ballads or other Papers upon the Streets 'of *Edinburgh*, except thoſe that are in-'corporate in the Society of Paper Criers; 'and that upon Application of any one of 'the ſaid Society; and that the Perſon or 'Perſons ſo found crying, be impriſoned in 'the Town-guard of *Edinburgh*, till they 'are examined by the Magiſtrates.'

CARTS and SLEDS.

Although the Carters and Sledders in *Edinburgh* be not a Fraternity, or have an Office to tranſact their Affairs in, yet, as they are liable to pay certain Duties to the Town, towards ſupporting the Pavements of Streets, I ſhall inſert a Table of the ſaid Duties, to prevent thoſe imployed in this Affair from being impoſed on by the ſaid Carters and Sledders.

'A TABLE of the Duties pertaining to 'the City of *Edinburgh*, payable by all 'Carts, Sledges or Slips coming into the 'City or *Canongate*-head, on both Sides, 'from *St. John*'s Croſs upwards, or *Leith* 'Wynd, with whatſoever Goods are made 'uſe of within the ſame, which are payable 'to the Town's Collectors of the ſaid Du-'ties, or to the Tackſmen of the ſamen in 'Time coming.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1.	'For ilk Draught of a Puncheon Weight —	00	00	06
2.	'For ilk Quarter of an Hundred Dails in one Draught — —	00	00	06
3.	'For ilk Half-weight of Iron — —	00	01	00
4.	'For ilk Pack of Lint or Wool — —	00	01	00
5.	'For ilk Bale of Madder or Butt of Prunes —	00	01	00
6.	'For ilk Draught of three Barrels Weight —	00	01	00
7.	'For ilk hired Coach or Hearſe, to pay yearly	12	00	00
8.	'For ilk Country Cart coming to the City with Coals	00	02	00
9.	'For ilk Workman's Cart made uſe of within the City, to pay for ilk two Draughts	00	00	06
10.	'For ilk Cart-draught of Stones, excepting Cauſey-ſtones, or Stones for the Good Town's common Works — — —	00	00	06

11. 'All Carts coming into this City with 'Ale or Beer, from the Country, or any Part 'without the Town or Privileges thereof, 'belonging to the Brewers, ſhall pay Two 'Shillings of Cauſey-mail for each Cart, '(the Brewers in *Canongate*, and other Sub-'urbs thereof, paying Six Pennies as for-'merly); and each nine Gallon Tree of Ale 'or Beer brought in upon Sledges, Slips, or 'otherwiſe, to pay Eight Pennies *Scots*, and 'proportionable for greater or leſſer Quan-'tities 00 02 00

12. 'That ilk Cart-draught of Hay, Graſs or Straw, ſold in the City or Suburbs ſhall pay — — 00 02 00

13. 'That ilk Cart of Knappel ſhall pay — 00 01 00

14. 'That ilk Cart-draught of Pleniſhing brought in or out by the Carters of *Edinburgh* or *Leith*, pay 00 01 00

15. 'It is declared, that all Carts coming 'into the City with Pleniſhing, Proviſions, 'Ale, Coals, Hay and Straw, belonging to 'Noblemen, Lords of Seſſion, Gentlemen, 'Members of the College of Juſtice, and 'Burgeſſes for their Family-uſe allenarly, 'are declared free of the ſaid Duties.

16. 'All the Coachmen are hereby or-'dained to number their Coaches and 'Hearſes, and enter them ſo numbered in 'the Tackſman's Books; certifying the 'Coachmen and Owners of the ſaid Coaches 'and Hearſes, if they either not number or 'not enter their Coaches and Hearſes as ſaid 'is, or put falſe Numbers on the ſame, or 'the ſame Number on more Coaches than 'one, they ſhall be unlawed in the Sum of 'Ten Pounds *Scots* Money for each Tranſ-'greſſion.

'And

'And ordains the Tackſmen to exhibit 'the Table, ſigned by the Treaſurer for the 'Time, to the Lieges, when required, that 'they may not be impoſed upon, under the 'Penalty of Ten Marks, *toties quoties*; and 'in caſe of the Tackſman's Refuſal to exhi-'bit the ſaid Table, the Lieges are declared 'to be free.'

CHANCERY OFFICE.

This Office, which is under the Management of the Directors of the Chancery, chiefly conſiſts in iſſuing the ſeven Brieves of Succeſſion, or *Morte Anteceſſoris*, Tutory, Idiotry, Tearce, Diviſion, Lyning and Perambulations, in receiving the Returns of the three firſt, which are called the retourable Brieves; and particularly with reſpect to the Rights of Lands held of the Crown, tranſmitted by a Defunct to his Heirs by Service: And the Director is to take ſpecial Care, that the Service be agreeable to former Inveſtitures; and particularly, that the Crown be not defrauded of the Caſualties of Superiority, whether by the Ignorance or Fraud of the inferior Judges or their Clerks.

That all Charters of Lands, and other Rights held of the Crown, are diſpatched in this Office, all Confirmations of feudal Rights held of Subjects; and all Grants from the Crown, which paſs the Great Seal, ſuch as Commiſſions, Remiſſions, *&c.*

Extracts from the Records of this Office, are of the ſame Authority with the Originals; ſo that the Director is Keeper both for the Crown and Subjects, of all the Rights of the Lands throughout *Scotland*; and the Deſtruction of the original Writs does noway affect their Rights in point of Validity, ſince an Extract from them is equally good.

The Director is likewiſe Keeper of the Quarter Seal, and in his Office are made out all the Writs which paſs the ſame, namely, Gifts of Tutories, lawful and dative Commiſſions for Brieves of Mortanceſtry; the Macers before the Lords or other Delegates; and all Commiſſions, or Acts of what Nature ſoever, which paſs the Office, relating to the Acts and Decrees of the Court of Seſſion.

And the ſaid Director makes annually out the Reſpondives or Caſualties due from the Sheriffs and other inferior Judges, who grant Infeftments to Heirs ſerved upon Precepts from the Chancery, which the Sheriffs and inferior Judges account for to the Crown: And ſoon after *Whitſunday* yearly, tranſmit a Copy thereof to the Treaſurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer, as a Charge upon the ſaid Sheriffs. And the Director iſſues annually above three hundred Precepts to the Sheriffs and others liable to account and fit Equies in the Exchequer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This Office is kept in the Parliament Cloſe, under the Direction of five Commiſſioners, who till of late had each a yearly Salary of One thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; but at preſent only the Sum of Five hundred Pounds.

EXCISE-OFFICE.

This Office, which is kept in the *Cowgate*, is under the Management of five Commiſſioners, who have a Salary of Five hundred Pounds *Sterling* each yearly.

FELLOWSHIP PORTERS FRATERNITY.

The Porters and Workmen of *Edinburgh* being greatly impoſed on by the Society of Trone-men in this City, who, pretending a Juriſdiction over them, extorted from each the Sum of Two Shillings *Sterling* yearly, which they applied to their own Uſe, without ſhewing the leaſt Regard to the ſaid Porters in Sickneſs, or burying their Poor. Wherefore the ſaid Porters petitioned the Common Council, that they might be freed from the ſlaviſh Oppreſſion and Exactions of the Company of Trone-men; and to have Liberty granted them to meet at certain Times, and to have a Box of their own for the Uſe of their Poor.

The above Petition being referred to a Committee, they made their Report, ſeting forth the great Grievances and Hardſhips impoſed on the ſaid Porters by the ſaid Company of Trone-men; and to redreſs their preſent Grievance, preſented the following Regulations to the Town Council for their Approbation and Confirmation.

'1. That the ſaid Porters and Workmen 'may be the better enabled to aſſiſt their 'ſick Poor, their Widows or Children, or 'bury their Dead, they he allowed to keep a 'Box of their own, whereinto every Perſon, 'who ſhall be admitted to work and labour, 'as Porters within this City, ſhall on or be-'fore his Admiſſion, pay in to the ſaid Box, 'for the Uſe above mentioned, Two Shil-'lings and ſix Pence *Sterling:* And that e-'very Perſon of the ſaid Porters and Work-'men ſhall pay into the ſaid Box quarterly, 'for the Uſe aforeſaid, Six Pence *Sterling:* 'And that there be two Keys to the ſaid 'Box, one whereof to be kept by *Lachlan* '*Rattray*, and the other by any of their 'Number they ſhall appoint. 1738. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LIX. p. 132, &c.

2. 'That no Perſon be allowed to la-'bour, or carry Burdens within the City, 'in the Character and Station of a Porter, 'without producing Certificates of his Ho-'neſty, and enacting himſelf for his good 'Behaviour, and obſerving the Rules and

'Regulations

'Regulations made by the Council, of the 'Date the 13th of *June* 1694, as well as 'the Regulations herein contained, or any 'others that ſhall be made in Time coming.

3. 'That the ſaid Porters or Workmen 'ſhall be ordained to wear on their Breaſts 'ſuch Badges as the Council ſhall think pro-'per; and that none of them do preſume 'to labour within the City, or appear on 'the Streets, without the ſaid Badges, un-'der the Penalty of Five Shillings *Sterling*, 'to be paid by them for every ſuch Of-'fence; the one half whereof to the In-'former, and the other half to the Box-'maſter, for the Uſe of their Poor.

4. 'That if any of the ſaid Porters or 'Workmen ſhall refuſe, when called upon 'to ſerve either Burgeſs or Inhabitant of this 'City upon Payment of the Fares herein 'after mentioned, ſhall, upon their being 'convicted of every ſuch Offence, be fined 'in the Sum of Five Shillings *Sterling*, to 'be applied to the Uſe of their Poor, as a-'foreſaid.

5. 'That the following Fees, and no 'more, be allowed and exacted by them in 'Time coming, *viz*, for the carrying or 'tranſporting every Dale of Coals from the 'High-ſtreet to any Houſe or Cellar, no 'more than Four Pence *Sterling*. For e-'very Burden of Merchant Goods, *&c.* car-'ried by them from or to any Place within 'the City, one Penny *Sterling*.

6. 'That in caſe of any accidental Fire 'within the City, all the ſaid Porters and 'Workmen ſhall, upon the firſt Alarm 'thereof, immediately repair to the Place 'where the Fire ſhall happen, to be there 'imployed, as the Magiſtrates or Fire-'maſters ſhall direct; and are of opi-'nion, thir Preſents ought to continue 'only during the Council's Pleaſure, or un-'til the ſame ſhall be altered or varied by 'the Council, as the Report ſubſcribed by 'the Committee bears.

'Which Petition and Report, together 'with the Act, dated the 13th *June* 1694, 'having been conſidered by the Magiſtrates 'and Council, with the Deacons of Crafts, 'ordinary and extraordinary, they approved 'of the foreſaid Report; and did, and 'hereby do disjoin the ſaid Porters or 'Workmen from the ſaid Company of 'Trone-men, and do for ever relieve and 'free them from anſwering, and paying any 'Entry-money, or other Fee or Allowance 'unto the Box kept by the ſaid Tronemen: 'And do authorize and impower the ſaid 'Porters and Workmen to keep a Box of 'their own; and to meet among themſelves 'yearly and quarterly: And do appoint the 'ſaid *Lachlan Rattray* to ſuperintend them, 'with reſpect to their obſerving and fulfil-'ling of the aforeſaid Regulations, or any 'other that may hereafter be made by the 'ſaid Magiſtrates and Council; and that 'the aforeſaid Regulations be inviolably 'obſerved by them on all Occaſions in every 'Article thereof, which are hereby declared 'to continue in Force only, until the ſame, 'or any Part thereof ſhall be varied or al-'tered by the Council.'

FIRE-COMPANY.

Two dreadful and deſtructive Conflagrations having happened in the *Parliament Cloſe* and *Land Market* in a ſhort Space of Time, the Common Council of the City, to prevent as much as in them lay, the like Diſaſters in Time coming, by putting a ſpeedy Stop to the Progreſs of every caſual Fire, made the following Regulations for that Purpoſe.

1. 'That the Council do name out of the 'Burgeſſes and Freemen of this City, twelve 'Men, to be called by the Name of *Fyre-maſters*, and each Fyre-maſter to be im-'powered to name ſix Aſſiſtants to him-'ſelf, to be ready at all Times upon the 'Occaſion of Fyre. The Fyre-maſters to 'receive their Orders from the Magiſtrates, 'and their Aſſiſtants from the reſpective 'Fyre-maſters, who are all to preſent them-'ſelves to the Magiſtrates each firſt *Monday* 'of *February* and *Auguſt* yearly. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXVII. p. 466. 21ſt April, 1703.

2. 'That each Fyre-maſter have in his 'Hand an Baton, and each Aſſiſtant an Lea-'ther Cap on his Head, with a croſs Iron-'bar on it, and a Badge of Pewther on the 'Front of it, bearing a Number from One 'to Seventy two; to be made by ſic Per-'ſones as the Counſell ſhall appoynt, and 'by non other.

3. 'That each Fyre-maſter and his Aſ-'ſiſtants have one large Hand-aix made 'with Luggs, nailed to the Shaft; and an 'Sledge-hamer with an Hand-ſaw, all 'marked with the Toune's Mark; and 'twelve Links alwayes lodged in each of 'the Fyre-maſters Houſes.

4. 'That each Fyre-maſter have his 'Name above the Door of his Houſe, or 'Cloſe-head, where he dwells, bearing them 'to be ſuch, and a Liſt of the whole lodged 'in the Toune Guard.

5. 'The Counſell appoynts to be made 'twentie four Sayes, and threttie ſex Stings 'with Knags, whereof ſex ſtanding full of 'Water, and the Stings hanging by them; 'and ſome Bucketts, with ſex Shovells and 'ſex Mattocks, with the Good Toune's 'Mark upon them; to be lodged on the 'North-ſide of the Weigh-houſe, under a 'Shade to be made for that End; and the 'lyke at the Eaſt-end of the Court of Guard; 'and the lyke at the Back-cloſe of the laigh 'Counſell-houſe; and the lyke at the New 'Well at the Foot of the *Horſe-wynd* in the '*Cowgate:* And that each of the Fyre-ma-'ſters have a Key to open the ſeveral Shades

'above mentioned, and ane other Key to 'be lodged in the Toune Gaird.

6. 'The Counſell appoynts three hun- 'dreth leathern Buckets or more to be 'made, and that there be lodged thereof in 'the Toune Guaird as many as can with 'Convenience; and the reſt to be hung up 'in the *Old Kirk:* As alſo twelve Laders, 'whereof three of them fourtie ſex Foot, 'three of them threttie Foot, three of them 'twentie Foot, and three of them fifteen 'Foot; all to be hung in the *Old Kirk.*

7. 'The Counſell appoynts the whole 'Men to have each of them a Creill, and 'to repair to the Fyre with the Creills full 'of Horſe-dung or Muck upon the firſt A- 'lerm.

8. 'The Counſell appoynts the Wells to 'be put in good Condition, and the Fyre- 'cock in good Order, that the whole Fyre- 'maſters may know how to put on the Wa- 'ter to the Fyre-cocks, and make the Wa- 'ter to run to every Syde of the Street, by 'the Help of a Timber-ſpout, which the 'Counſell appoynts to be made for that Ef- 'fect; and one to lye in each of the ſaid 'Places, with the Sayes and Stings.

9. 'The Counſell appoynts ane to open 'the Wells, the Shades, and the *Old Kirk.*

10. 'The Counſell appoynts the Cap- 'tain of the Guard, upon the firſt Alarm of 'Fyre, to ſend to the Magiſtrates and haill 'Fyre-maſters, and the Keepers of the good 'Toune's Stores, and advertiſe them there- 'of; and to call the haill Watermen and 'Fyremen, and injoin them to carry Water 'to the ſeveral Places where the Fyre-ma- 'ſters ſhall judge moſt convenient.

11. 'The Counſell appoints the Captain 'of the Guard for the Tyme being, to 'cauſe two Men, of the beſt qualified of 'their Squadron, to walk nightly through 'the Streits, with a large Battone in their 'Hand, of fyve or ſex Foot long, who are 'heirby appoynted to give notice immedi- 'atly to the Fyre-maſters and the Guaird, 'in caſe of Fyre; and the ſaid Captaine is 'to take ane Accompt of their Diligence 'each Morning.

12. 'The Counſell ordeans each Houſe 'in a Tenement within this Citie, to keep 'two or three Ropes in ther Houſes, that 'may reach from the Top of the Houſe to 'the Ground; and four Fathom more, with 'a ſufficient Quantitie of Water in ther 'Houſes or Cellars, readie on all Occaſions, 'under Certificatione.

13. 'The Counſell recomends to the 'preſent and ſucceiding Captaines, the pre- 'ſent and ſucceiding Deacones of Craftes, 'the preſent and ſucceiding Conſtables, to 'attend the Magiſtrats on all Occaſions of 'Fyre.

14. 'The Counſell recomends to, and 'appoints the preſent Dean of Gild and 'Succeſſors in Office, to ſee the Wells and 'Fyre-cockes put and keiped in good Or- 'der and Conditione in all Tyme coming; 'and recomends to and appoynts the pre- 'ſent Treaſurer, and his Succeſſors in Of- 'fice, to cauſe make all the ſaids Materialls; 'and being made, to ſee them lodged in 'Maner above preſcryved, and to ſupplie 'them from Tyme to Tyme, as Occaſion 'ſhall requyer.

15. 'The Counſell diſcharges the ſelling, "pledging, reſetting, or anywayes imbe- 'zelling of the ſaid Materialls, certifying 'the Tranſgreſſors, they ſhall be fyned and 'impriſoned at the Will of the Magiſtrats.'

And the Council, as an Incouragement to the Aſſiſtants aforeſaid, ſettled an Annuity of Ten Pounds *Scotiſh* on each.

In the Year 1720, a Deed of Settlement was agreed upon, and entered into by certain Perſons, who ſigned the ſame, to inſure one another from Loſs by caſual Fires, a Copy whereof ſhall be inſerted in its proper Place hereafter; in the *interim*, the Common Council, for the more effectually extinguiſhing of the ſaid caſual Fires, made certain Regulations; of which the following is a Copy.

1. 'That the Number of Fire-maſters 'and Firemen, with their Utenſils and E- 'quipage, be continued, as appointed by 'former Acts of Council. 1725. Coun. Regiſt. vol. LI. p. 255.

2. 'That the Fire-men, now conſiſting 'of twelve Companies, be formed into four 'Squades, to conſiſt of three Companies 'each Squade.

3. 'That five Standards be provided, '*viz.* one for each Squade, to be numbered, '1, 2, 3, 4. and the fifth of a larger Size, 'to be denominated the Preſident of the 'Fire-maſters Standard, to be marked, F. 'P. S.

4. 'That thoſe Standards be kept in the 'Town Guard-houſe; and, on the firſt Cry 'of Fire, to be carried by a Party of the 'ſaid Guard to the Neighbourhood of the 'Fire, and erected at convenient Diſtan- 'ces.

5. 'That on the firſt Alarm of Fire, the 'ſeveral Firemen with their Caps and Imple- 'ments, repair forthwith to their reſpective 'Standards, where they are to receive their 'ſeveral Orders.

6. 'That a Number be ordered from e- 'very Squade to bring the Fire-ladders, lea- 'thern Buckets and Syes, and to be imploy- 'ed in working the ſame; while the reſt are 'occupied with other Utenſils in extinguiſh- 'ing the Flames, according to Direction.

7. 'That on the firſt Notice of Fire, the 'Preſident and Fire-maſters ſhall repair to 'the Preſident's Standard (where the Ma- 'giſtrates are to aſſemble) whence they ſhall 'go to view the Danger, and return with 'their Opinion in what Manner the Fire 'may the ſooneſt be brought under; which

'being

'being agreed on, the Fire-maſters, with 'their Aſſiſtants, to repair to their ſeveral 'Standards and Stations, to be imployed in 'the beſt Manner, in extinguiſhing the ſaid 'Fire.

8. 'That the Preſident continue at his 'own Standard; that, on a ſudden Alteration, the Magiſtrates, and he, in Concert 'with the Fire-maſters, may give ſuch Directions for a new Diſpoſition as may be 'neceſſary.

9. 'That the Standard-bearers, who are 'to be Soldiers of the Town-Guard, ſhall 'informe the late coming Fire-men of the 'Poſt taken up by their reſpective Maſters, 'for them to repair thither.

10. 'That eight Men be choſen out of 'each Squade of the Town-guard, making 'Twenty four in Number, to be imployed 'ſolely in working the Engine, and to be 'called *The Water Company*, to be under the 'Direction of the Superintendant of the 'Water or his Aſſiſtants, who ſhall be at 'leaſt two.

11. 'That, on the firſt Out-cry of Fire, 'the eight Water-men who are on the Guard 'ſhall immediately repair to the Magazine; 'and for the greater Diſpatch, the Key there'of ſhall be lodged in the Guard-room, with 'a Liſt of the Water-mens Names, and Pla'ces of their Abode.

12. 'That the Officer on Guard, on the 'firſt Notice of Fire, ſend one of the Wa'ter-men on the Guard to call his Fellows 'not on the Guard, for them likewiſe to re'pair to the Magazine; and by an other 'Meſſenger to give notice to the Maſter 'of the ſaid Water-men.

13. 'When a Fire ſhall happen, all the 'Soldiers belonging to the Town's Guard, 'ſhall, on the firſt Alarm, repair to the 'Guard-houſe, to be imployed as the Ma'giſtrates ſhall direct.

14. 'That four new Fire Engines be pro'vided, *viz.* one double barrelled and double 'valved, of a continued Stream, to diſ'charge at leaſt a hundred *Scots* Pints in 'a Minute; another capable of diſchar'ging ſixty Pints in the ſame Space of Time; 'and a third to diſcharge twenty four Pints 'in a Minute; and, that a ſufficient Num'ber of leathern Pipes be provided to carry 'the Water from the Fire-cocks to the En'gines, and from the Engines to the Pla'ces to be defended.

15. 'That three Lengths of the leathern 'Pipes be alwayes ſcrewed together in the 'Magazine; and that Hand-barrows be 'provided in Proportion to the Number of 'Rolls of the ſaid leathern Pipes; and, that 'a proportionable Number of Hand-ſcrewes 'of proper Sizes be bought, to ſcrew the 'ſeveral Parts of the Pipes together, to 'prevent Confuſion and Inconvenience of 'twiſting and turning the Pipes when they 'are to be uſed.

16. 'In order to render the Water-com'pany expert in managing the leathern Pipes 'and Engines, they be exerciſed in the Uſe 'of them once a Month, by the Overſeer 'and his Aſſiſtants; and the Watermen, be'ſides their Pay, to have each the ſame Al'lowance with the Fire-men: And in or'der to prevent Confuſion in removing Fur'niture from upper Rooms, certain Ropes 'ſhall be provided to lower them down on 'the Out-ſides of the Houſes.

17. 'That the Ground adjoining to the 'Northern Side of the great Ciſtern, be 'incloſed by a Wall of fourteen Feet in 'Height, and Shades to be built therein for 'the Reception of the leathern Pipes, En'gines, Hand-barrows, and other Utenſils 'imployed in the extinguiſhing of Fires.

18. 'That three Ladders, each of forty 'Feet in Length, with double Steps, be 'provided, for carrying the leathern Pipes 'to upper Rooms, and the Tops of Houſes, 'never to be let out, or uſed on any other 'Occaſion than that of Fire.

19. 'That the Number of leathern Buck'ets, amounting to one hundred and fifty, 'and thirty Syes be kept in good Repair in 'the lower Parliament-houſe till the Fire 'Engines be provided, and the Uſe of them 'perfectly known.'

1720. Although by the above Regulations Care was taken to extinguiſh Fires when they happen, yet no Proviſion was made to reimburſe the unhappy Sufferers; wherefore certain Perſons, in the Year 1720, mutually agreeing to inſure their reſpective Houſes from Loſs by Fire, by an amicable Contribution, entered into a Deed of Settlement, of the 13th of *January* 1720, for that Purpoſe, which being ſigned by every Perſon deſirous of becoming a Member, he, ſhe, or they are thereby admitted into the joint Contributionſhip, and become equal Sharers in Profit and Loſs, in Proportion to their ſeveral Inſurances; which Deed of Settlement is inſerted in the Town Council Charter of Ratification or Confirmation, of the 18th of *March* 1728; of which the following is a Copy.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. LI. p. 535. &c. 18th March, 1728.

'To all and ſundry whom it effeirs, We '*Archibald Macaulay* Eſq; Lord Provoſt, '*Thomas Fenton*, *Alexander Simſon*, *James* '*Watſon*, and *James Flint*, Baillies; *Pa*'*trick Lindſay* Dean of Gild, and *James* '*Donaldſon*, Treaſurer of the City of *Edin*'*burgh*, with the Council, and Deacons of 'Crafts ordinary and extraordinary of the 'ſame, greeting in God Everlaſting:

'Do hereby make known, That a Peti'tion having been preſented to us by the 'friendly Contributors, Proprietors of 'Houſes within this City and its Suburbs, '*&c.* for Inſurance againſt Loſſes by Fire, 'ſetting forth the Motives which induced 'them to make ſuch a Contribution, with 'the Advantages that do thence ariſe to this

'City,

'City, and to the whole of this Part of the 'united Kingdom; and therefore praying, 'that the original and additional Contracts 'and Agreements entered into between them 'touching these Matters, might be by us ratified, approven and confirmed; and 'that they, with all others hereafter to be 'assumed by them, might be erected and 'established into a Corporation, or Body 'incorporate in Deed and Name, by the 'Name and Title of, *The Edinburgh Friendly 'Insurance against Losses by Fire*, with a perpetual Succession, and with certain Powers 'and Privileges herein after insert.

'And due Consideration thereof having 'been had by us, and we having carefully 'perused and examined their aforesaid original and additional Contracts and Proceedings had thereupon; and we having 'been fully persuaded and convinced that 'such a Confirmation and Erection do evidently tend to the Advantage of this City, 'and to this Part of the united Kingdom; 'the said Undertaking in itself being laudable, legal, and just: We, in Pursuance 'of the Power vested in us by our ancient 'Charters of Erection, and other Royal 'Charters of Confirmation, and sundry Acts 'of Parliament and Practice in like Cases, 'by our Act of Council of the Date hereof, 'did ordain a Seal of Cause to be extended 'in the most ample Form, with all usual 'and necessary Clauses in their Favour, for 'confirming of their aforesaid original and 'additional Contracts and Proceedings had 'thereupon; and for incorporating them into one Body politick, and corporate in 'Manner herein after specified, as is more 'fully contained in the above, in Part recited Act of Council whereunto Relation 'is hereby had; and therefore, pursuant to 'the aforesaid Act of Council, We do hereby ratifie approve, and confirm the original and additional Contracts before mentioned, in every Head, Article, Clause, 'Matter and Thing therein contained, in 'so far as the same are not hereby altered 'and varied.

'*Articles of Agreement to be signed by the 'friendly Society of the Heritors of* Edinburgh *and Suburbs thereof, in* Canongate, Leith &c. *for a mutual Insurance of their Tenements and Houses, 'from Losses by Fire.*

Coun. Regist. vol. LI.

1. 'That each Subscriber, contributing 'as below, his Heirs or Successors whatsoever, in the Tenements, Houses, Shops, 'Cellars, *&c.* insured, shall be intituled to 'a perpetual Insurance of their Tenements, 'Houses, *&c.* and have an equal and proportional Interest in the Stock that shall arise from the said Contribution and Dividends of Profits that shall be made thereupon; which Stock and Profits shall be 'inseparably annexed to the Tenements, 'Houses, *&c.* insured.

2. 'Each Subscriber shall have his Tene'ments, Houses, *&c.* by him insured, re'corded in the Books of the Society, bear'ing the Value, bounding and present Pos'sessor thereof, subscribed by him, and two 'of the Directors for the Time.

3. 'That a Committee of the Directors, 'with such of the Society as they shall call 'to assist them, shall visit the Property of 'each of the Subscribers, that a just and e'qual Value be put thereupon before re'cording, or the Party be bound to the 'Society.

4. 'That every Heritor shall be bound 'personally, and his Tenement really sub'jected to pay in to the Society, to the Ex'tent only aftermentioned, *viz.* Four Pounds '*Scots* yearly upon each thousand Pounds '*Scots* Value, insured for the Space of twen'ty five Years, at *Candlemass* and *Lammass*, 'by equal Portions, or in lieu of such an'nual Payment, One hundred Marks for 'each thousand Pounds Value insured; and 'that for his own, and the Society's mutu'al Relief, of all Damages occasioned by 'Fire in all Times coming.

5. 'Any Member or Subscriber in this So'ciety, refusing or neglecting to pay the said 'Premiums against the Time limited, or with'in thirty Days thereafter, shall lose the Be'nefit of this Society; so that, in case of any 'Accident by Fire during the Neglect of 'his Payment, he shall have no Reparation 'of his Damage or Loss; and the Default 'of his Payment is hereby declared not 'purgeable after any such Accident or Da'mage is sustained, but prejudice to the said 'Member to rebuild his Tenement, House, '*&c.* on his own Charges, and pay up his 'bygone Premiums, in order to be restored 'to the Privileges of the Society, reserving 'to the said Society Power to prosecute 'such a Subscriber as accords, if no Damage 'happens.

6. 'Any Heritor subscribing, and dis'posing of his Tenement, House, *&c.* up'on procuring his Successor's signing in his 'Place, shall be free of any personal Obli'gation, so far as relates to the Subject dis'poned.

7. 'Any Person evicting the Right of 'Property, or any Subscriber, and not sign'ing or homologating the Right granted to 'the Society by the Subscriber, and fulfil'ling the Conditions prestable by him, shall 'not be intitled to any of the Privileges or 'Benefits of the Society; reserving never'theless to the Society to make good their 'Right, as accords, against the Tenement 'which shall happen to be evicted.

8. 'Liferenters shall also be admitted to 'subscribe in this Society, they giving suf'ficient Security, for Payment yearly of 'Two *per cent.* of the yearly Rent by them 'insured, at the Terms aforesaid; and un'der the same Penalty and Certification, for

'which

'which they ſhall be allenarly intituled to 'have their Loſſes made good, either in 'one Sum, or their annual Liferent to be 'paid by them yearly, in the Option of the 'Liferenter.

9. 'For accommodating any that ſhall 'incline to join in this friendly Society, the 'Books ſhall ly open every *Monday*, from 'ten to twelve in the Forenoon, and At-'tendance given by one or more of the Di-'rectors, with their Book-keeper to receive 'Subſcriptions. Each Subſcriber, at his 'Entry into this Society, during the Curren-'cy of the firſt Year, from opening of the 'Books on the thirteenth of *January*, One 'thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty, pay-'ing one Year's Premium to prevent all Diſ-'putes betwixt any ſuffering Member and 'the Society, as to aſcertaining partial Loſ-'ſes or Damages occaſioned by Fire, where 'the whole Tenement or Houſe, *&c.* is not 'burnt down.

10. 'There ſhall be annually choſen at 'the general Meeting, by a Plurality of Voi-'ces, three Perſons ſworn Appretiators for 'determining the Extent of all ſuch Da-'mages, and their Determination therein 'ſhall be final; who ſhall likewiſe have the 'Power of determining the Value of Life-'rents.

11. 'Where any Loſs, total or partial 'happens by Accident of Fire, upon any of 'the Tenements, Houſes, *&c.* inſured, the 'ſame muſt be laid before the firſt General 'quarterly Meeting of the Directors there-'after; which quarterly Meetings are to be 'held the firſt *Monday* after *Whitſunday*, '*Lammaſs*, *Martinmaſs* and *Candlemaſs*, year-'ly: And after the ſame is adjuſted, the 'Directors ſhall give the Perſon or Perſons 'ſuſtaining the Loſs, or any adminiſtrating 'for them, an Order upon the Caſhier of 'the Society for Payment of the ſame with-'in three Months thereafter. The Area, 'Space or Ground Right with the Ruins, if 'rebuilt within the Space of three Years, is 'allowed by the Society to the Proprietors '*gratis*; and if not rebuilt within the three 'Years, from the Adjuſtment and Payment 'of the Damage, to belong to the Society, 'if there be no legal Impediment hindering 'him to build within the ſaid three Years.

12. 'That the Accompts of this Society 'ſhall be fully balanced, audited and ſign-'ed in the Books by the Directors for the 'Time, againſt the laſt lawful Day of *De-'cember* yearly; and be laid before the So-'ciety, the ſecond *Monday* of *January* there-'after, to be peruſed by all concerned, and 'ſhall, at leaſt remain a Month open; and 'all the Members or Subſcribers allowed 'Acceſs without Fee or Reward.

13. 'That every Subſcriber have as ma-'ny Voices in the Society as he hath Stock 'inſured to the Value of Three thouſand 'Pounds, and appoint one of themſelves to 'vote at all Meetings and Occaſions of the 'Society; the abſent Members allowed to 'vote by Proxies, given to a Member of 'the Society only.

14. 'That the Society, by the Majority 'of Voices preſent, and Proxies for thoſe 'that are abſent as aforeſaid, are to chuſe 'nine Directors for managing the Affairs of 'the Society for one Year, who are to at-'tend by turns, three officiating weekly, 'whereof two to be a *Quorum*. The Direct-'ors ſo choſen are to appoint a Book-keeper 'who is alſo to be Caſhier, and for whom 'they are to be accountable to the Society; 'and to employ ſuch a Number of able-'bodied experienced Fyremen, and other 'Officers as the Service of the Society ſhall 'require.

15. 'The Directors are impowered to 'imploy the annual Contribution on Intereſt, 'with Conſent of the Society, otherways to 'the beſt Advantage. The Fees payable 'to the Directors for their Service and At-'tendance ſhall not exceed, to each of them, 'half a Crown for each Day's Attendance.

16. 'The Directors for the Time are im-'powered, upon all Occaſions, to call a 'General Meeting of the Society, by pu-'blick Advertiſement in any News-paper, 'upon ten Days Notice at leaſt.

17. 'Upon the ſecond *Monday* of *Janu-'ary* yearly, new Directors for the Year en-'ſuing are to be choſen by the Plurality of 'Voices preſent, and Proxies for thoſe that 'are abſent, as by the fourteenth Article: 'And any of the former Directors may be 'again elected, or new ones choſen, as the 'Plurality of Suffrages ſhall determine; 'there being at leaſt three new ones choſen 'yearly.

18. 'That the Society, at any General 'Meeting, may from Time to Time, make 'ſuch other Rules for their Government, as 'ſhall to them ſeem meet.'

Additional ARTICLES.

1. 'That in the Front of all Copies or 'Doubles to be made of the original Con-'tract, Indenture or Articles; and in all 'Deeds granted by them or to them, in 'place of the Words, *Friendly Society*, they 'ſhall hereafter aſſume and take the Deſi-'gnation of, *Friendly Contributors or Co-'partners.*

2. 'That in place of Directors, there 'ſhall be yearly choſen nine Managers and 'Truſtees in ordinary; as alſo eighteen Ma-'nagers and Truſtees extraordinary, who 'ſhall have all the ſame Powers, and be un-'der the ſame Obligation, as the Directors 'were by the original Indenture, Contract 'or Articles: And each and every one of 'us oblidge ourſelves to ratify and confirm 'the Powers and Truſt that ſhall be given 'to the ſaid Managers and Truſtees by the

'Majority of the General Meeting, to be 'held yearly on the ſecond *Monday* of *Ja-* 'nuary, as is agreed by the original Con- 'tract or Articles.

3. 'That notwithſtanding of the four- 'teenth Article of the original Contract, 'each and every Member, Contributor, ſhall 'by himſelf or by his Proxy (if abſent) gi- 'ven to a Contributor, ſhall have a full 'Voice without Relation to Shares.

4. 'The Caſhier ſhall be, and hereby 'is appointed Factor for the Copartnery, 'and is hereby impowered to take all Obli- 'gations relating to the Contribution to him- 'ſelf perſonally, and his Succeſſors in the 'ſaid Office of Caſhier and Factor, to grant 'Diſcharges with Concurrence of any two of 'the ſaid Managers and Truſtees in ordi- 'nary; which ſhall be as valid as if ſigned 'by the whole Contributors; with Power 'to him, in his own Name, to ſettle all 'Manner of Actions competent, and to do 'every Thing in relation to the Copart- 'nery, and for its Behoof, as we might do 'ourſelves, he ſtill accompting to the Tru- 'ſtees for the Management, and they to 'the Contributors.

5. 'That in place of the Appretiators, as 'by the tenth Article of our ſaid Contract, 'there ſhall be yearly choſen by the Plura- 'lity of Voices preſent at the General 'Meeting or Proxies, as by the fourteenth 'Article, with the Alterations above ex- 'preſt, as to the Voters for the Purpoſes 'mentioned in the Articles. And it is a- 'greed, that their Determination ſhall have 'the Force of a Decreet-arbitral; and yearly 'at their Election, they ſhall ſign their Ac- 'ceptance of the Office in this Form; That 'they do accept, and as having God and a 'good Conſcience before them, they do 'promiſe to determine equitably in the 'Things ſubmitted to them, to the beſt of 'their Knowledge.

6. 'That every Perſon contributing af- 'ter the twenty fourth *June* 1720, ſhall ſign 'the original Contract or Articles, toge- 'ther with thir Preſents, before two ſub- 'ſcribing Witneſſes; and ſhall give upon 'their ſubſcribing, Obligations to our ſaid 'Factor and Caſhier, and his Succeſſors in 'that Truſt, and that for Annuals, as well 'as the full or capital Premiums.

7. 'It is agreed, That all Certificates 'bearing the Tenements, *&c.* inſured for- 'merly, iſſued by the Directors, and that 'ſhall be in Time coming iſſued by our 'Truſtees and Managers, are, and ſhall be 'burdened with the Payment of the ſaid 'Obligations, granted to our ſaid Factor 'and Caſhier for the ſaid Premiums: And 'our Truſtees and Managers are hereby im- 'powered to call in all Certificates formerly 'iſſued to the Contributors, that they may 'be renewed in the Terms of this Article.

8. 'We do hereby nominate and ap- 'point Mr. *William Carmichael*, &c. our 'Truſtees and Managers in ordinary, and 'Sir *Alexander Ogilvie*, &c. our Truſtees 'and Managers extraordinary, and *George* '*Main*, &c. our Arbiters, to continue for 'this current Year to the next annual 'Meeting, upon the ſecond *Monday* of *Ja-* 'nuary next. And it is further agreed, that 'all Perſons formerly ſigning, who pay 'annual Premiums, as well as thoſe who 'ſhall after the twenty fourth of *June* 1720, 'ſign and pay only annual Premiums, ſhall 'give Obligations to the ſaid Caſhier and 'Factor, for the Payment of their haill Pre- 'miums, in the Terms of, and under the 'Burden contained in the Article thereanent, 'in the original Contract or Articles.

9. 'It is agreed, That the Articles of 'the Managers, which are to be ingroſſed 'in the *Sederunt*-book, ſhall hereafter be 'ſigned by the Secretary, and any two of 'the ordinary Managers, in regard it is not 'thought proper to act any more by a Pre- 'ſes.

'As alſo we do hereby ratify, approve 'and confirm the whole Proceedings had 'by the ſaid friendly Contributors upon the 'foreſaid original and additional Contracts, 'as they are fully contained in the Books of 'the *Sederunt* of their general Meetings, and 'of the Meetings of their Managers and 'Truſtees, preceeding the Date hereof, and 'have diſpenſed, and hereby diſpenſe for ever, 'with the not reciting or ingroſſing of thoſe 'Proceedings in this Seal of Cauſe; and 'have admitted, and hereby do admit this 'general Ratification, Approbation and 'Confirmation thereof, to be as effectual 'and ſufficient to every Intent and Purpoſe, 'as if the ſame were herein Word by Word 'recited and ingroſſed.

'Further, we have eſtabliſhed and erect- 'ed, and do hereby eſtabliſh and erect, all 'and every Perſon or Perſons, Incorpora- 'tions, Bodies corporate and Proprietors of 'Houſes within this Part of the united 'Kingdom called *Scotland*, who have en- 'tered into the ſaid Copartnery, for contri- 'buting as aforeſaid, ſince the ſaid thir- 'teenth of *January*, One thouſand ſeven 'hundred and twenty, or who ſhall hereaf- 'ter be thereunto aſſumed by them, to be 'in all Time coming one Incorporation or 'Body incorporate in Deed and Name, un- 'der the Name and Title of, *The Edinburgh* '*friendly Inſurance againſt Loſſes by Fire*, for 'carrying on an Inſurance againſt Loſſes by 'Fire only; and as ſuch a Corporation, to 'have a perpetual Succeſſion, with full 'Power to them to act, contract, hold, en- 'joy and poſſeſs, as any other Incorporation 'or Body corporate may do, by the Laws 'of the Land and Cuſtoms of this City, 'they uſing the ſaid Power and Liberties 'hereby granted, to the Purpoſes mentioned 'in the ſaid Contracts allenarly, as ſaid is;

'and

'and at any of their general Meetings to be 'holden by them, to make By-laws and 'Regulations, neceſſary for Management 'and Adminiſtration of the common Stock; 'and of every Matter and Thing belonging 'to their Corporation, as any other Corpo-'ration may, by the Laws of *Scotland* and 'Cuſtoms of this City, doe.

'And for the more regular and effectu-'al executing of the Affairs of the ſaid Cor-'poration, the ſame ſhall be managed by 'nine ordinary, and eighteen extraordinary 'Managers or Directors, according to the 'Rules made in that behalf by the aforeſaid 'Contracts, or which ſhall hereafter be made 'by any general Meeting of the ſaid Corpo-'ration, who are to be elected out of the 'Number of the ſaid Corporation, by a 'Majority of Voices at any general Meet-'ing according to the Rules made in that 'Behalf by the aforeſaid Contracts: And 'who ſhall have Power and Authority to 'act and do all and every Thing or Things 'conſiſtent with the Laws of the Land, the 'Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, and ne-'ceſſary and proper for the managing and 'executing the Affairs of the ſaid Corpora-'tion, agreeable always to the Truſt repo-'ſed in them by the aforeſaid Contract and 'By-laws made or to be made.

'And further, we do hereby give and 'grant to the ſaid Corporation, full Power 'to meet at ſuch Times and in ſuch Man-'ner as is appointed by the foreſaid Con-'tracts, or their By-laws made or to be 'made; and at all ſuch Meetings, whether 'general of the whole Contributors, or of 'their ordinary and extraordinay Managers 'or Directors jointly, or of their ordinary 'Managers or Directors by themſelves to 'chuſe a Preſes, who ſhall ſign the Mi-'nutes of the Proceedings of that Meet-'ing, they being always regularly recorded, 'whoſe Subſcriptions of the whole preſent 'at the ſaid Meeting were thereto adhibi-'ted, their Proceedings always being con-'ſiſtent with the Laws of the Land, the 'Laws and Cuſtoms of this City, and the 'Truſt repoſed in themſelves; in Teſtimo-'ny whereof, theſe Preſents, *&c.*'

This Office being calculated for the mutual Advantage of the Contributors, they inſure Houſes at the eaſy Rate of Four *per Mille*, or Four Pound *Scotiſh* yearly for every thouſand Pounds inſured for the Term of twenty Years; or in lieu of annual Payment, the Sum of One hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* prompt or down for every thouſand Pounds inſured.

The Affairs of this Community are managed by nine ordinary Directors, three whereof attend alternately weekly, who are ſeverally allowed Half a Crown for each Day's Attendance. There are likewiſe eighteen extraordinary Directors, who meet the former at quarterly Meetings, and at other Times when they think proper to ſummon them. To the Company belongs a Secretary, who is likewiſe their Clerk, and a Number of able-bodied Perſons, called *Firemen*, for extinguiſhing caſual Fires.

The Deed of Settlement, together with the additional Articles and Charter above ſpecified, were all confirmed by Parliament in the firſt Year of his preſent Majeſty King *George* II. in the Year 1727.

FISHERY.

Although the *Scotiſh* Seas are ſtored with an immenſe and inexhauſtible Treaſure of Herring, which by Induſtry might be rendered the very Baſe of our Commerce, and become more advantageous to *Britain*, than the Treaſures of *America* are to the *Spaniard* and *Portugueſe*; yet, ſuch has been our Indolence, that we, for Ages, have ſuffered our more induſtrious Neighbours the *Dutch*, to continue ſole Maſters of this unparalleled Treaſure, whereby they have not only inriched themſelves to a very great Degree; but, by it, have made themſelves, as it were, the common Carriers by Sea, to and from the principal Sea-ports in *Europe*, by catching the ſaid Herrings (which Nature ſeems only to have deſigned for us, by bringing them to our very Doors) and tranſporting them to other Countries, barter for their Commodities, carry them to other Nations, and exchange them againſt the Merchandize of their Produce, whereby they are become, as it were, ſole Maſters of the Commerce of thoſe Countries; but, if deprived of this ineſtimable Branch of Buſineſs, their Trade muſt be ruined, and they ſoon revert to their antient State of Indigence; whereas, ſhould we, by an induſtrious Application, become Maſters of this incomparable Traffick, it would be more advantageous to *Britain* than the Woolen Manufacture ever was to *England*.

The Parliament, to animate us to ingage in this Trade, for our own as well as the publick Benefit, did by their Act in the Year 1727, for the Incouragement of our Manufactures and Commerce, order the following Premiums to be given on that Account.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. 'For Premiums to Adventurers in the Buſh Fiſh, after the Rate of 'Two Pounds *Sterling per* Laſt, of the true Burden of the Veſſel, ac-'cording to the Rules in the laſt Plan eſtabliſhed — — —	1839	00	0
2. 'For Premiums to Adventurers, who ſhall by Contract fit out and ap-'parel four Veſſels, not under twenty, nor above fifty Tuns Burden 'each, after the Rate of Two Pounds *per* Tun, for fiſhing three			

'Months

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
	‘ Months; and a further Premium of One Pound *per* Tun for continu- ‘ ing to fiſh three Months longer —— ——	360	00	0
3.	‘ For Premiums to incourage five Boats, from twelve to twenty Tuns ‘ Burden each, to cruize and fiſh on the Eaſtern, and in the Chops of ‘ the Friths of *Forth* and *Murray*, a Sum not exceeding ——	150	00	0
4.	‘ For Premiums to Fiſhermen, who ſhall ſearch and diſcover Shoals of ‘ Herrings in the Frith, on the Eaſtern of *Forth*, according to the ‘ Rules laid down in the former Plan —— ——	36	00	0
5.	‘ For Salaries to ten Wreck and Cure-maſters, at Ten Pounds *per an-* ‘ *num* each —— —— ——	100	00	0
6.	‘ For Salaries to three general riding Officers, at Fifty five Pounds *per* ‘ *annum* each —— —— —— ——	165	00	0
	‘ Making in the whole for the Fiſhery, the Sum of ——	2650	00	0

Notwithſtanding of this great Incouragement given by Parliament, the Fiſhery, rather than receiving any Improvement thereby, ſeems to be on the Decline.

HACKNEY-CHAIRS.

The Common Council, on the firſt Day of *March*, *anno* 1738, made the following Regulations for the better Government of the Chairmen within *Edinburgh*.

1. ‘ That betwixt this and the firſt Day ‘ of *April* next, the Owners of the ſaid Hack- ‘ ney-chairs ſhall ſeverally cauſe affix a ‘ Number on every Chair, by painting Fi- ‘ gures, denoting the Number both on the ‘ fore and on the back Part of each Chair; ‘ and that ſuch Numbers be progreſſive and ‘ different from one another; and that no ‘ Chair ſhall be allowed to ply, unleſs thus ‘ numbered, under the Penalty of Ten Shil- ‘ lings *Sterling*, to be paid by the ſaid Own- ‘ ers for every ſuch Offence.

2. ‘ That betwixt this and the ſaid firſt ‘ Day of *April*, the Owners of the ſaid ‘ Chairs ſhall ſeverally make out and ſign a ‘ Liſt, containing the full Number of Chairs ‘ to them belonging, with the different Num- ‘ bers affixed on them, and the Names of ‘ their Servants who are to bear them, for ‘ whom their Maſters are to be anſwerable; ‘ and to deliver in ſuch Liſts to the Clerks ‘ of this City, whereof an Entry is to be ‘ made by them in a Book to be regularly ‘ kept for that Purpoſe; for which no more ‘ is to be exacted than Sixpence *Sterling*. ‘ And hereafter ſuch Liſts ſhall annually, ‘ within the Space of fifteen Days next after ‘ every Term of *Whitſunday* and *Martinmaſs* ‘ be made out, ſigned, delivered in and en- ‘ tered, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings ‘ *Sterling* to be paid by the Offender for e- ‘ very ſuch Offence.

3. ‘ That no Perſons keep Chairs for ‘ Hire, but ſuch as are free of the City, (un- ‘ leſs ſuch as have a ſpecial Allowance from ‘ the Council to that Effect), and the Penal- ‘ ty of Forty Pounds *Scots* to be paid by e- ‘ very Offender, for every ſuch Offence.

4. ‘ That none of the above Chair-maſters ‘ imploy any of the Soldiers in the Service ‘ of the City-guard, to carry any of their ‘ Chairs at any Time, under the Penalty of ‘ Twenty Shillings *Sterling*, to be paid by ‘ the Maſters of the ſaid Chairs.

5. ‘ That none of the Chair-bearers go ‘ within the Pales, or on the Plain-ſtones, ‘ (at the Sides of the Streets), with their ‘ Chairs, under the above Penalty of Twen- ‘ ty Shillings *Sterling* to be paid by the Ma- ‘ ſters of the ſaid Chairs, and the Chair- ‘ bearers to be committed to Priſon to the ‘ City-guard for twenty four Hours for e- ‘ very ſuch Offence.

6. ‘ That no unſufficient Chairs or unſuf- ‘ ficient Chairmen be allowed to ply.

7. ‘ That all Chairs attending for a Fare ‘ ſhall ſtand on the South Side of the Street, ‘ from the lower End of the Guard (houſe) ‘ to *Blackfriers* Wynd, and no where elſe ‘ on the High-ſtreet, under the Penalty of ‘ One Shilling *Sterling* to be paid by the ‘ Owners for every ſuch Offence.

8. ‘ That Chairmen attending for a Fare ‘ or being unhired, ſhall not refuſe to take ‘ one when offered, under the Penalty of ‘ Five Shillings *Sterling* to be paid by the ‘ Maſter of the Chair for every ſuch Offence; ‘ and that the Chairmen, for every ſuch Of- ‘ fence, ſhall be committed Priſoners to the ‘ City-guard, and be there detained, at leaſt ‘ for the Space of twenty four Hours.

9. ‘ That the ſaid Owners or their Ser- ‘ vants ſhall not demand or exact more Fare ‘ than that which is eſtabliſhed by the Table ‘ hereunto ſubjoined, whereof, and of thir ‘ Preſents the ſaid Chairmen are always to ‘ have a printed Copy, to ſhew to the Per- ‘ ſons imploying them, under the Penalty ‘ of Half a Crown, to be paid by the Offend- ‘ ers for every ſuch Offence.

10. ‘ That the Owners of the ſaid Chairs ‘ and their Servants may receive Payment ‘ of their Fares punctually, according to the ‘ ſaid Table, the Conſtables are hereby re- ‘ quired and authoriſed to give their Aſſiſt- ‘ ance thereto.

The

The TABLE *of Fares.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For every Lift within the City or Suburbs of *Edinburgh* -	00	00	06
For a Chair for a whole Day -	00	04	00
For a Chair for half a Day -	00	02	06
For a Chair for a Week - -	01	00	00
For a Chair to the Diſtance of half a Mile from *Edinburgh*, there to be free - -	00	01	00
To the Diſtance of a Mile from *Edinburgh*, there to be diſcharged - -	00	01	06
To the Diſtance of half a Mile from and to the City or Suburbs of *Edinburgh* - -	00	01	06
To the Diſtance of a Mile from and to the City or Suburbs -	00	02	00

The Hackney Chairs belonging to *Edinburgh* being conſiderably increaſed of late, their Number at preſent amounts to ninety.

Having treated of both the Hackney Coaches and Chairs belonging to *Edinburgh*, I think it will not be amiſs to ſhew the Reader how the Appellative *Hackney* came to be applied to them.

Hackney is a noble and ſpacious Village, about the Diſtance of three Miles from *London*, inhabited by a Number of Perſons of Diſtinction, for whoſe Convenience, to carry them to and from that City, a Coach was ſet up divers Ages ago; which being the firſt of the Kind, it was denominated the *Hackney*-coach; and the Owners reaping great Advantage thereby, put others on ſetting up Coaches of the ſame Sort, to carry People to and from *London* to the principal Towns and Villages in its Neighbourhood, which not only received the Names of *Hackney*-coaches, but all others of the ſame Kind ſet up in ſeveral Parts of *Britain* ſince, have likewiſe been denominated *Hackney* Coaches and Chairs.

The Owners of the Hackney-chairs and their Servants, being of opinion, that it would greatly conduce to their Intereſt, to be erected into a Society, petitioned the Common Council to that End; the Conſideration whereof being referred to a Committee, they reported, that the granting the ſaid Petition would not only be of great Uſe to the ſaid Chairmen, but of conſiderable Service to the City; wherefore they were of opinion, that the Council, during their Pleaſure, ſhould grant their Requeſt: And beſides the Rules or Orders granted them on the firſt of *March* in the Year 1738, were pleaſed to appoint the following additional Regulations or Articles to be ſtrictly obſerved by them.

1. 'That each Chair-maſter pay in to the 'Box, of Entry-money, Five Shillings *Ster-* 'ling, and afterwards One Shilling *Sterling* 'per Quarter, while they continue in that 'Imployment.

2. 'That each Chair-bearer pay in Two 'Shillings and ſix Pence *Sterling* to the Box 'of Entry-money, and Six Pence *per* Quar- 'ter, while he continues to carry a Chair.

3. 'That no Chairman be intitled to have 'any Charity out of the Box, if he has for 'ſix Months left the Imployment.

4. 'That they may convene with their 'Conveniency, and elect a Preſes, Boxma- 'ſter, Clerk and Officer; which Election 'muſt be always approven of by the youngeſt 'Baillie, before it ſtand good; and that the 'ſaid Election, if approven of, to continue 'till the firſt *Tueſday* of *March* next, when 'they are to elect again: And ſo on yearly, 'every firſt *Tueſday* of *March*; and that 'they may allow ſuch Salaries to their Clerk 'and Officer, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe.

5. 'That the Clerk keep an exact nume- 'rical Regiſter in a Book, of all the Hack- 'ney-chairs, and to whom they belong; 'and another Regiſter of the Chair-bearers: 'And that not only the Hackney-chairs 'bear their Number marked on them, but 'that the Chair-bearers wear on their Breaſts 'a braſs or leaden Ticket, bearing the 'Number of the Chair they carry; and that 'under the Penalty of Five Shillings *Ster-* 'ling for every Omiſſion: And that on the 'Death and Change of their Servants, none 'be imployed in their Places, till recorded 'in the Regiſter-book by the Clerk, under 'the Penalty of Five Shillings *Sterling*, to 'be exacted of the Maſter ſo imploying 'them.

6. 'That their Box have three Keys, one 'to be kept by the youngeſt Baillie, one by 'their Preſes, and one by their Boxmaſter; 'and that the Boxmaſter may be allowed 'not above Twenty Shillings *Sterling* at a 'Time for Caſuality; and of the Diſpoſal 'of which he muſt account for, before he 'can have more Money out of the Box.

7. 'That all Amerciations for fighting, 'ſwearing, and unbecoming Language a- 'mong Chairmen, and for Tranſgreſſions 'of the printed Table, be paid in to their 'Poor's Box, excepting ſuch Moiety as ſhall 'be allowed by the Magiſtrates to the Dila- 'tors: And that two of the ſobereſt of the 'Chairmen be appointed Cenſors, who are 'to dilate all Offenders in this Way to the 'Magiſtrates, and that they be allowed in 'their own Society Conſtable's Power; and 'may for ſuch Offences commit any of their 'own Number twenty four Hours to the 'City-guard, as the ſaid Report ſigned by 'the Committee bears.

'Which having been conſidered by the 'Magiſtrates and Council, they, with the 'Deacons of Crafts ordinary and extraordi- 'nary, approved of the ſaid Report, and 'erected, and hereby erects the ſaid Hack- 'ney Chair-maſters into a Society, for the 'Behoof of themſelves and Servants, for 'the Relief of their ſick and indigent, and

'for burying their Dead, under the Regu-
'lations before mentioned; and that be-
'sides the Rules and Orders given them by
'the printed Table the first of *March* 1738
'Years, which they are hereby strictly or-
'dered to observe, and that during the
'Council's Pleasure allenerlie.

HACKNEY-COACHES.

The first Mention I find of Hackney-coaches in *Edinburgh*, is in the Year 1673, at which Time they appear to have been twenty in Number, but it seems under no Regulations; for the first I read of is in the Year 1686, but those and others since being very defective, the Common Council, on the 17th of *June*, in the Year 1747, made the following Regulations for their better Government.

1. 'That, betwixt this and the first Day
'of *July* next, all the Owners of Hackney-
'coaches shall severally take care that a Num-
'ber be affixed on every Coach, by painting
'the Figures, denoting the Number on each
'of the Doors, and on the Back of each
'Coach. And that no Coach be allowed
'to ply within this City, and its Privileges
'without being thus numbered; and that
'such Numbers be progressive and different
'from one another, under the Penalty of
'Ten Shillings *Sterling* for every such Of-
'fence, to be paid by the Owners of the
'Coaches.

2. 'That betwixt this and the said first
'Day of *July* next, the Owners of such
'Coaches shall severally make out and sign a
'List containing the full Number of Coach-
'es to them belonging, and the different
'Numbers which are thereupon affixed, or
'to be affixed as aforesaid; and of the
'Names of their Servants who are to drive
'the same, their Servants not to be under
'the Age of twenty Years, and for whom
'the said Owners, their Masters, are to be
'answerable: And to deliver in such Lists
'to the Clerks of this City, whereof an En-
'try is to be made by them in a Book, to
'be kept regularly for that Purpose; for
'which no more Fee is to be exacted than
'Sixpence *Sterling*; and that thereafter such
'Lists shall annually, within the Space of
'fifteen Days next, after the Terms of *Whit-*
'*sunday* and *Martinmas*, be made out, sign-
'ed, and delivered in, and entered, under
'the Penalty of Ten Shillings *Sterling*, to be
'paid by every Owner of the said Coaches
'for every such Offence.

3. 'That no unsufficient Coach or unsuf-
'ficient Horses be allowed to ply; and when
'any Coach shall want any of its proper
'Furniture, such as Boards or close Shut-
'ters, it shall be lawfull to the Person or
'Persons who have hired the same, to de-
'tain to their own Use from the Hire, One
'Shilling *Sterling*.

4. 'That all Coaches, while they are at-
'tending for a Fare, shall stand below the
'lower End of *Milne*'s Square, with their
'Coach Doors thrown open; nor shall any
'Coach that is not hired stand on any other
'Part of the Street than the Place before
'mentioned, under the Penalty of One Shil-
'ling for each Offence, to be paid by the
'Driver, or Coachman.

5. 'That a Coachman, while attending
'for a Fare, shall not refuse to take one,
'under the Penalty of Five Shillings *Ster-*
'*ling*, to be paid by his Master, Owner of
'the Coach; and that the Coachman him-
'self, for every such Offence, shall be com-
'mitted Prisoner to the City-guard, and be
'detained there for the Space of twenty four
'Hours at least.

6. 'That, upon Failure of Performance
'or Engagement undertaken by any of the
'said Owners or their Coachmen, there
'shall be no Hires due nor payable to them:
'Further, they shall be punished by the Ma-
'gistrates according as the same shall de-
'serve.

7. 'That no Hire shall be demanded, ei-
'ther by the said Owners or Coachman, but
'according to the Table hereto subjoined;
'a printed Copy whereof, and of thir Pre-
'sents, every Coachman is to have always
'ready in his Pocket, to shew to the Per-
'sons hiring him, under the Penalty of Ten
'Shillings *Sterling*, to be paid for every such
'Offence by the Offender.

8. 'That all Care shall be taken by the
'said Coachman while they are plying on
'the Streets, that they drive slowly and do
'no Injury to any Person by rash unskilful
'driving.

9. 'That the Owners of the said Coaches
'and their said Servants may receive Pay-
'ment of their Fees punctually, according
'to the Table subjoined, the Constables are
'hereby authorised, directed and required
'to give their Assistance thereto.

10. 'That as the keeping in Repair the
'Highway leading from the *Water-gate* to
'*Leith*, is attended with a considerable Ex-
'pence annually, and which evidently doth
'tend to the Benefit of the Owners of the
'said Coaches; they, upon their being li-
'censed to ply, are to be bound (for every
'Coach to them belonging) to lay upon the
'said Highway annually, when thereto re-
'quired by any one of the Magistrates, so
'much Gravel or rotten Stone, as can be
'carried in ten Carts.

A TABLE of the Rates or Hires to be taken by Coachmen, in Sterling *Money.*

Hires within the City and Suburbs.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Coach to or from any Part of the High-street, from the *Castlehill* to the *Netherbow*, setting down — —	00	00	06

For

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Coach to or from any Part of the High-ſtreet, to any Part of the *Cowgate*, *Graſs-market*, *Abbey*, or any Part of the Suburbs, of the like Diſtance, ſetting down	00	01	00
For a Coach to return within the Space of an Hour	00	01	00
For a Coach to and from any Part of the City, to any Part of the Suburbs, with an Hour's Attendance ——	00	02	00
For each Hour's Attendance after the firſt — —	00	01	00

Hires from the City and Suburbs, to and from Leith.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
From any Part of the City and Suburbs, to and from the Town of *Leith*, ſetting down	00	02	00
From *Edinburgh* to *Leith* in the Morning, to return before Noon — — —	00	03	00
From *Edinburgh* to *Leith*, after one of the Clock in the Afternoon, to return before ſix in the Evening — —	00	03	00
From *Edinburgh* to *Leith*, before one of the Clock in the Afternoon, to return before ſix in the Evening — —	00	04	00
For the firſt Hour's Attendance after ſix in the Evening	00	00	06
For every Hour's Attendance after ſeven in the Evening	00	01	00

Hires from the City or Suburbs to Places in the Country, of the following Diſtances.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For a Coach for the Diſtance of half a Mile, and ſetting down	00	01	00
For a Coach for half a Mile, an Hour's Attendance, and to return - - - -	00	02	06
For every Hour's Attendance after the firſt - - - -	00	01	00
For a Coach not exceeding a Mile ſetting down - -	00	02	00
For a Coach for half a Mile, two Hours Attendance, and to return — —	00	03	00
For every Hour's Attendance after Two Hours —	00	01	00
For a Coach not exceeding two Miles going and returning in one Day — ——	00	06	00
For a Coach, not exceeding three Miles, going and returning in one Day ——	00	07	00
For a Coach, not exceeding four Miles, going and returning in one Day —— ——	00	10	00
For a Coach, not exceeding ſix Miles, going and returning in one Day —— —	00	12	00
For a Coach, with four Horſes, not exceeding eight Miles, going and returning in one Day —— ——	00	15	00
For a Coach, with four Horſes, not exceeding ten Miles, going and returning in one Day.	00	18	00
For a Coach, with ſix Horſes, for ten Miles, going and returning in one Day ——	01	00	00
For a Coach, with ſix Horſes, not exceeding twelve Miles, going and returning in one Day —— ——	01	04	00

The Hackney-coaches in *Edinburgh*, which in the Year 1673, were twenty in Number, are now reduced to fourteen. This Decreaſe I take to be owing, not only to the Loſs of our Parliament, whereby the Reſort of the Nobility and Gentry to *Edinburgh* is not ſo great as formerly; but likewiſe to the vaſt Increaſe of Chaiſes, which were hardly known in *Scotland* at that Time.

HACKNEY-COACH *Drivers.*

The Coachmen or Drivers of the above Coaches, Servants to the Owners thereof within the City and Liberties of *Edinburgh*, having formed a Deſign to get themſelves erected into a Society for their mutual Intereſt and better Government; to which End they petitioned the Town Council, to erect them into a Fraternity, under ſuch Rules and Regulations as they ſhould think fit. The Council, willing to promote the Good and Intereſt of the ſaid Drivers, erected them into a Society by their following Act.

1. 'The Council have erected and here- Coun. Regiſt.
'by erect the ſaid Servants to the Maſters vol. XLIII. p.
'of the Hackney-coaches in and about *E-* 00.
'*dinburgh* into an Society, by the Name of
'Coach-dryvers, under the expreſs Condi-
'tions and Regulations under written, *viz.*
'That the firſt *Monday* of *May* yearly, in
'Preſence of two or more of their Maſters,
'they out of their own Number allenarly,
'make choice of an fit Perſon to be Box-
'maiſter, who is heirby impowered to re-
'ceive Donations, Mortifications, Entrent-
'money, weekly Payments and Fines, as
'the ſame ſhall occur for the Behoof of the
'Society, and hold Compt for the ſame to
'be put into the Box quarterly; and the
'Box to be opened the ſaid firſt *Monday* of
'*May*, yearly, in preſence of the youngeſt
'Bailey, and the Subject therein to be em-
'ployed upon ſuch pious and charitable
'Uſes as the Bailey and Society ſhall think
'fitt, their own Poor being firſt preferred.
'As alſo, four more of their ſaid Number be
'choſen, who are to be Aſſiſtants to the ſaid
'Boxmaiſter; which Election is to continue
'for one or two Years at moſt; and there-
'after,

'after, they are to choiſe new Succeſſors 'yearly, or ilk two Years as ſaid is. And 'in caice any of the ſaid Perſons ſhall hap-'pen to deceiſe in the Tyme of their Office, 'then they are to elect an other to officiatt 'in Place of the Defunct, untill the next 'Day of annuall Election.

2. 'That there be a Box got with three 'Locks of Iron, and the Box with the Keys 'to be lodged in Manner underwritten, '*viz.* the Box with the ſaid Boxmaiſter, 'and one Kie with the youngeſt Baillie of '*Edinburgh* for the Tyme being, ane other 'with ane of their Maiſters; the third with 'one of their Number, who is to be one of 'the ſaid Aſſiſtants.

3. 'That no Perſon is to be admitted in-'to the ſaid Society, untill he be compleat 'ſeventeen Years of Age, and firſt tryed by 'a *Quorum* thereof, not under three in 'Number; and the ſaid Tryall to be in 'Preſence of Two of their ſaid Maiſters, or 'more, as they ſhall think fitt, who are to 'certify the Intrant's Qualifications to the 'ſaid youngeſt Baillie of *Edinburgh*, or Ma-'giſtrates thereof; and thereupon the ſaid 'Baillie or Magiſtrates is to direct a War-'rand to the ſaid Boxmaiſter, who, with 'his Aſſiſtants, is to receive Intrants, upon 'paying the Dues following:

4. 'That each Perſon found qualified to 'be a Member in the ſaid Society, ſhall 'pay of Entry-money ſix Pounds *Scots* 'Money.

5. 'That all Members of the Society 'ſhall pay weekly to their Box Two Shil-'lings.

6. 'That whoever of the Society ſhall be 'guilty of Immoralities; for the firſt Fault 'ſhall pay Three Shillings *Scots*, the ſecond 'Six Shillings *Scots*, and the third Fault 'Twelve Shillings *Scots*; and in cace he or 'they continew therein, upon the Box-'maiſter and Aſſiſtants (who are to take 'Tryall of the ſaid Miſdemanners) com-'plaining thereof to the ſaid youngeſt 'Baillie, the ſaid Baillie is to ſuſpend the 'Tranſgreſſor from the Benefit of the So-'ciety; and the Maiſters not to imploy him 'any more, under the Penalty of Ten 'Marks *Scots*, *toties quoties*, to be paid to 'the Box by the ſaid Maiſter ſwa imploy-'ing the ſaid Tranſgreſſor: But, upon the 'ſaid Tranſgreſſor's amending, and apply-'ing of new again to the Society, and find-'ing Caution for his good Behaviour, and 'paying to the Box Twelve Pounds *Scots*, 'he is to be re-admitted to the Benefit of 'the Society. And to the effect none of 'the Society may pretend Ignorance of the 'Laws and Acts made againſt Immorality, 'appointed the Acts made thereanent to be 'read to them yearly, at the Election of 'their ſaid Boxmaiſter and Aſſiſtants.

7. 'That the ſaid Society is hereby im-'powered to meet as oft as Occaſion offers, 'and to make ſuch Acts and Statutes, as 'ſhall be thought neceſſary, for their bet-'ter Regulation and Incouradgment, which 'is to be agreeable to the Laws of the 'Kingdom; and not to make any private 'or publict Acts to the Prejudice of the 'good Town, the Liedges, or their Mai-'ſters: And ſuch Acts ſo made, are to take 'no Effect, unleſs the Authority of the 'Councell be interponed thereto: And in 'caice the Makers thereof do uſe the ſame, 'without Authoritie foreſaid, then are to be 'puniſhed as the Councell ſhall think fitt, 'and the ſaid Acts and Statuts be cancelled.

8. 'That no Perſon have Libertie to 'drive Hackney-coaches, untill he or they 'be firſt tryed and entered with the Socie-'ty, in Manner foreſaid; and if any Per-'ſon officiat in the contrair, they ſhall be 'lyable to pay into the Box Three Pounds '*Scots*, *toties quoties*; and the Maiſter im-'ploying ſuch an unfree Perſon, ſhall be 'lyable of ane Fine of Six Pounds *Scots* to 'the Box, *toties quoties*, ſo oft as they ſhall 'tranſgreſs.

9. 'That they have Liberty to elect ane 'fit Perſon to be their Clerk, who is to 'keep ane diſtinct Record of their Acts and 'Statuts, and of their Accounts, and pro-'duce the ſame to the Councell or Magi-'ſtrates, as oft as he ſhall be required there-'to, under the Pain of Deprivation by the 'ſaid Magiſtrates.

10. 'That the youngeſt Intrant officiat 'alwayes as Officer for wairning the Society 'to meet, as the Boxmaiſter ſhall give Di-'rections; and the Perſon or Perſons ſo 'wairned, either perſonal, or at their Dwel-'ling-houſes, and being upon the Place, 'and refuſing to meet with his Brethren, he 'is to be fined by thoſe of the Society in 'Two Shillings *Scots*, *toties quoties*, ſo oft 'as he ſhall withdraw from their ſaid Meet-'ings, which Fines are to be put into the 'Box.

'The Councell have appointed, and here-'by appoints the above Statuts to be obſer-'ved by the ſaid Society in all Tymes come-'ing, and the Tranſgreſſors thereof to be 'fined, or otherwayes puniſhed as the young-'eſt Baillie of *Edinburgh*, for the Tyme be-'ing, ſhall think fitt; the ſaid Fines being 'alwayes applied in Manner contained in 'the firſt Article. And alſo, the ſaid So-'ciety is to be ſubject and lyable to acts or 'Statuts made or to be made by the Town 'Councell of *Edinburgh* for the Tyme being; 'and particularlie to obſerve the Councell's 'Act of the ſeventh Day of *September*, 1711 'Years, or any former Act made by the 'Councell anent Coach-hyrers or their Ser-'vants, and that under the Pain of break-'ing their ſaid Society, and declairing the 'ſame of no Effect in all Tyme coming.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Edinburgh being become, as it were, the common Receptacle for ſtrolling Poor, lazy Beggars, idle Vagrants, and common Proſtitutes who crowded hither from all Parts of the Kingdom, wherefore, it was, in the Year 1632, judged neceſſary to erect a Houſe of Correction for imploying and puniſhing theſe diſorderly Perſons, and Peſt of Mankind, as will appear by the following Act of the Town Council.

'Forasmeikle as the Provoſt, Baillies, 'and Counſall of this Burgh, finding the 'Town, and all the Bounds of their Liber-'ties to abound with Beggars; and all Sort 'of Vyce and ungodlie Manner of living 'was grown to ſuch ane Heicht, that thir 'Pairtis of this Kingdome are become ane 'common Receptakle of all evill, and leud-'lie diſpoſit Perſounes, ſo that all Vertew was 'ſuppreſſed, and the whole Poore of the King-'dome had ſett themſelffis to nowther Thing 'bot to continuell begging; for Remeid whair-'of, the ſaids Proveſt, Baillies, and Coun-'ſall had erected an Hous of Correctioun, 'and had brocht hame ane certain Strangeir 'expert therin, for trying for ſome Tyme, 'if therby Vertew micht be advancit, Vyce 'ſuppreſſit, and ydill People compellit to 'betake themſelffis to ſum Vertew and In-'duſtrie.

'As lyikwayes had, with Conſent of the 'haill Seſſiounes, agriet and ordaynit, that 'the Kirk Theſurer of this Burgh ſould be-'ſtow upone the home-bringing of the ſaid 'Stranger, furniſhing of Tooles and Imple-'mentis neceſſar for the ſaid Hous, and for 'his Zeires Mantenance, the Sum of three 'thouſand Markis, as the ſeverall Actes of 'Counſall of the Dait the 27th *Junii* laſt, at 'mair Lenth beires.

'And now conſidering, that *William* '*Stanfeild*, Indweller in *Wakefeild* in *Eng-*'*land*, had for keiping and governing of 'the ſaid Hous, with whome they had tranſ-'acted and agreit, in Manner, and conforme 'to the Conditiounes heirafter expreſſed: 'He had repairet with his whole Family to 'this Burgh; thairfore they have alloted, 'and be thir Preſentis allot for his Dwelling-'hous, the Eiſtmoſt Hous in *Sanct Paule's* 'Wark: And for the ſaid Hous of Cor-'rectioun, the twa Eiſtmoſt Houſes upon 'the South Syde of the Clois of the ſaid 'Wark; and ordayns the ſaids Bounds to 'be incloſed with ane Dyik, from the Eiſt-'moſt Gavill of the Hous buildit with the '*Kalender* Mylne, to the Weſt Gavill of the 'ſaid twa Eiſtmoſt Houſes; and the ſaid 'Houſes to be ſtanchelled with Yron Stan-'chellis for keiping of the Priſoneris; and 'the North Dyik of the ſaid Clois, with the 'Dyik upon the South of the Ciſterne to be 'heichted, and the Expenſis to be deburſit 'therupone to be allowed to *Johnne Flyming* 'preſent Kirk Theſurer, in his Comptes, 'with the Expenſis and Chairges for ma-'king and provyding of all Furniture ne-'ceſſar to the ſaid Hous, to be delyverit be 'him to the ſaid *William Stanfeild* upon In-'ventar.

'And lykwayes ordanis him to pay to the 'ſaid *William*, for his Trial, from the firſt of '*July* laſt, to the firſt of *July* nixt 1633 'Zeires, the Soume of Fourſcore and ten 'Poundis *Sterling*, at equall Termes in the 'Zeir, beginning the firſt Tymes Payment 'preſentlie; and to pay to the ſaid *William* 'and his Spous, the Soume of Ten Poundis '*Sterling* preſentlie, and the ſame ſhall be 'allowit in his Comptis, upon Proviſioun, 'and ſpecial Conditioun alwayes, after fol-'lowing.

1. 'That the ſaid *William* ſall be obleiſt 'to reſſaive into the ſaid Hous of Correcti-'oun, all ſuch Perſounes as ſall be ſent un-'to him be the Magiſtrates, and ſall uſe 'ſuch Diſcipline and Correctioun upone 'theme as is uſed in any Correctioun Hous 'elſquhair, or as the Magiſtrates ſall ap-'point theme to reſſaive, provyding the 'Nomber of Priſoneris exceid not the Nom-'ber of fifty at one Tyme, upon his own 'Chairges.

2. 'He ſall provyde upon his owne Chair-'ges, Servandis and Meanes ſufficient to ſett 'on worke the ſaid Priſoneris. Alſo, he 'ſall, upone his owne Chairges, find ſuch 'competent Dyett to the haill Priſoneris, as 'he in his Diſcratioun ſhall think they de-'ſerve, at the Sicht of the Magiſtrates.

3. 'He ſall, upone his owne Chairges, 'repair and amend all the Tooles, Inſtru-'mentis and Implementis for working, and 'bedding and Cloathes for the Priſoneris, ſo 'often as neid ſall require; and if ther be 'Neceſſitie of renewing of them, the ſame 'to be provydit be the Counſall.

4. 'He ſall reſſaive into the ſaid Hous, 'over and above the Nomber foreſaid if the 'ſaid Hous can contyne theme, all ſuch 'other young or old as the Magiſtrates ſall 'ſend to him, to reſſaive Impriſonment for 'four or fyve Days, and corporal Puniſh-'ment in ſuch Sort as the Magiſtrates ſhall 'expreſs and appoynt.

5. 'He ſall keip ane Regiſter-buik, and 'ſall therin inſert alſweill the cumming in 'or Releaſe of any Priſoner; as alſo, the 'Proceidings of the Magiſtrates or uthers 'whome the Counſall ſall appoynt at their 'ſeveral Meitings, ather for Puniſhment or 'Inlargement of Priſoneris, or utherwayes, 'quhairby the ſucceiding Magiſtrates may 'be informit of the Eſtait of the Hous and 'Priſoneris. And that the ſaid Magiſtrates 'may be therby diſchairged of anie Priſoner 'that ſall be committit or delyverit thence.

6. 'He ſall take cair that the Priſoneris 'goe not abroad, bot that he keip them 'clois at thair Wark, and ſall appoynt ane

'of the Servandis, on the Sabbath Day, to 'reade the Prayeris.

7. 'Gif anie generall Seiknes or Infecti-'oun fall happin among the Priſoneris, in 'the ſaid Hous of Correctioun, that then 'the ſaid Maiſter ſhall be obleiſt, of his 'owne Chairges, to relieve and mantein 'theme, ſo long as the Seik exceed not the 'Nomber of ſex Perſounes at one Tyme, 'for the Space of two or thrie Dayes; and 'if ther ſall be above that Nomber at one 'Tyme, that the Counſall ſall tak farder 'Ordour for Relieff or Dimiſſioun of ſuch 'lyke Priſoneris, as they ſall think fit.'

LINNEN-OFFICE.

This Office, which is in the Parliament-cloſe and belongs to the Truſtees of the Linnen Manufacture, was ſet up in the Year 1727, for the Improvement of Trade. For, by the numerous Frauds and Abuſes committed in the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures of *Scotland*, the raiſing of Flax and Hemp was greatly diſcouraged; the Credit of the ſaid Manufactures deſtroyed, and the Demand for them leſſened for Want of proper Laws and Regulations to prevent the ſame.

To obviate theſe Grievances in Tyme coming, the Parliament, in the Year 1727, made an Act for the better regulating the ſaid Manufactures; and for their Improvement, granted certain Premiums or Rewards, as Incouragements to the Manufacturers thereof, which have already had a very good Effect, and will undoubtedly prove of great Advantage to the Nation. And, for the more effectually putting the ſeveral Orders and Regulations in the ſaid Act in Execution, twenty one Truſtees were appointed by Letters patent under the Great Seal, to ſuperintend, direct, and improve the ſaid Manufactures, with a Power for any Number of them to meet at ſuch Place or Places as ſhall be judged proper; and make ſuch Rules and Orders for the Improvement thereof as ſhall be thought neceſſary.

And the ſaid Truſtees, by their Plan of the Year 1733, as an Incouragement for all Perſons to exert themſelves in improving the Linnen and Hempen Manufactures aforeſaid, ordered the following Premiums to be diſtributed on thoſe Accounts.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. 'For Premiums, after 'the Rate of Fifteen Shil-'lings (*Sterling*) *per* Acre, 'for two thouſand Acres 'of Ground to be ſow-'ed with Lint-ſeed and 'Hemp-ſeed, according 'to the Rules eſtabliſh-'ed in the former Plan	1500	00	00
2. 'For Salaries to two 'Flanders Flax-raiſers, at 'Thirty Pounds (*Ster-'ling*) *per annum* each -	60	00	00
3. 'For incouraging ſpin-'ning Schools, for teach-'ing the ſpinning of Flax	110	00	00
4. 'For Prizes to thoſe who 'ſhall ſpin the fineſt Yarn	50	00	00
5. 'For incouraging two 'Dutch Weavers to per-'fect Journeymen Wea-'vers, at Fourty Pounds 'per annum each -	80	00	00
6. 'For purchaſing Dutch 'Looms, with compleat 'Tackle, to be given to 'ſuch Journeymen as are 'completed - -	95	00	00
7. 'To Salaries to fifty five 'Lappers and Stamp-'maſters, at ſo many 'Stations, Ten Pounds 'per annum each - -	550	00	00
8. 'For Prizes to be given 'to the Houſe-wives that 'ſhall make the beſt 'Webs of Linnen Cloth 'at the reſpective Stati-'ons of the Stamp-ma-'ſters - -	275	00	00
9. 'For purchaſing Reeds, 'Shuttles, Temples and 'Kames, or Hameſs, to 'be given as Prizes to 'the moſt expert Wea-'vers at the ſeveral Sta-'tions - -	100	00	00
10. 'For Salaries to two 'General riding Officers, 'at One hundred and 'twenty five Pounds *per* 'annum each - -	250	00	00
11. 'For a Salary to a 'ſkilful Perſon, for in-'ſtructing the Manufa-'cturers in the ſeveral 'Branches of the Lin-'nen Trade - -	130	00	00
12. 'For a Salary to the 'Warehouſe-keeper for 'the Cambricks - -	100	00	00
13. 'For defraying the Ex-'pence of carrying on 'Proſecutions againſt 'ſuch as tranſgreſs the 'Laws concerning the 'Linnen and Hempen 'Manufactures - -	100	00	00
14. 'For procuring Mo-'dels of the beſt Looms 'and Inſtruments for im-'proving the Linnen and 'Hempen Manufactures	50	00	00
Making in the whole the annual Sum of - - -	3450	00	00

That

That the aforeſaid Truſtees have effectually put the ſaid Act of Parliament in Execution, is evident by the following Account of the great Improvements made in the ſaid Linnen Manufacture of this Country, in ſo ſhort a Space of Time as that of Twenty five Years; *viz.* from the Commencement of the ſtamping of the ſaid Linnen on the firſt of *November*, *anno* 1727, to the firſt of *November*, *anno* 1752, as will appear in the following Table, by the reſpective Number of Yards of Linnen made for Sale, and ſtamped in the ſeveral Parts of *Scotland* within the Space of twenty five Years as aforeſaid.

ACCOUNT of Linnen Cloth for Sale, ſtamped in Scotland, *from 1ſt* November 1727, *to 1ſt* November 1752, *diſtinguiſhing the Quantities and Value annually; and alſo diſtinguiſhing the Quantities and Value every five Years.*

T A B L E.

Years.	Yards Linnen.	Value in Money.		
1728	2,183,978	103,312	9	3
1729	3,225,155 6/8	114,383	19	8 6/12
1730	3,755,622 2/8	131,262	15	11 9/12
1731	3,891,573	145,656	14	3
1732	4,384,832 2/8	168,322	14	10 6/12
Sum tot.	17,441,161 2/8	*L.* 662,938	14	9/12
1733	4,720,105 1/8	182,766	2	1 3/12
1734	4,893,499	185,224	3	11
1735	4,880,633 4/8	177,466	3	9 11/12
1736	4,538,478	168,177	13	10/12
1737	4,721,420 6/8	183,620	13	9 7/12
Sum tot.	23,754,136 7/8	897,254	16	8 7/12
1738	4,666,011 5/8	185,026	11	9 6/12
1739	4,801,537 4/8	196,068	16	11 1/12
1740	4,609,672 6/8	188,777	16	5 5/12
1741	4,858,190 6/8	187,658	15	3 7/12
1742	4,431,450 4/8	191,689	6	6 3/12
Sum tot.	23,366,863 1/8	949,221	7	9/12
1743	5,061,311	215,927	6	7 7/12
1744	5,480,727	229,364	12	3 10/12
1745	5,536,925 7/8	224,252	8	4/12
1746	5,486,334	222,870	13	2 2/12
1747	6,661,788 1/8	262,866	10	2 6/12
Sum tot.	28,227,086 1/8	1,155,281	10	4 5/12
1748	7,353,098 1/8	293,864	12	11 6/12
1749	7,360,286 4/8	322,045	8	9 5/8
1750	7,572,540 2/8	361,736	12	5 7/8
1751	7,886,374 6/8	367,167	11	6 1/2
1752				
Sum tot.				

N. B. Not having had Time to wait for the Account of the Year 1752, to finiſh the laſt quinquennial Account, which is vaſtly increaſed beyond any of the former, I have therefore, to ſhew the great Improvement in our Linnen Manufacture in ſo ſhort a Term of Years, left a blank Line for that Year, which, together with another for the Sums total of the ſaid Quinquennial, may be filled up with a Pen, whereby will appear the amazing Increaſe of the ſaid Manufacture, to the Pleaſure of all the Lovers of their Country.

By the above Account it appears, That during the Term of twenty five Years, our Linnen Manufacture is conſiderably increaſed, above double the Quantity; as it likewiſe is to near double the Value. And to ſhew the Reader, to what a Degree of Perfection our Linnen is brought, I ſhall ſubjoin the Copy of a Letter publiſhed at *London* on the 6th of *April*, *anno* 1742, by a Gentleman well ſkilled in the manufacturing of our Linnen, as well as in that of Holland, which pleaſe to take as follows.

Sir, 'There are two Sorts of Yarn or 'Thread uſed in the Manufacture of *Dutch* 'or *Flemiſh* Linnen, *viz. Flemiſh* Yarn and '*Sileſia* Yarn. *Flemiſh* Yarn is of a good 'Quality, but very dear. *Sileſia* Yarn is 'of the very worſt Quality, but is from 'thirty to fifty *per cent.* cheaper than the o-'ther. The Warp or Chain, which is the 'Yarn that lies long-ways in the Loom, is 'made of *Flanders* Yarn. The Shute, which 'is the Yarn that is thrown in croſs-ways 'by the Weaver in the Shuttle, is made for 'Cheapneſs Sake of *Sileſia* Yarn; which is 'ſo weak and rotten in its Quality, that he 'muſt be a ſkilful Weaver, who can paſs 'this Shuttle thrice without breaking the 'Thread.

'On the other hand, the *Scots* Linnens 'are made of one and the ſame kind of 'Yarn, both in the Warp and Shute, which 'Yarn is either ſpun of home Flax, which 'is remarkable above all others for its 'Toughneſs, or of the beſt foreign Flax, 'by which Means the worſt of *Scots* Yarn 'is equal in Strength and Toughneſs to the 'beſt *Flemiſh* Yarn. One need only but 'look at the Selvidges of *Dutch* Holland, 'and he ſhall not find one Piece among ten, 'that is not torn and ſhattered in the Sel-'vidge, almoſt from the Beginning to the 'End of the Piece: The Reaſon is, that 'the Linnen in weaving, is fixed in the 'Loom long-ways by Braſs-pins ſtuck into 'the Selvidge; thus the Shute, which is of '*Sileſia* Yarn, bears the whole Streſs of 'weaving; and, ſo unfit is the *Sileſia* Yarn 'to bear this Shock, that it is continually 'breaking and giving way.

'On the other hand, view a Piece of '*Scots* Linnen from End to End, and you 'ſhall not find a ſingle Thread broke in the 'Selvidge among an hundred Pieces; be-'cauſe the Yarn whereof the Shute is com-

'poſed,

'poſed, being tough and ſtrong, is able to 'bear the Shock and Preſſure of weaving. 'And further, as the Merchants abroad 'buy the Linnen brown from the Weavers, 'but are at a Loſs to aſcertain the Value of 'a Piece of brown Linnen by the Eye, the 'general Practice is to weigh it, and pro-'portion its Price by the Weight: Now, 'the Weaver, that his Piece may weigh 'light in the Scale (for the lighter it is, the 'finer it is) and thereby get a better Price, 'makes the Yarn of his Shute double as 'fine as that of the Warp. Thus the Shute, 'which is of *Sileſia* Yarn, is at leaſt double 'the Weakneſs of the Warp of *Flemiſh* Yarn, 'on account of its Quality.

Secondly, 'The Diſproportion is again in-'creaſed, by the Shute's being double the 'Fineneſs of the Warp. To which we may 'add in the *third* Place, That in bleaching 'the Linnen, as the Shute Threads are finer 'than thoſe of the Warp, they come ſooner 'to a Colour; ſo while the Warp-threads 'are bleaching, the Shute-threads being al-'ready bleached, are receiving another Ad-'dition to their original Rottenneſs.

'To prove theſe Facts, take a Piece of '*Dutch* Holland, and indeavour to tear it 'againſt the Selvidge, in which Caſe, the 'Warp, which is of good *Flemiſh* Yarn, 'ſtrongly reſiſts your Force; whereas, let 'any one try to tear it the contrary Way 'where the *Sileſia* Yarn which compoſes the 'Shute, is to reſiſt him, he will find it not 'only to give way immediately, but that 'it is abſolutely rotten.

'Every Perſon who wears Shirts of *Dutch* 'Linnen, knows, that when a Hole breaks 'out in his Linnen, it is immediatly fol-'lowed by a Rent, which never ſtops till 'it arrive at the Seam. Now, you'll ob-'ſerve, that thoſe Rents never run croſs-'ways in your Linnen, contrary to the '*Flemiſh* Warp, but always up and down, 'contrary to the *Sileſia* Shute; but in *Scots* 'Linnen, a Hole may grow wider by 'wearing, but you will never find it give 'way by a Rent; becauſe the Shute Threads 'of the *Scotiſh* Hollands are of equal Strength 'with the Warp Threads.

'And this Difference in the Manner of 'wearing is of Conſequence to the Conſu-'mer; for, if he wears Linnen which is apt 'to rend when a Hole happens, his Shirt 'is good for nothing after, for a Rent can-'not be mended; whereas, if he uſes Lin-'nen, which will wear out into a Hole only, 'darning of the Hole may preſerve the Lin-'nen in Wear for Years. By the artfully 'placing the worſt Yarn in the Middle of 'the Pieces, which are ſeldom ſeen or ex-'amined by the Buyers, and placing the 'beſt at the Selvidge, which is always exa-'mined, you'll ſcarce meet with a Piece of '*Dutch* Holland that does not appear even 'thick and ſtrong towards the Selvidge, but 'thin, knotty, and rowy in the Middle. 'On the contrary, examine a Piece of *Scotiſh* 'Linnen, and you ſhall find it of an equal 'Subſtance throughout, even, and free of 'Rowyneſs. In this Manner are *Gulix*, '*Gauntiſh*, and the reſt of the ſtronger Hol-'lands. As for the Baggs, and other fine 'threaded Linnens, they are made intirely, 'both Warp and Shute, of *Sileſia* Yarn, 'and conſequently are ſcarce worth making 'up to the Weaver.

'The Bagg-linnens were ſo called from 'being put up in a Bag, in the double Fold '(the ſtrong Thread Linnen being put up in 'a white Paper in the long Fold), but the '*Dutch* finding the Diſcredit their Bag Hol-'lands juſtly lay under, have long accuſtom-'ed themſelves to put them up on the *Gulix* 'Form; and as ſuch, they ſeldom fail to 'paſs currently with the Publick. I ſhall 'only add, that *Scotiſh* Thread is almoſt 'ſolely uſed in this Kingdom for ſewing, 'becauſe it has near double the Strength of 'foreign. If *Scotiſh* Thread then is ſtrong-'er than foreign, muſt not *Scotiſh* Linnen 'be ſo too, ſince the Thread and the Lin-'nen of the *Scotiſh* Manufacture are made 'and ſpun of the ſame Materials, and bleach-'ed in the ſame Manner?

'We may ſafely conclude, that our home 'Manufacture of Linnen will do double 'or treble the Service to the Conſumer that 'the *Dutch* Hollands will or poſſibly can 'do. From thence it is evident, that Five 'Pounds laid out on *Scotiſh* Linnens will 'go as great Length in Wear, as Ten or 'Fifteen Pounds laid out on *Dutch* Hol-'lands. Beſides, the *Sileſia* Yarn which is 'uſed in the Shute, and compoſes about 'Half of every Piece of *Dutch* Holland, is 'from Thirty to Fifty *per Cent.* cheaper than 'the *Flemiſh* Yarn which compoſes the o-'ther Half. Therefore, if they were to 'make their Linnen in the ſame Manner as 'the *Scotiſh* Linnens are made, I mean, by 'uſing Yarn equally good through the whole 'of the Piece, they could not afford to ſell 'them by Fifteen or Twenty *per Cent.* ſo 'cheap as they do, there being that Differ-'ence in the Coſt between making a Piece 'of Linnen wholly of *Flemiſh* Yarn, and 'uſing a Mixture of *Flemiſh* and *Sileſia* Yarn. 'But, with a little publick Encouragement, 'the *Scotiſh* Dealers are able to underſell the '*Dutch* in this Commodity; for the Price 'of Labour and the Rent of Lands fit for 'raiſing of Flax is lower in *Scotland* than 'it is in *Holland* and *Flanders*; the Price of 'bleaching is higher, but then it is owing 'to the Duty on Soap and Aſhes; great 'Quantities whereof are uſed in bleaching.

'As it is impoſſible for any Perſon, not 'perfectly ſkilled in the Commodity, to be 'certain what Kind of Linnen he buys, ſo 'he will find it as impracticable to procure 'any Remedy if he is impoſed upon; for

'no

'no Draper will warrant the Sufficiency of 'foreign Linnen, becauſe he has no Re-'courſe againſt the Dealers abroad; whereas, 'in buying the Linnen of the *Scotiſh* Manu-'facture, he may be certain of the Value 'and Goodneſs of his Commodity; for, if 'he ſhould accidentally light on a dama-'ged Piece, the Seller will be no Loſer by 'exchanging it, or making him Reparation, 'becauſe the Law has not only given him 'Recourſe, but the Benefit of an ample Pe-'nalty againſt the Stampmaſter for ſtamp-'ing inſufficient Linnen; and againſt the 'Bleacher, (whoſe Name is likewiſe ſtamp-'ed on each Piece) for damnifyng the 'Cloth.

'A Buyer, if he is ever ſo little attentive, 'cannot be impoſed upon in buying the Lin-'nen of another Country for *Scotiſh*; for 'though the Stamps may, and often are 'counterfeited, and though the ſeveral Man-'ners of making them up are eaſily attained 'to, yet there is a Mark in the *Scotiſh* Lin-'nens which is peculiar to itſelf, and differ-'ent from thoſe of foreign Countries; and 'is impoſſible by the moſt ſkilful Work-'man to be imitated after the Piece is out 'of the Loom. This conſiſts of a large 'Thread at the End of every Piece which 'is wrought in the Loom along with the 'Piece, and traverſes the Breadth of the 'Cloth like a Chain, by forming as many 'Links as there are hundreds of Threads in 'the Breadth of the Cloth.

Ministers Widows and Orphans.

The Widows and Children of the Miniſters of the Church of *Scotland*, and of the Principals and Maſters of the Univerſities thereof, being often left in very low and mean Circumſtances, without any Proviſion for their Subſiſtance or Education; which being taken into Conſideration by certain of the Clergy, they indeavoured to find out Means, whereby this great Grievance might be remedied. Purſuant to which, they drew up a Plan for that Purpoſe, and laying it before the General Aſſembly of the Clergy for their Approbation, it was by an Act of the ſaid Aſſembly, of the 23d of *May anno* 1743, approved of, and Application made to Parliament to confirm the ſame, and to inable them to put the ſaid laudable and charitable Deſign in Execution, for accompliſhing ſo good and deſirable an End.

The Parliament, to incourage this commendable Undertaking, enacted, That every Miniſter of the Church of *Scotland*, and the Principals and Maſters of the Univerſities of *St. Andrew's*, *Glaſgow* and *Edinburgh* (*Aberdeen* proving obſtinate) that now are or ſhall be admitted to a Benefice in the ſaid Church, or as a Principal or Maſter in any of the ſaid Univerſities, after the 25th Day of *March*, in the Year 1744, ſhall be liable to contribute to ſo good an End, by a yearly Payment of one of the four following Sums, *viz.* Two Pounds twelve Shillings and ſix Pence, Three Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine Pence, Five Pounds five Shillings, or Six Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence *Sterling* Money, which he ſhall think proper to chuſe, and by an Atteſtation under his Hand, to declare his Choice of the Sum he annually intends to pay.

And for the better raiſing a Fund for carrying on this good Work, every Miniſter in *Scotland*, and Maſters of the Univerſities aforeſaid, that were married before the ſaid 25th Day of *March*, *anno* 1744, or ſhall thereafter marry, ſhall pay a Sum of Money equal to that of his yearly Payment, and the like Sum for every ſucceeding Marriage, unleſs he marry a Widow intitled to an Annuity; in which Caſe, he is exempt from paying on account of his ſaid Marriage: As are likewiſe all Miniſters, who have Benefices beſides their Cures, or who being at the ſame time a Maſter in any of the ſaid Univerſities, and is intitled to a Salary by virtue thereof; the ſaid Miniſter and Maſter ſhall only be liable to pay one of the above mentioned yearly Sums for both Offices.

And, as a further Addition to this Fund, all the Benefices in the Church, and Salaries in the Univerſities aforeſaid, that ſhall happen to be vacant at the Time above mentioned, ſhall ſeverally pay the Sum of Five Pounds *Sterling* for every half Year, during the Time of their reſpective Vacancies; and that every of the ſaid Benefices and Salaries that ſhall become vacant after the ſaid 25th Day of *March*, in the Year 1744, ſhall pay the Sum of Two Pounds ten Shillings of the like Money every Year during their ſeveral Vacancies.

And in Conſideration of the Payments aforeſaid, the Widows of the ſaid Miniſters and Maſters of Colleges, are intitled to receive yearly the following Sums, according to the annual Payments made to the Fund by their late Huſbands, *viz.* For the Sum of Two Pounds twelve Shillings and ſix Pence, an Annuity of Ten Pounds *Sterling*. For Three Pounds eighteen Shillings and nine Pence, Fifteen Pounds *per annum*. For five Pounds five Shillings, Twenty Pounds yearly. And for Six Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence, an Annuity of Twenty five Pounds; which are paid in equal Portions at the Terms of *Whitſunday* and *Martinmaſs*, during the Lives of the reſpective Widows or Widowhood.

And ſuch of the ſaid Miniſters or Maſters, who leave a Child or Children, ſuch Child or Children are intitled to a Sum of Money, to the Amount of ten Years Annuity. And if any of the ſaid Widows happen to die, or be married, before the Expiration of ten Years, from the Com-

mencement of her Annuity, ſhall have a Child or Children by her late contributing Huſband, under the Age of ſixteen Years, he, ſhe, or they ſhall be intitled to ſuch a Sum of Money, as ſhall be equal to ten Years of the Widow's Annuity, abating ſo much thereof, as ſhall have been received by the ſaid Widow.

And for eſtabliſhing a perpetual Fund for Support of this neceſſary and uſeful Foundation, the Surpluſage, (after defraying the yearly Expence of the amicable Society) to be lent to the ſeveral Miniſters and Maſters aforeſaid; to the Amount of Thirty Pounds *Sterling* each (which they are obliged to receive) at an Intereſt of Four *per Cent.* for which they ſhall give their reſpective Obligations to repay the ſame on their ſeveral Promotions, Reſignations, Deprivations, or Deceaſe. Now, the Number of Pariſhes in *Scotland*, being nine hundred and ſeventeen, and the Principals and Maſters of the Univerſities fifty five, the Sum lent to the ſaid Miniſters and Maſters muſt amount to Twenty nine thouſand one hundred and ſixty Pounds *Sterling*, to which being added the Sum of Thirty five thouſand Pounds which the Truſtees are impowered to raiſe by the growing Surpluſage, the whole Capital belonging to this Corporation will amount to the Sum of Sixty four thouſand one hundred and ſixty Pounds *Sterling*, at which it is fixed; which, at Four *per Cent.* Intereſt when full, will bring in the yearly Sum of Two thouſand five hundred and ſixty ſix Pounds eight Shillings *Sterling*, which, 'tis thought, will be ſufficient to defray the whole Expence without a Contribution.

And, for the greater Security of this Fund, it is ordained, that no Part of the Sum of Thirty Five thouſand Pounds ſhall be lent or imployed, but by the Advice of the Preſident, and two *Senior* Lords of the Court of Seſſion, the Lord Chief Baron, and *Senior* Baron of the Court of Exchequer; Lord Juſtice General, and Lord Juſtice Clerk, or any three of them. And that the ſaid Fund may ſuffer no Diminution by bad Debts, or by Diſburſements in ſome Years above the Income, the Deficiency ſhall be made good out of the Money payable to the Widows and Orphans in that Year; which is to be reimburſed to them out of the Produce of the following Year or Years.

And that the Truſtees might, with the greater Security, carry on the Affairs of the Corporation, they ordered a Calculation to be made, ſetting forth the Probability of their Fund increaſing in the Term of eighty three Years, to the Sum of Ninety three thouſand nine hundred Pounds *Sterling*; as will appear by the following Table; as in the Explanation whereof, will likewiſe appear, that the Fund of the Corporation in the Year 1831, will be burdened with the full Numbers both Widows and Children; and after the Expiration of the Years in the ſaid Table, by what is already entered of the real Account, it ſeems that of the imaginary will be pretty well demonſtrated.

A TABLE

Shewing, by a Calculation made by Order of the Truſtees, the Amount, both of the imaginary and real Stock of the Corporation in the following Years.

Imaginary Stock.					Real Stock.			
Years.	L.	s.	d.	ths 12	L.	s.	d.	ths 12
1748	18620	7	7	0	18290	4	1	1
1749	22292	5	5	3				
1750	26092	19	9	3				
1751	29639	5	10	10				
1752	32932	11	9	3				
1753	35974	7	8	8				
1754	38766	7	4	10				
1755	41110	13	10	7				
1756	43333	3	3	3				
1757	45427	1	11	5				
1758	47401	12	11	9				
1759	49261	11	10	4				
1760	51012	0	3	9				
1761	52660	4	4	0				
1762	54211	13	6	6				
1763	55672	4	9	1				
1764	57049	8	1	9				
1765	58348	17	8	1				
1766	59578	15	7	3				
1767	60747	14	6	6				
1768	61863	13	3	4				
1769	62933	3	3	1				
1770	63963	4	8	9				
1771	64961	9	0	0				
1772	65934	15	3	5				
1773	66889	6	5	3				
1774	67829	3	3	8				
1775	68761	6	1	5				
1776	69690	15	9	8				
1777	70622	16	4	3				
1778	71560	12	7	0				
1779	72508	8	6	2				
1780	73470	15	4	2				
1781	74411	12	2	5				
1782	75330	6	1	10				
1783	76225	15	0	9				
1784	77097	0	3	11				
1785	77943	2	7	3				
1786	78763	1	9	3				
1787	79555	16	10	10				
1788	80320	6	2	11				
1789	81055	7	1	10				
1790	81759	16	1	3				
1791	82352	8	7	4				
1792	82928	15	2	8				

Imaginary Stock.					Real Stock.			
Years.	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*ths* 12	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*ths.* 12
1793	83488	2	10	9				
1794	84029	18	1	0				
1795	84553	6	8	1				
1796	85057	14	1	1				
1797	85542	4	10	0				
1798	86006	3	3	6				
1799	86448	12	10	8				
1800	86868	16	5	7				
1801	87185	16	2	3				
1802	87495	9	6	0				
1803	87797	10	6	6				
1804	88091	13	2	9				
1805	88377	11	2	8				
1806	88654	17	11	3				
1807	88923	6	6	3				
1808	89182	9	10	2				
1809	90432	0	6	1				
1810	90711	10	9	6				
1811	90982	4	8	3				
1812	91243	15	1	9				
1813	91493	14	9	9				
1814	91737	16	0	10				
1815	91069	10	11	9				
1816	92190	11	3	5				
1817	92400	8	4	10				
1818	92598	13	4	10				
1819	92784	17	0	0				
1820	92958	9	6	6				
1821	93119	0	11	10				
1822	93266	0	10	8				
1823	93398	18	4	8				
1824	93517	2	2	3				
1825	93620	0	6	6				
1826	93707	1	2	9				
1827	93777	11	6	6				
1828	93830	18	3	2				
1829	93866	7	7	11				
1830	93883	5	5	2				
1831	93900	16	8	6				

EXPLANATION.

As there is the greateſt Probability that the Widows of Contributors will ariſe to four hundred in Number, and that three hundred and eighty of them will receive full Annuities, and ten of them half Annuities at the ſame Time; the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth Columns of the firſt Diviſion of the Table ſhews how the Stock muſt gradually advance; that in the Year 1831, it ſhould amount to Ninety three thouſand nine hundred Pounds ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence Halfpenny *Sterling*, in order to provide for the great Number of Widows, and anſwer the other yearly Diſburſements; on a Suppoſition that the Mediums of their Annuities continue at Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, as they are at preſent.

The ſecond Diviſion of the ſaid Table, cotaining the real Stock, one Year where-of *viz.* 1748, amounting to the Sum of Eighteen thouſand two hundred and ninety Pounds four Shillings and three Halfpence *Sterling* being only entered, the ſeveral Sums for the remaining Years muſt be annually filled up at paſſing the Collector's Accounts; when it is to be communicated by the Truſtees to the ſeveral Preſbyteries of the Kingdom, in their yearly Reports; that, by comparing the real Stock with that of the calculated or imaginary Stock, they may be inabled to judge how the Scheme will hold: If the real Amount of it be equal to what is ſuppoſed in the Calculation, all is well; and if it ſhould exceed the Calculation, ſo much the better; but if it fall ſhort, ſo much will be wanting to ſecure the Capital. But if it ſhould happen (which 'tis hoped it will not), that the Amount of the real Stock ſhould be leſs than that of the imaginary Stock, according to Calculation; and if it ſhould continue to increaſe, Care muſt be taken to ſupply the Defect, otherways there will not be a Sufficiency to pay the Annuitants the ſeveral Sums they are intitled to.

The Government of this Corporation is veſted in the Preſbytery and the Maſters of the College of *Edinburgh*, who, or any Nine of them, Six whereof being Miniſters, are impowered to tranſact all Matters and Things relating to the ſame; to chuſe themſelves a Preſident, to have four Meetings yearly in the *Old Church* Iſle of *Edinburgh*, between the Hour of Ten to Twelve, *viz.* on the ſecond *Tueſdays* of the Months of *February*, *March*, *May* and *November*; and from Time to Time to adjourn themſelves to ſuch Time and Places, as ſhall be judged neceſſary. In the firſt of the ſaid Meetings, the Truſtees are to chuſe a Clerk for the Service of the Truſt, and to appoint him a Salary, not exceeding the Sum of Fifty Pounds *Sterling per annum*, who ſhall give Security for the faithful Diſcharge of his Office, with a Penalty of One hundred Pounds of the like Money; and ſhall from Time to Time provide Books for recording the Tranſactions of the Truſt; ſhall have an Officer for ſummoning and attending the Truſtees at their ſeveral Meetings, for whom he ſhall be allowed the Sum of Five Pounds *Sterling* yearly; the ſaid Clerk to be approved by the next General Aſſembly; and in caſe of Non-approbation, the Aſſembly to ſubſtitute one in his Stead: And in caſe of Malverſation in the ſaid Clerk, to ſuſpend or remove him, and to appoint another; as they likewiſe may on the Reſignation or Deceaſe of the ſaid Clerk, nominate another, to be approved by the General Aſſembly, as aforeſaid; who are impowered to hear and determine the Cauſes of Deprivation or Suſpenſion of the ſaid Clerk, and to confirm or reverſe the Judgment of the ſaid Truſtees.

And the firſt General Aſſembly that ſhall meet after the ſaid 25th of *March*, *anno* 1744,

1744, are impowered to chuſe a General Collector or Receiver of the aforeſaid yearly Rates and Appointments; who is impowered to ſue for and recover the ſaid Rates, to pay the Widows Annuities and Proviſion for the Children, and to lend the Surpluſage to the above mentioned Miniſters and Maſters; and the ſubſequent Surpluſages on Intereſt to others, by the Direction of the Truſtees. And for the better Diſcharge of his Office, the ſaid Receiver may appoint a Deputy or Deputies for his Aſſiſtants; for whoſe Fidelity, and the faithful Diſcharge of his Office, he ſhall give Sureties for the Sum of Seven thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; and for his Service, is to have a Salary, not exceeding the Sum of One hundred and fifty five Pounds *Sterling* yearly.

And the ſaid Truſtees are impowered, for reaſonable Cauſes, to remove the ſaid Receiver; and, on his Reſignation or Deceaſe, to appoint another to ſupply his Place till the Meeting of the inſuing General Aſſembly, which is impowered to hear and determine the Cauſes of Deprivation or Suſpenſion; and by reverſing or confirming the Sentence of the Truſtees, to reſtore the ſaid Receiver, or to appoint another in his Stead.

And for the more effectually preventing the Truſt from being impoſed on, the ſeveral Preſbyteries in *Scotland*, and Univerſities aforeſaid, after the ſaid 25th Day of *March*, *anno* 1744, are appointed to keep exact Accounts of the Times when Miniſters are admitted to Benefices, and Maſters to Offices within their reſpective Preſbyteries and Univerſities, and whether ſingle or married; if the latter, the Time when ſuch Marriage was ſolemnized. They are likewiſe to keep Accounts of the Times when the ſeveral Miniſters and Maſters die, whether they have left Widows or Children, with the Names of both, and Ages of the latter; with Accounts of the Widows who have died or been married yearly; and what Children of the ſaid Miniſters and Maſters were alive at the Deceaſe or Marriage of the ſaid Widows reſpectively; of which yearly Liſts ſhall be made out, atteſted by the Moderator and Clerks of the ſeveral Preſbyteries, and by the Principal and Clerk of the reſpective Univerſities, to be tranſmitted by the ſaid Moderators and Principals to the Truſtees Clerk at *Edinburgh*, on the Penalty of Ten Pounds *Sterling* for every Omiſſion, to be paid by the Moderators and Principals not ſending in the ſaid Liſts, to be applied to the Uſe of the Truſt.

And the ſaid Moderators and Principals are to give Certificates to the ſeveral Widows and Children claiming a Right to an Annuity or Proviſion; certifying the Deceaſe of the Miniſter or Maſter, in order to the former's being entered amongſt the Annuitants, and the latter to receive the Proviſion due to them. All the ſaid Annuities and Proviſions are by Warrants from the Truſtees to be paid by the General Receiver. And for the more effectually preventing the ſaid Widows and Children from being impoſed on by the ſaid General Receiver or Clerk, that either of them exacting or extorting Money on the Delivery of the aforeſaid Warrants, or Payment of the ſeveral Sums due thereon, to forfeit his Office, and be diſcharged in all Times coming from acting as an Officer in any Manner of way relating to the Truſt. And if any of the Perſons or Servants acting under the ſaid General Receiver or Clerk, ſhall receive any Money on the aforeſaid Accounts, the ſaid General Receiver or Clerk, by whom the Offender was appointed, ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds *Sterling* to be applied to the Truſt.

And for the better ſecuring the Money to be paid to the Widows and Children aforeſaid, it is not lawful to arreſt or attach the ſame; but that the ſeveral Sums due ſhall either be paid to themſelves, or Perſons in Truſt for them: And, that the Execution of the Truſt may not be obſtructed through Neglect of the Truſtees, it is ordained, that all and every of the ſaid Truſtees, who ſhall not attend the ſtated Meetings and the Adjournments thereof, and all occaſional Meetings to which they ſhall be duly ſummoned, ſhall, without a ſufficient Reaſon aſſigned for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of One Pound *Sterling*, to be applied to the Benefit of the Truſt. And the ſaid Truſtees are injoined yearly to ſtate the Accounts of their Truſt, and to lay them before the General Aſſembly of the Church, and to tranſmit a Copy thereof to the ſeveral Preſbyteries throughout *Scotland*, and to each of the Univerſities aforeſaid. And that no Diſputes may hereafter ariſe in Proceſſes of Modification and Augmentation of Miniſters Stipends, the annual Rates above mentioned, payable by the ſaid Miniſters, ſhall be deemed and taken a Part of their ſaid Stipends.

N. B. There being only one Sum inſerted of the real Stock for the Year 1748; to which the Sums for the Years 1749, and 1750, being ſince added: By virtue of an Act of Parliament made in favour of the Corporation in the ſaid Year 1748, whereby the real Stock in the ſaid Years appears to be conſiderably increaſed; *viz.* in the Year 1749, it amounts to the Sum of *L.* 21946 8 *s.* 2 *d.* and in that of 1750, to *L.* 25837 10 *s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; whereby is, in ſome Meaſure, demonſtrated, that the real Stock will at leaſt equal, if not exceed the imaginary.

I think it is not in this Place amiſs, by way of Precaution, to acquaint the ſeveral Widows and Orphans of the ſaid Miniſters and Maſters, that, in caſe they, through Negligence, omit to make their ſeveral Claims

Claims within a Year after they are thereunto intitled; their ſeveral Rights will be held as deſerted and given up, and never allowed thereafter.

POST-OFFICE.

Of what Antiquity the Poſt in *Scotland* is, I cannot aſcertain; however, its preſent Eſtabliſhment is owing to an Act of Parliament in the Year 1710, whereby the Rates or Poſtage of Letters, to and from the ſeveral Places here under mentioned are as followeth.

	Single.		Double.		Single.		Double.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
To or from *Edinburgh* to *London*	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To or from *Edinburgh*, not exceeding fifty Miles	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8
To or from *Edinburgh*, not exceeding eighty Miles	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	0
To or from any Place in *Scotland*, above eighty Miles from *Edinburgh*	0	4	0	8	1	0	1	4
From *Edinburgh* to any Place in *Italy*	1	9	3	6	5	3	7	0
From *Edinburgh* to *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Swedland*, and *Poland*	1	6	3	0	4	6	6	0
From *Edinburgh* to *Spain* and *Portugal*	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0
From *Edinburgh* to *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
From *Edinburgh* to *Hamburgh*	1	4	2	8	4	0	5	4
From *Edinburgh* to any Place in the *Britiſh American* Plantations	0	7	1	2	1	9	2	4

But for the better and more particular Information of the Reader, I ſhall ſubjoin a Table lately publiſhed at the Poſt-houſe of *Edinburgh*.

An ALPHABETICAL TABLE,

Shewing the ſeveral Poſt-Towns throughout Scotland, *and* London *in* England, *with the Days whereon the Poſt goes from and returns to* Edinburgh *to and from any of the ſaid Towns, with the Poſtage paid for each Letter, whether ſingle, double, triple, or of an Ounce Weight: To which is ſubjoined, an Account of the ſeveral Poſts going to and coming from foreign Parts in* Europe, *and to and from the* Britiſh *Dominions on the Continent and Iſlands of* America.

Poſt Towns.	*Sets out from* Edinburgh.	*Arrive at* Edinburgh.	Postage. Sing.	Doub.	Trip.	Oz.
Aberbrothock	Tueſ. Thurſ. 8 at Night, and Sat. 11 at Night,	Tueſ. Thurſ. and Sat. at 10 before Noon,	2	4	6	8
Aberdeen	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Auchinames	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accor. to Tide,	4	8	12	16
Air	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Anſtruther	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Avemore	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	3	6	9	12
Banff	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Beith	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Bervie	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Berwick	Tu. Th. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain.	2	4	6	8
Biggar	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. in the Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
Borrowſtounneſs	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Brechin	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Burntiſland	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Campbelton	Tueſ. and Th. 8 at Night,	Tu. Th. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Chance-inn	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Colinſburgh	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Couper of Angus	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Couper of Fife	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Craill	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Crief	Tu. Th. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Cromarty	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16

Post TOWNS.	*Sets out from* EDINBURGH.	*Arrive at* EDINBURGH.	POSTAGE. Sing.	Doub.	Trip.	Oz.
Cullen	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Dingwall	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu.Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Dornoch	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu.Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Drumlanrig	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon	2	4	6	8
Dunbar	Tu.Th. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain	2	4	6	8
Dundee	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Dunkeld	Tueſ. 10 at Night	Tu.Afternoon accord. to Tide	2	4	6	8
Dunſe	Tu.Th. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain	2	4	8	12
Dunvegan	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu.Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Dunbarton	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Dunfermline	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Drumfries	Thurſ. and Sat. at 10 Night,	Wed. Frid. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Dyſart	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Elgin	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tu. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Ellon	Tu. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu. Th. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Falkirk	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Falkland	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Fochabers	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tueſ. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Forfar	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Th.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Forres	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tueſ. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Fortroſe	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu.Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Fraſerſburgh	Tueſ.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tueſ. Th. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Fyvie	Tueſ.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tueſ. Th. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Glaſgow	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 beforeNoon	2	4	6	8
Hamilton	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Haddington	Tu. Thurſ. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain.	2	4	6	8
Huntly	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tueſ. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Inverary	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Invergordon	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tueſ. Afternoon.	4	8	12	16
Inverkeithing	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Inverneſs	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tueſ. Afternoon.	4	8	12	16
Ireland	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Irvine	Tueſ.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Arrival uncertain.	2	4	6	8
Keith	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tueſ. Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Kilmarnock	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night, Sat. 11 at Night,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Kinghorn	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Kinroſs	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Kircaldie	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Kirkcudbright	Thurſ. and Sat. 10 at Night,	Wed. Frid. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Kirkwall	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tueſ. Afternoon.	4	8	12	16
Kirrimuir	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Lanerk	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th. Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Langholm	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Wed. Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
Leadhills	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
Leven	Tu.Th.8 atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Lithgow	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Lochmaben	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Wed. Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
London	Tu.Thurſ. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain.	6	12	18	24
Maybole	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Moffat	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Wed. Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
Moniaive	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon.	2	4	6	8
Monifeith	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 10atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Moniegaff	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon,	3	6	9	12
Montroſe	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 10atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Nairn	Tueſ. Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
New Galloway	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon.	3	6	9	12
Old Cambus	Tu.Thurſ. and Sat. 12 at Night,	Arrival uncertain.	2	4	6	8
Old Meldrum	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Old Raine	Tueſ. and Thurſ. 8 at Night,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Paiſley	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Parkhill	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tueſ. accord. to the Tide	4	8	12	16
Perth	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat. 11 atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8

Poſt Towns.	*Sets out from* Edinburgh.	*Arrive at* Edinburgh.	Postage. Sing.	Doub.	Trip.	Oz.
Peterhead	Tueſ.8 atNight, Sat.11 atNight,	Tueſ. Th. at 10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Pittenweem	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat.at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Port Glaſgow	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat.at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Port Patrick	Tueſ. 8atNight, Sat.11at Night,	Thurſ.Satur.at10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Portſoy	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at10 before Noon	3	6	9	12
Ruthven	Tueſ. 10 at Night,	Tueſ. accord. to the Tide	3	6	9	12
St. Andrew's	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
St John's Clachan	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon.	3	6	9	12
Stewarton	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Stirling	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Stonehive	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at 10 before Noon	2	4	6	8
Tain	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Thurſo	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Tong	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Turreff	Tu.Th.8atNight, Sat.11atNight,	Tu.Th.Sat. at10 before Noon	4	8	12	16
Wick	Thurſ. 10 at Night,	Tu. Afternoon accord. to Tide	4	8	12	16
Wigton	Sat. 10 at Night,	Frid. Afternoon.	3	6	9	12

Letters to foreign Parts to be paid for on Delivery, viz.

	Single.		Double		Triple.		Oz.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
To *Spain* and *Portugal*	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	0
To *Italy* and *Turkey*	1	9	3	6	5	3	7	0
To *Germany*, *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*, or any of the Northern Nations	1	9	3	0	4	6	6	0
To *Hamburgh*	1	4	2	8	4	0	5	4
To *France* and the Low Countries	0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0
To *Jamaica*, *St. Chriſtophers*, *Antego*, or any of the Leward Iſlands	0	7	1	1	1	7	2	1
To any other Parts of the King's Dominions in *North America*, or the *American* Iſlands	0	7	1	1	1	7	2	1

RECORD-OFFICE.

In this Office, which is kept in the lower Parliament-houſe, adjoining to the Lawyers Library on the Eaſt, are depoſited the national Records, and Tranſactions of the Court of Seſſion. This Repoſitory is in the Cuſtody of a Keeper and his Deputy, whoſe Clerks occaſionally tranſcribe Records for the Uſe of thoſe who employ them

ROYAL-BANK.

By virtue of a Charter for eſtabliſhing a Royal Bank in *Edinburgh*, of the 31ſt *May*, *anno* 1727, equivalent Debentures were ſubſcribed into the ſame, to the Amount of One hundred and eleven thouſand Pounds *Sterling* Money. But this Stock being only nominal, could not carry on their Buſineſs with it; wherefore the Proprietors of the Bank applied for an additional Charter to inable them to tranſact their Affairs effectually; which being granted, it paſt the Seal on the 23d *November*, in the Year 1738, whereby all former Rights and Privileges were not only confirmed, but they were impowered to inlarge their Capital to the Sum of One hundred and fifty one thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, by taking in Subſcriptions to the Amount of Fourty Pounds of the ſame Money, either equivalent Stock, Caſh on Land-ſecurity, or otherwiſe, as ſhould be judged moſt ſafe and advantageous to the Corporation.

And in the ſaid additional Grant it is farther declared, that, when the Parliament ſhall think fit to redeem the Equivalent Stock, or ſuch Part thereof as ſhall be ſubſcribed into the Company of the ſaid Royal Bank, that the ſaid Corporation ſhall and may continue after ſuch Redemption is made; and to have perpetual Succeſſion, and injoy all the Privileges and Advantages mentioned in their ſaid Charter, except the Share and Intereſt in the ſaid annual Fund of Ten thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, and to carry on the Trade or Buſineſs of the ſaid Company, as if no ſuch Redemption had been made.

And the Money to be paid on ſuch Redemption, the Bank is impowered to lay

lay it out on ſuch Securities, as a general Court ſhall judge moſt for the Intereſt of the Company, and the Profits ariſing therefrom, to be divided amongſt the Proprietors of the Corporation.

And the King does promiſe, that he and his Succeſſors will, in all Times thereafter, upon the humble Requeſt of the ſaid Royal Bank, give and grant unto them, ſuch other Privileges and Advantages as ſhall be reaſonably deviſed by the ſaid Corporation, and approved by the Lord Advocate of *Scotland*. And as the Fund of this Company is a Debt due from the Government, no Money can ariſe therefrom for carrying on the Buſineſs of the Company; they are allowed to make Calls on the Subſcribers for that Purpoſe; but the Bank having borrowed of the Commiſſioners and Truſtees for improving the Fiſheries and Manufactures of *Scotland*, the Sum of Forty thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, which being deemed almoſt ſufficient for carrying on their Buſineſs of banking, a Call of only Twenty Pounds on the hundred has been made on the Subſcribers; five Pounds whereof have been ſince repaid.

TANNERS SOCIETY.

Divers of the Maſters and Journeymen Tanners, Journeymen Curriers and Apprentices belonging to thoſe Trades within the City and Liberty of *Edinburgh*, being deſirous to be erected into a Society for their mutual Intereſt, they were accordingly formed into a Fellowſhip by the Town Council, who appointed the following Rules and Orders to be obſerved by them for their better Regulation.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. LXII. p. 000.

1. 'That each Journeyman Tanner, Currier, or Apprentice of the ſaid Crafts, or 'others, at their Entry, ſign the ordinary 'Book, bearing the Date of his Entry.

2. 'That a Box be made or purchaſed 'for containing the Money that ſhall be re'ceived for the foreſaid Fund; and that the 'ſaid Box be ſhut under four Locks, having 'four different Keys; that two of theſe 'Keys be put into the Cuſtody of two of the 'Maſters of the foreſaid Trade, and the o'ther two in keeping of two of the Subſcri'bers, who are to be choſen by a Plurality 'of Voices, and to continue in Office for 'the Space of a Year after their Election; 'with Power to the ſaid Key-maſters or 'Stewards to receive, collect, and ingather 'the Entry-money and quarterly Payments 'from the ſeveral Subſcribers, which is to 'be all cloſed up in the ſaid Box, under 'the foreſaid Locks and Keys; and that 'the Box be kept by any one of the Maſters 'that ſhall have the Keys thereof for the 'Time.

3. 'That, by a Plurality of Voices, there 'be an other worthy Perſon of the Subſcribers choſen at the annual Meeting, to be 'Aſſiſtant to the Key-maſters, who, upon 'neceſſary Occaſions, ſhall meet and con'veen with the Key-maſters, and treat and 'manage with them in all Matters relating 'to this Concert, who is likewiſe to conti'nue a full Year.

4. 'That there be a Clerk choſen by a 'Plurality of Votes, who ſhall keep a Book 'containing the Actings and Proceedings of 'the Key-maſters and their Aſſiſtant at their 'ſeveral Meetings, the Entries of the Sub'ſcribers, and an Account of the Money 'in the Box, and Diſpoſal thereof.

5. 'That an Officer be named by the 'Key-maſters and their Aſſiſtant, whoſe Of'fice ſhall be to go alongſt and aſſiſt them in 'getting up the quarterly Payments, and 'wairn to all Meetings as they ſhall direct, 'the ſaid Officer being always one of the 'Subſcribers, who may be in mean Circum'ſtances.

6. 'That every Tanner or Currier who 'has ſerved his Apprenticeſhip in the City 'of *Edinburgh*, Suburbs and Privileges there'of, ſhall pay at his Entry to the Box, Four 'Shillings *Sterling*; and ſuch as have not 'ſerved Apprenticeſhips in Manner foreſaid, 'ſhall pay to the Box, at their Entry, Se'ven Shillings, Money foreſaid.

7. 'That every Subſcriber pay in to the 'Key-maſter for the Time, One Shilling '*Sterling* quarterly.

8. 'That if any Subſcriber fail in his 'quarterly Payments, and allow three Quar'ters Moieties to run into a fourth, unpaid, '(he being in ordinary Health) his Name 'ſhall be dilate out of the Book of Sub'ſcriptions, and he ſhall amit and loſe the 'Benefit thereof in Time coming.

9. 'That out of the Money uplifted and 'put into the Box, upon Application of 'any of the Subſcribers to the Key-maſters, 'and their Aſſiſtant for the Time, there be 'iſſued out ſo much Money, as they ſhall find 'neceſſary, and as the Fund will allow to'wards the Relief, Support, Maintenance, 'and Aſſiſtance of ſuch of the Subſcribers 'as ſhall become indigent, ſick, infirm, or 'fall into any Diſaſter or bodily Accident, 'whereby they are rendered unable by their 'Imployment to earn their Bread; and that 'in ſuch Manner and Proportions, to con'tinue for ſuch a Courſe of Time as the ſaid 'Key-maſters and Aſſiſtant ſhall ſee Cauſe, 'and that the ſaid Money be applied for no 'other Uſe; with Power to them to imploy 'the Money in the Box upon ſufficient Bonds 'bearing annual Rent for the Ends above'mentioned. As alſo, if the Fund may 'bear it, to order and give Supply furth 'thereof to any of the Subſcribers, their Re'licts and Children, if in extreme Want.

10. 'That upon the firſt *Monday* of *A*'*pril* yearly, and each Year, there be a ge'neral Meeting of the Subſcribers, or ſuch

'of

'of them as ſhall attend; in which Meeting 'the Key-maſters and their Aſſiſtant are to 'accompt for and deliver up their Charge; 'and at the ſame Time to give in a Liſt 'of ſix Maſters and nine Subſcribers, out of 'whom, by a Plurality of Voices, the Key-'maſters and their Aſſiſtant for the Year in-'ſuing, are to be choſen conform to the Or-'der preſcribed in the foregoing Articles, 'and ſo forth, the Election to continue year-'ly thereafter; with Power to Subſcribers, 'by a Plurality of Votes amongſt themſelves, 'to continue the Key-maſters and their Aſſiſt-'ant in Office for ſo many Years, as they 'ſhall think proper.

11. 'That the Place and Manner of 'Meeting yearly be appointed and directed 'by the Key-maſters and their Aſſiſtant for 'the Time; and that at theſe Meetings there 'be nothing treated of but what directly 'concerns the above Matters; and that the 'Fund ſhall not be charged with the Ex-'pences of the ſaid Meetings, over and a-'bove three Shillings at each annual Meet-'ing, as the Regulations bear; and that this 'remain in-Force only during the Pleaſure 'of the Council, as the Report under the 'Hands of the Committee bears.

'Which being conſidered by the Magi-'ſtrates and Council, they, with the ex-'traordinary Deacons, approved of the ſaid 'Report: And erected and hereby erects 'the ſaid Journeymen Tanners and Curri-'ers in this City, Suburbs, and Privileges 'thereof, into a Society for the Relief of 'their poor, ſick, and indigent, and for de-'fraying the Charges of burying them when 'dead, during the Pleaſure of the Council 'allenarly, agreeable to the foreſaid Rules 'and Regulations, which they are hereby 'ſtrictly injoined to obſerve.

Town-Clerk's Office.

This Office, which is kept in the late Veſtiary of *St. Giles*'s Church, is ſerved by two Officers, ſtiled *The Common Clerks*, who purchaſe their Places at a high Rate. Their Buſineſs is to attend the Common Council and Baillie-courts, to record their Orders and Proceedings; to ſign all publick Orders to be obſerved by the Citizens, and to keep the Town's Records. Indeed, in a Room above the Tolbooth Church, which by ſome is reckoned the City Archives, are kept the Charters and other Writings belonging to the City; which, from their being kept in ſo ſecret and ſecure a Place, under three different Locks, and the Keys thereof kept by Three of the Magiſtrates, People imagine them to be all invaluable Jewels; but when inſpected, are found to conſiſt chiefly of Duplicates of Leaſes, Copies of Covenants for publick Works, Receipts for Money paid, and other Papers of no great Conſequence: For the only valuable Writings are the City Charters; the other Records are the Tranſactions of the Town-council, Saſines, *&c.*

Weigh-house Society.

The Workmen belonging to the Weigh-houſe of *Edinburgh*, being deſirous to be erected into a Society, for their mutual Intereſt and good Government, petitioned the Common Council in the Year 1709 for that End; and their Petition being referred to *Robert Craig* one of the Town's Bailiffs, made his Report as follows.

1. 'That he, the ſaid Baillie *Robert Craig*, 'having conſidered the Petition given in by 'the Workmen of the Weigh-houſe of *E-'dinburgh*, craving to be erected into a So-'ciety, under ſuch Rules and Directions, 'as the Magiſtrates and Council ſhould 'think fit, for ſerving of the Merchants, 'Neighbours, and others reſorting to this 'City; that he, having met with theſe 'Workmen, fand, they were at preſent a-'bout ſeventeen in Number, *viz. John 'Hunter, &c.* and were of opinion theſe 'Perſons ſhould be erected into a Society, 'by the Name of *The Workmen of the Weigh-'houſe of Edinburgh*, and that their Number 'ſhould not exceed twenty Perſons; and 'when employed by any Perſon in the 'Place, have Liberty to pack Goods, and 'carry Burdens to any Place within the 'good Town of *Edinburgh*, *Canongate*, '*Leith*, haill Priviledges and Suburbs 'thereof. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXIX. p. 00.

2. 'And for their more faithfull diſ-'charging the Truſt committed to them, 'that each Perſon at his Entry ſhall find 'Caution, at the Sight of the third Baillie 'for the Time, for his Honeſty and good 'Behaviour, and to have Liberty to meet 'frequently among themſelves, for propo-'ſing Rules, to keep good Order amongſt 'them, and to examine Complaints, and to 'lay the ſame before the ſaid third Baillie, 'to the effect he may puniſh Tranſgreſſors.

3. 'That they ſhould have a common Box, and Boxmaſter, with three Keys to 'the Box, whereof one to be keeped by the 'third Baillie for the Time being; and the 'other two Keys by any two of their Num-'ber, and the Boxes to be lodged with the 'Boxmaſter.

4. 'That each Workman at his Entry 'pay Twelve Pounds *Scots* Money to the 'ſaid Box; and every Workman pay quar-'terly Six Shillings *Scots* to the ſaid Box, to 'be opened yearly on *Michaelmas* Day, the 'ſame being a lawfull Day, at the Sight of 'the third Baillie for the Time being, and 'to be applied to the Support of the Poor 'of the ſaid Company, their Widows and 'Children, as the ſaid Baillie ſhall think 'fit, upon good Information from the Com-

'pany; and at the ſame time the Boxmaſter to make his Accompts.

5. 'That the Acts made againſt Immorality be read to the Company yearly at the opening of the ſaid Box, that they may not pretend Ignorance thereof; and may be puniſhed and fined by the ſaid Baillie for their Tranſgreſſion, and the Fynes put in the Box.

6. 'That none of the ſaid Company encroach upon others Work and Buſineſs, but ſhall work their Work according as they are deſired by any Imployers, and not preſume to put away one another from the Work they are imployed in, under the Penalty of Twelve Shillings *Scots*, to be paid into the ſaid Box, as the Report under the Hand of the ſaid Baillie *Robert Craig* bears.

'Which being conſidered by the Councill, they, with the extraordinary Deacons, approved of the ſaid Report, and erected the Perſons above named, and their Succeſſors, into an Company, by the Name of, *The Company of the Workmen of the Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh*, in the Terms, and under the Regulations mentioned in the Report, whereanent thir Preſents ſhall be a Warrant.'

The End of the Fifth Book.

THE

THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK VI.

Contains Accounts of the Courts of Parliament, Royal Boroughs, Juſtice, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning.

The Society for improving ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

MANY Advantages having accrued to the Publick from the Studies and Labours of learned and ingenious Men, who having, in divers Parts of *Europe*, erected themſelves into Societies for the Improvement of Arts and Sciences, by experimental Philoſophy and other Diſcoveries, both in Art and Nature, which has excited a generous Emulation among the *Literati*, who, on this Occaſion, vie to excel in diſcovering the moſt occult Secrets of Nature, for the Benefit of Mankind:

That *Edinburgh*, at this Time, might not be wanting to contribute its Aſſiſtance in ſo laudable and commendable an Affair, divers learned Gentlemen, about the Beginning of the Year 1737, began to think of erecting themſelves into a Society in this City; and for the better attaining their deſirable and valuable Purpoſes, reſolved to communicate their Deſign to certain of the Nobility, Gentry, and others beſt qualified to aſſiſt them in their intended Undertaking.

Purſuant to this Reſolution, they applied to a ſmall Society for their Advice and Aſſiſtance; that Fellowſhip, which ſome Time before had publiſhed divers Volumes of Eſſays and Obſervations, intitled *Medical Eſſays*, were not only ready and willing to promote the Deſign, but the other Gentlemen to whom it was likewiſe propoſed, were very zealous to advance and incourage the honourable and praiſe-worthy Enterprize.

Thus incouraged, a general Meeting of the Undertakers was appointed to be held on the firſt Day of *June*, in the aforeſaid Year; preparatory to which, a Plan was ordered to be made, and laid before the ſaid Meeting, for the good Regulation of the intended Society.

This Fellowſhip, which aſſumed the Name of *The Society for improving Arts and Sciences*, and particularly *Natural Knowledge*, at firſt conſiſted of forty five Members; but that Number, ſince, has been augmented to fifty two, who are diſtinguiſhed into ordinary and extraordinary; the former, by turn, are to ſupply the Society with Experiments and Diſcoveries in Nature, Art, and other curious Remarkables, to be read at their Meetings, and publiſhed in their Tranſactions: And the latter, or extraordinary Members, indeavour to promote Inquiries, and occaſionally aſſiſt in carrying on the Deſigns of the Society.

Beſides the ordinary and extraordinary Members, the Society has admitted divers learned and ingenious Gentlemen, in ſeveral Parts of *Europe*, as Members and Correſpondents in foreign Parts.

The ordinary Meetings of the Society are on the firſt *Thurſday* of every Month, except thoſe of *September* and *October*; and on the firſt *Thurſday* of *December* yearly; the Society, by Ballot, elect thirteen of their Number for a Council, whereoutof, in the the ſame Manner, are choſen a Preſident, two Vice-preſidents, two Secretaries, and a Treaſurer.

Whenever a Vacancy happens in the Society, or in a Meeting where two thirds of the Members agree to augment their Number; a Liſt of Candidates is prepared and baloted for to fill up the Vacancy, and compleat the intended Augmentation.

At the annual Meeting for the Election of Officers, or new Members, a certain Sum of Money is agreed to be raiſed by the Members to purchaſe Inſtruments and defray the other neceſſary Expences of the Society.

By the late unhappy Rebellion the Meetings of the Society were interrupted for a conſiderable Time, but being renewed again, meet as formerly, and proſecuting the Ends of their Inſtitution, we may in a ſhort Time expect ſome of the Fruits of their Labours.

COLLEGE *of* EDINBURGH, alias *King* JAMES's *College*.

The firſt Mention I find of erecting a College in *Edinburgh*, is in the Will of *Robert Reid*, Biſhop of *Orkney* who dying in the Year 1558, (I ſuppoſe it was made about that Time) wherein he bequeathed the Sum of Eight thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Money,

ney, towards founding a College in *Edinburgh* for the Education of Youth; but the Money being in the Hands of *Walter*, Abbot of *Kinloss*, and others who were unwilling to part with the same, the Provost, two of the Bailiffs, and divers of the principal Citizens of *Edinburgh* gave an Obligation to the Privy Council to compel the said Abbot and others to pay the Money. Now, as this Transaction, to which the College of *Edinburgh* owes its Origin, is scarce known to any, I shall, for the Information of the Reader, subjoin the Act of common Council concerning the same; which please to take as follows.

1582. Coun. Regist. vol. VI. f. 188. 'The same Day, in Presence of the foresaid Provost, Baillies and Counsale, and the Deykins of Craftis underwrittin, *viz.* *Adame Newtoun* Baxter; *Gilbert Primrose*, Chirurgeoune; *William Bickertoun*, Mason; *William Hoppringill*, Tailzeour; *William Weir*, Cordiner; *Edward Hairt*, Goldsmith; *James Ur*, Fleschcour; *Edward Galbreath*, Skinner; and *Thomas Dickson*, Furrier: Comperit *Jhoun Jhonestoun*, Collectour, and producit the Act underwrittin, desyrand the same to be registrat. And the said Provost, Baillies, Counsale, and Deykins, to bind and oblis theme and thair Successours for the Releif of the Personis thairin contenit, in Respect thay haiff oblisit themselffs for the Effairs and Common-weill of the Town allenarlie; of the which Act the Tenor follows.

Apud Castrum de Striveling 11 *die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini* 1582.

Ibid. f. 189. 'The quhilk Day, in Presence of the Lords of Secret Counsale, *Alexander Clerk* of *Balburnie*, Provost of *Edinburgh*, *Robert Kar*, younger, and *Henry Chairters*, twa of the Baillies of the samyn; Master *Jhoun Prestoun* of *Elphinstoun*, *James Adamsoun*, *Alexander Uddert*, *Jhoun Jhonestoun*, Brother-german to *Edward Jhonestoun* of *Elphinstoun*, *Jhoun Robertsoun*, and *Michael Gilbert*, Burgesses of the said Burgh, become actit and oblisit, conjunctlie and severallie, that the saids Provest, Baillies, Counsale, and Communitie, sall persew and do thair utter and exact Dilligence for the Recoverie of the Soume of Aucht thousand Merks, fra *Walter*, Abbot of *Kinloss*, and utheris addetit in Payment thairof, quhilk umquhile *Robert*, Bishop of *Orkney*, in his Testament and latter Will, left for founding of ane Colledge within the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, for Exerceis of Learning thairinto; and the samyn being recoverit be thame, according to the Power to be given to thame be the King's Majestie, with the Advice of the Lords of Secret Counsale, that thay sall bestowe the samyn to the Use above mentionate, according to the Will of the Deid, within the Spaice of ane Zeir nixt thairefter but longer Delay. Subscribed by *Alexander Clerk*, Provost, *Robert Kar* and *Henry Chairters*, Baillies; and the rest above named.

'Quhilk Act being read, the said Provost, Baillies, Counsale and Deykins, thoucht the Desyre of the said *Jhoun* maist resonabill; and thairfor binds and obleis themselffis and thair Successours, Provest, Baillies, Counsale, and Deykins of Craftis, to wareand, releis, and keip skaythless the said Cautioners of the said Act, haill Contents thairof, and all that may follow thairupon, at all Hands quhome it effeirs; and the said Provest, Baillies, Counsale, and Deykins wer content and consentit, that the said *Michael Gilbert* wer at the Imployment of the said Mony, and resaving thairof; and failzeing thairof, ane uther Persone to be nominat and chosen be the Craftis, and his Avyss to be had thairintill.'

Although the *Edinburghers* did not receive the Bishop of *Orkney*'s Legacy till the Year 1582, yet believing, it seems, to have received it soon after his Demise, they purchased in the Year 1563, of one *Pennycuick*, the last Provost of the Collegiate Church of the Kirk of *Field*, the Precinct of the said Church, for the Sum of One thousand Pounds *Scotish* Money, for a Site to their intended College, and made divers Attempts to begin the Work; the first whereof was in the Year 1578, but meeting with a strong Opposition from the Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, and the Bishop of *Aberdeen* (from an imagined Injury their respective Colleges might receive from such an Erection) were forced to desist till a more favourable Opportunity, which soon after happened; and in the mean time erected their Grammar or High-school, to educate their Sons in.

But, in the Year 1581, the Church Hierarchy in *Scotland* having lost its Power, a Grant was passed for erecting the designed College; but there being, it seems, an Incumbrance on the aforesaid Kirk of *Field*, the Citizens bought of *John Gib*, and *John Fenton* their Right to the same for the Sum of Three hundred Marks of the said Money. Coun. Regist. vol. VI. f. 128.

Before I proceed in the Account of the College, I think it will not be amiss to premise a few Things concerning the Collegiate Church of the *Kirk of Field*, on the Site whereof the present College is situated.

This Collegiate Church was antiently denominated *Templum et Praefectura sanctae Mariae in campis*, that is, *The Church and District of the Holy Mary in the Field.* But at what Time, or by whom the said Church was founded, I cannot learn; however, it must have been erected before the Year 1516; for by the Town's Records it appears, that *Matthew Ker* was then Provost of it. Rec. in Arch. Edin.

The Precinct of this Church consisted of two Divisions, separated by *Raplaw*'s Wynd, which led from the *Cowgate* along where

where the College-hall is at preſent ſituated; thence winding Weſtward, ended near the *Potterrow* Port, at the Place where the Weſtern Gate of the College ſtands. On the Southern and Eaſtern Sides of the ſaid Wynd, were ſituated the Church, Houſes and Gardens belonging to the Provoſt and Canons; and on the Northern Side ſtood the ſpacious Building, wherein at preſent are the Schools of the private Claſſes. This Edifice for ſome time appertained to the Earl of *Arran*, which, on the Forfeiture of that Family, was granted to certain Courtiers, who diſpoſed of it to the *Edinburghers*, as hereafter will appear.

This Collegiate Church, which was in the Gift of the Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, conſiſted of a Provoſt and ten Prebendaries, whoſe Revenues (if *Keith* may be believed) amounted only to the Sum of Sixteen Pounds *Scotiſh* Money *per annum!* This doubtleſs muſt be a Miſtake; for how could ſo numerous a Family have ſubſiſted on ſo piteous an Income?

Append. Keith Hiſt. p. 257.

Where the Principal of the College's Houſe is ſituated, ſtood that of the Provoſt of the *Kirk of Field*, which was blown up by Gun-powder in the Year 1567, to ſcreen the Murder of that unhappy Prince, *Henry*, Huſband to *Mary* Queen of *Scotland*, who was cruelly murdered by the execrable Earl of *Bothwell*, who was ſoon after married to the ſaid *Mary*, to her eternal Reproach; which has given Reaſon to many to ſuſpect her as a Confederate in the ſaid ſhocking and deteſtable Murder. But not being in this Place to act the Biographer, ſhall leave the Diſquiſition of that Affair to thoſe whoſe Province it is.

The Provoſtry of the *Kirk of Field*, together with the Monaſteries of the *Black* and *Gray-friars*, ſtanding without the Wall of *Edinburgh*, were greatly expoſed to the Depredations of Enemies; wherefore it was judged neceſſary to extend the Town-wall round the ſame, for their better Security; which being accordingly performed, the City on that Side is conſiderably inlarged, and the Number of Buildings on new Foundations greatly augmented.

Though the *Edinburghers*, as already hinted, did not receive the Biſhop of *Orkney*'s Bequeſt till the Year 1582; yet they purchaſed a Site for their intended College, and began the Work *anno* 1581, and proſecuted the ſame with ſo much Induſtry and Application, as gave Pleaſure to all. Now the Biſhop aforeſaid having laid the Foundation for this College; and Queen *Mary*, by her Charter in the Year 1566, having given many of the Church-lands for Incouragement of Learning, and Support of the Poor, King *James* VI. her Son not only confirmed her ſaid Charter, but, by an additional Grant, impowered the *Edinburghers* to build a College, as will appear by his following Charter of Confirmation and new Grants; which is as follows.

King James VI.*'s Charter of Erection and Confirmation.*

'Jacobus, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ ſuæ clericis et laicis, ſalutem: Collect. Cart. in Arch. Edin.

'Sciatis, nos cum aviſamento dominorum noſtri ſecreti conſilii, quandam chartam et infeofamentum per noſtram chariſſimam matrem, pro tempore regni noſtri reginam, poſt ſuam perfectam ætatem, cum aviſamento et conſenſu dominorum ejus ſecreti conſilii, factum, datum et conceſſum dilectis noſtris præpoſito, ballivis, conſulibus et communitati burgi noſtri de Edinburgh, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, ſuper donatione, diſpoſitione et confirmatione, omnium et ſingularum terrarum, tenementorum, domorum, ædificiorum, eccleſiarum, capellaniarum, hortorum, pomoeriorum, croftarum, annuorum reddituum, fructuum, donoriarum, proficuorum, emolumentorum, firmarum, eleemoſinarum, le Daill-ſilver, obituum et anniverſariorum quorumcunque quoquoviſmodo pertinuerunt, aut pertinere denoſcuntur, ad quaſcunque capellanias, altaragia, prebendas, in quacunque eccleſia, capella aut collegio infra libertatem dicti burgi noſtri de Edinburgh, fundata ſeu fundanda per quemcunque patronum, in quorum poſſeſſione capellani et prebendarii earundem perprius fuerant; ubicunque præfatæ domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomoeria, horti, annui redditus, anniverſaria, fructus, proventus et emolumenta jacent, aut prius levata fuerunt reſpective; cum manoribus, locis, hortis, pomariis, terris, annuis redditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuſcunque, quæ fratribus Dominicalibus, ſeu prædicatoribus et minoribus, ſeu Franciſcanis dicti burgi noſtri de Edinburgh perprius pertinuerunt.

'Una cum omnibus et ſingulis terris, domibus, tenementis et hortis jacentibus infra dictum noſtrum burgum et libertatem ejuſdem: cum omnibus annuis redditibus de quacunque domo, terris aut tenementis infra dictum noſtrum burgum, levandis quibuſcunqe capellaniis, altaragiis, eccleſiis, mortuariis aut anniverſariis, ubicunque ſunt infra regnum noſtrum Scotiæ, donatis, dotatis et fundatis. Ac etiam cum omnibus et ſingulis annuis redditibus et aliis devoriis ſolitis, aut quæ per quamcunque eccleſiam extra dictum noſtrum burgum, a præpoſito aut ballivis ejuſdem de communi redditu ejuſdem pro ſuffragiis celebrandis,

'cum pertinentiis: ac de omnibus aliis privilegiis, libertatibus et facultatibus in charta et infeofamento, donatione et diſpoſitione prædictis, deſuper conſedis ad longum ſpecificatis et contentis; tenendis de

'dicta chariſſima noſtra matre et ſucceſſo-
'ribus ſuis, de mandato noſtro viſam, le-
'ctam, inſpectam et diligenter examinatam,
'ſanam, integram, non raſam, non cancel-
'latam, nec in aliqua ſui parte ſuſpectam,
'ad plenam intellexiſſe, ſub hac forma.

'Maria, Dei gratia, regina Scotorum, o-
'mnibus probis hominibus totius terræ
'ſuæ, clericis et laicis, ſalutem.

'Sciatis, quia nos impenſum munus no-
'ſtrum erga Divinum Spiritum perpen-
'dentes, et pro ardenti zelo, quem ob in-
'ter tenendam politiam et aequabilem or-
'dinem inter ſubditos noſtros, præcipue
'vero infra burgum noſtrum de Edinburgh
'præſervandam habemus. Conſiderantes
'itaque, nos ex officio teneri, munus erga
'Deum complecti debere, cujus providentia
'reginam hujus regni promovimus, ſic
'quæ ex officio incumbere, omni honeſto
'modo pro miniſtris verbi Dei providere;
'et ut hoſpitalia pauperibus mutilatis et mi-
'ſeris perſonis, orphanis et parentibus, de-
'ſtitutis infantibus, infra dictum noſtrum
'burgum præſerventur. Poſt noſtram per-
'fectam ætatem, cum aviſamento domino-
'rum ſecreti concilii noſtri, dedimus, con-
'ceſſimus, diſpoſuimus, ac pro nobis et
'ſucceſſoribus noſtris, pro perpetuo confir-
'mamus, prædilectis noſtris præpoſito, bal-
'livis, conſulibus, et communitati dicti no-
'ſtri burgi de Edinburgh, et ipſorum ſuc-
'ceſſoribus in perpetuum, omnes et ſingu-
'las terras, tenementa. domos, ædificia,
'eccleſias, capellas, hortos, pomoeria, croft-
'tas, annuos redditus, fructus, devoria,
'proficua, emolumenta, firmas, eleemoſi-
'nas, le daill-ſilver, obitus et anniverſaria
'quæcunque, quæ quovis modo pertinu-
'erunt, aut pertinere denoſcuntur, ad quaſ-
'cunque capellanias, altaragia, prebenda-
'rias, in quacunque eccleſia, capella aut
'collegio infra libertatem dicti noſtri burgi
'de Edinburgh, fundata ſeu fundanda per
'quemcunque patronum, in quarum poſ-
'ſeſſione, capellani aut prebendarii earun-
'dem perprius fuerant, ubicunque præfatæ
'domus, tenementa, ædificia, pomœria,
'horti, annui redditus, anniverſaria, fru-
'ctus, proventus et emolumenta jacent, aut
'prius levata fuerunt reſpective: cum ma-
'neriis, locis, pomoeriis, terris, annuis red-
'ditibus, emolumentis et devoriis quibuſ-
'cunque, quæ fratribus Dominicalibus, ſeu
'prædicatoribus et minoribus, ſeu Fran-
'ciſcanis dicti noſtri burgi de Edinburgh,
'perprius pertinuerunt; una cum omnibus
'et ſingulis terris, domibus, tenementiſque
'jacentibus infra dictum noſtrum burgum
'et libertatem ejuſdem; cum omnibus an-
'nuis redditibus, de quacunque domo, ter-
'ris aut tenementis infra dictum noſtrum
'burgum levandis, datis, fundatis et dona-
'tis quibuſcunque capellanis, eccleſiis, mor-
'tuariis aut anniverſariis, ubicunque ſunt
'infra regnum noſtrum. Ac etiam, cum
'omnibus et ſingulis annuis redditibus, et
'aliis devoriis ſolitis, aut quæ per quam-
'cunque eccleſiam extra dictum noſtrum
'burgum, a præpoſito, aut ballivis ejuſ-
'dem, de communi redditu ejuſdem, pro
'ſuffragiis celebrandis demandari poterit
'cum pertinentiis.

'Tenendas et habendas omnes et ſingu-
'las præfatas terras, tenementa, domos,
'ædificia, pomoeria, hortos, croftas, an-
'nuos redditus, fructus, devoria, proficua,
'emolumenta, firmas, eleemoſinas, obitus,
'anniverſaria, eccleſias, capellas, fratrum
'loca, hortos, cum pertinentiis præfatis
'præpoſito, ballivis, conſulibus et com-
'munitati, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, de no-
'bis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, in perpetuum,
'prout eadem jacent in longitudine et lati-
'tudine in domibus, ædificiis, muris, mu-
'reniis, lignis, lapide et calce, cum libero
'introitu et exitu, &c. ac cum omnibus a-
'liis et ſingulis libertatibus, commoditati-
'bus, proficuis et aſiamentis, ac juſtis ſuis
'pertinentiis quibuſcunque; tam non no-
'minatis quam nominatis; tam ſub terra
'quam ſupra terram, ad prædictas terras,
'tenementa, domos, ædificia, pomoeria,
'hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus,
'devoria, et alia praeſcripta, cum pertinen-
'tiis ſpectantibus, ſeu juſte ſpectare valen-
'tibus, quomodo libet in futurum, libere,
'quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene
'et in pace, abſque revocatione aut contra-
'dictione quacunque, cum poteſtate memo-
'ratis præpoſito, ballivis, conſulibus et
'communitati, et ipſorum ſucceſſoribus,
'per ſeipſos et ipſorum collectores, quos
'conſtituent præfatos annuos redditus, fru-
'ctus, devoria, proficua, emolumenta quæ-
'cunque levandi et recipiendi, ubicunque
'perprius levata fuerunt, præfati terras et
'tenementa locandi et removendi, loca di-
'ruta extruendi et reparandi, eademque in
'hoſpitalia, aut alios ſimiles uſus legiti-
'mos, prout ipſis, cum aviſamento mini-
'ſtrorum et ſeniorum dicti noſtri burgi vi-
'debitur, reducendi et applicandi, adeo li-
'beri in omnibus, ſicuti præfati prebenda-
'rii, capellani et fratres præſcripti eiſdem
'perprius gaudere, eaſdemque poſſidere po-
'tuiſſent: memorati autem præpoſitus,
'ballivi, conſules et eorum ſucceſſores tene-
'buntur ac reſtricti erunt, miniſtros, le-
'ctores, et alia eccleſiaſtica onera, præfatis
'annuis redditibus, proficuis et devoriis, ſe-
'cundum valorem et quantitatem eorundem
'ſuſtinere, loca et ædificia reparanda in ho-
'ſpitalitatem et alios uſus præſcriptos ap-
'plicare.

'Conſiderantes itaque quanta fraude, in-
'gens numerus dictorum prebendariorum,
'capellanorum et fratrum præſcriptorum,
'qui poſt altercationem religionis, terras,
'annuos redditus et emolumenta ipſorum
'capellanis, prebendis et aliis locis reſpective
'perprius mortificata, diſpoſuerunt, alie-
'narunt,

'narunt, et in manibus quorundam partic-
'cularium virorum extradonarunt: ac et-
'iamque legii noſtri quarundam terrarum,
'tenementorum et annuorum reddituum,
'per ipſorum prædeceſſores mortificatorum,
'jus ſibi acclamarunt, per brevia capellæ
'noſtræ, aut alias ſaſinam, tanquam hæ-
'redes ſuorum prædeceſſorum (qui eaſdem
'eccleſiæ perprius dotarunt) recuperarunt,
'quod evenit, partim negligentia officiari-
'orum dicti burgi noſtri, et partim collu-
'ſione dictorum prebendariorum, capella-
'norum fratrumque præſcriptorum. Quo-
'circa, cum aviſamento præſcripto, omnes
'et ſingulas hujuſmodi alienationes, diſpo-
'ſitiones et ſaſinas, quibus primum propo-
'ſitum et animi fundatorum infringitur,
'alteratur et variatur, deducendo eaſdem
'in particulares uſus, ad effectum quo eæ-
'dem in uſus ſupraſcriptos converti pote-
'rint, per præſentes reſcindimus et annulla-
'mus, quamquidam hanc noſtram declara-
'tionem volumus tanti eſſe roboris et effi-
'caciæ, ac ſi perſonæ quod eaſdem diſpo-
'ſitiones obtinuerunt, particulariter citatæ
'eſſent, ipſorumque infeofamenta abſque
'ulteriori proceſſu reſcinderentur.

'Ac etiam, cum aviſamento præſcripto,
'unimus et incorporamus, omnes et ſingu-
'las terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia,
'eccleſias, cæmeteria, capellas, pomœria,
'hortos, croftas, annuos redditus, fructus,
'devoria, proficua, emolumenta, firmas,
'eleemoſinas, obitus, anniverſaria, fratrum
'et loca eorundem, cum ſuis pertinentiis,
'in unum corpus in poſterum, appellan-
'dum, *Fundatio noſtri miniſterii et hoſpitali-*
'*tatis de Edinburgh.*

'Volumus etiam, quod unica ſaſina per
'præfatos præpoſitum, et ballivos aut ip-
'ſorum aliquem dicti miniſterii, et hoſpi-
'talitatis nomine, apud prætorium dicti
'noſtri burgi, ſemel accepta, tam ſufficiens
'erit ſaſina perpetuo in futurum, ac ſi eadem
'ſuper particulares terras, ad dictos capel-
'lanos, prebendarios, fratres pertinentes,
'aut ipſos in præfatos annuos redditus, an-
'niverſaria, firmas, proficua et devoria præ-
'ſcripta debitas ſumeretur, non obſtante lo-
'corum diſtantia. Præterea, per præſen-
'tes, nolumus capellanos, prebendarios et
'fratres (qui ante dictam alterationem pro-
'viſo erant)per hoc præſens noſtrum infeofa-
'mentum præjudicare; ſed reſervamus illis
'uſum dictorum fructuum et devoriarum
'durante eorum vita tantum. Præcipien-
'do itaque noſtrorum, computorum rotula-
'toribus præſentibus et futuris, ipſorum col-
'lectoribus, factoribus et aliis quorum in-
'tereſt, in genere nec non in ſpecie, quod
'neque eorum recipere aut levare præſumat
'dictos fructus particulariter ſupraſcriptos,
'pro quovis tempore præterito ſeu futuro,
'nec impediant aut impedimentum ullum
'faciant, memoratis præpoſito, ballivis,
'conſulibus, communitati et eorum ſucceſ-
'ſoribus in pacifica poſſeſſione earundem;
'requirendo et ordinando etiam dominos
'ſeſſionis noſtra, quatenus literas in omni-
'bus quatuor formis ad inſtantiam dictorum
'præpoſiti, ballivorum, conſulum, commu-
'nitatis, et ipſorum ſucceſſorum ad effectum
'ſubſcriptum dirigant. Nec non præcipi-
'endo quibuſcunque intromiſſoribus cum
'dictis fructibus quatenus ipſis de eiſdem,
'prompte intendant, pareant et gratiam
'ſolutionem facient.

'In cujus rei teſtimonium huic præſen-
'ti cartæ noſtri magnum ſigillum noſtrum
'apponi præcipimus, teſtibus reverendiſſi-
'mo in Chriſto patre, Joanne, archiepiſco-
'po, Sancti Andreæ, et dilectis noſtris
'conſanguineis, Georgio, comite de Hunt-
'ley, domino Gordoun et Badenoch, can-
'cellario noſtro; Jacobo, comite de Both-
'well, domino Haillis, Creichtoun, et Lid-
'diſdale, regni noſtri magno admirallo; di-
'lectis noſtris familiaribus conciliariis; Ri-
'chardo Maitland de Lethingtoun, noſtri
'ſecreti ſigilli cuſtos; Jacobo Balfour de
'Pittindriech, noſtrorum rotulorum regi-
'ſtri ac conſilii clerico; et Johanne Balla-
'dine de Auchnoule, noſtræ juſticiariæ
'clerico, equitibus auratis. Apud Edin-
'burgh, decimo tertio die menſis Martii,
'anno Domini, milleſimo, quingenteſimo,
'ſexageſimo ſexto, et regni noſtri, vigeſimo
'quinto.

'Quamquidem cartam et infeofamentum
'in omnibus ſuis punctis et articulis, con-
'ditionibus et modis, ac circumſtantiis ſuis
'quibuſcunque, in omnibus et per omnia
'forma pariter et effectu ut præmiſſum eſt,
'approbamus, ratificamus, ac pro nobis et
'ſucceſſoribus noſtris pro perpetuo confir-
'mamus.

'Inſuper, nos cum aviſamento prædicto
'pro diverſis rationalibus, cauſis bonis et
'conſiderationibus, nos moventibus; de no-
'vo, tenore præſentium damus, concedimus
'et diſponimus præfato præpoſito, balli-
'vis, conſulibus, et communitati dicti bur-
'gi noſtri de Edinburgh, et eorum ſucceſ-
'ſoribus, omnes et ſingulas prænominatas
'terras, tenementa, domus, ædificia, an-
'nuos redditus, capellas, loco, hortos, po-
'mœria, croftas, cenſus, firmas, proficua,
'et emolumenta, et alia reſpective; et par-
'ticulariter ſuperius ſpecificata per ipſos in
'perpetuum applicanda in ſuſtentationem
'miniſterii, pauperum auxilium, reparatio-
'nem ſcholarum, propagationem literarum
'et ſcientiarum pro eorum et ſucceſſorum
'ſuorum arbitrio, uti eis magis utile vide-
'bitur. Quibus etiam pro nobis et ſucceſ-
'ſoribus noſtris, plenariam ac liberam com-
'mittimus poteſtatem quoſcunque alios an-
'nuos redditus, annua proficua quæcunque,
'tam extra quam intra dictum noſtrum
'burgum, quæ in poſterum per quoſcunque
'bono zelo, ac libertate ſua motos, ad allia-
'mentum miniſtrorum evangelii, auxilium
'pauperum,

'pauperum, ac ſuſtentationem gymnaſio-
'rum, pro inſtaurandis ſcientiis et doctrina do-
'nari et dotari contigerent acceptandi; quas
'etiam terras, annuos redditus et proficua ſu-
'pra ſcripta, per prius donata et fundata,
'et in poſterum donanda et fundanda ut pro-
'miſſum eſt. Nos pro nobis et ſucceſſori-
'bus noſtris nunc prout extant, et tunc
'prout exinde confirmamus, ratificamus, et
'admortizamus, et eaſdem adeo libere mor-
'tificamus, ſicuti aliquæ terræ, redditus,
'tenementa et poſſeſſiones eccleſiæ ullo tem-
'pore præcedenti mortificatæ fuerunt.

'Præterea, nos pro nobis et ſucceſſori-
'bus noſtris, ratificamus, approbamus, et
'confirmamus renunciationem et dimiſſio-
'nem per familiarem ſervitorem noſtrum,
'Joannem Gib, factam de omnibus jure ac
'titulo quæ ipſe virtute noſtræ donationis
'prætendere poſuit, ad præpoſituram ec-
'cleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de campis (vulgo *the*
'*Kirk of Field*) cum fructibus, terris, poſſeſſi-
'onibus, redditibus et devoriis ejuſdem,
'præteritis, præſentibus et futuris in favo-
'rem dicti præpoſiti, ballivorum, conſulum,
'et communitatis, pro ſeipſis et eorum ſuc-
'ceſſoribus, ac nomine et ex parte mini-
'ſterii et pauperum, ac privilegia et liberta-
'tem dicti noſtri burgi nunc diverſa extant,
'vaſta et ſpatioſa loca quæ præpoſito, pre-
'bendariis, ſacerdotibus et fratribus tempore
'præterito pertinuerunt, maxime apta et
'commoda pro conſtructione domorum et
'ædificiorum ubi profeſſores bonarum ſcien-
'tiarum et literarum ac ſtudentes earundem
'remanere et ſuam diuturnam exercitatio-
'nem habere poterint; ultra et præter alia
'loca convenientia pro hoſpitalitate.

'Ideo, nos enixe cupientes, ut in hono-
'rem Dei et commune bonum noſtri regni,
'literatura indies augeatur; volumus et con-
'cedimus, quod licebit præfatis præpoſito,
'conſulibus et eorum ſucceſſoribus, ædifi-
'care et reparare ſufficientes domos et loca
'pro receptione, habitatione et tractatione
'profeſſorum, ſcholarum grammaticalium,
'humanitatis et linguarum, philoſophiæ,
'theologiæ, medicinæ, et jurium, aut qua-
'rumcunque aliarum ſcientiarum liberali-
'um, quod declaramus nullam fore raptu-
'ram prædictæ mortificationis; ac etiam
'præfati præpoſitus, ballivi et conſules ac
'eorum ſucceſſores, cum aviſamento, tamen
'eorum miniſtrorum pro perpetuo in poſte-
'rum plenam habeant libertatem, perſonas
'ad dictas profeſſiones edocendas, maxime
'idoneas uti magis convenienter poterint e-
'legendi cum poteſtate imponendi et re-
'movendi ipſos ſicuti expediverit. Ac in-
'hibendo omnibus aliis, ne dictas ſcientias
'intra dicti noſtri burgi libertatem profite-
'antur aut doceant, niſi per præfatos præ-
'poſitum, ballivos et conſules, eorumque
'ſucceſſores admiſſi fuerunt. Proviſo, quod
'præſentes nulla tenus præjudicabunt nec
'actoribus nec reis, nec aliis intereſſe haben-
'tibus in ejectione et cauſa proſecuta penes
'decimas garbales de Dunibernie, Pottie et
'Moncrief, ad capellanos eccleſiæ beatæ
'Ægidæ de Edinburgh pertinentes; neque
'juri patronatus ejuſdem; ſed quod utriſ-
'que parti, et omnibus intereſſe habentibus
'uſque ad finalem exitum et deciſionem in
'hujuſmodi, ut congruit proſequi et de-
'fendere liceat, præſentibus aut quibuſcun-
'que in eiſdem contentis non obſtantibus.
'Proviſo etiam, quod miniſtri deſervien-
'tes apud dictas eccleſias pro præſenti et in
'futurum ſuſtinebuntur de promptioribus
'fructibus earundem, ſecundum ordinem
'deſuper ſumptum ſeu ſumendum.

'In cujus rei teſtimonium, huic præſenti
'chartæ noſtræ confirmationis magnum
'ſigillum noſtrum apponi præcipimus, te-
'ſtibus prædilectis noſtris conſanguineis et
'conſiliariis, Eſino, Lenociæ duce, comite
'de Dernelie, domino Fairboltoun, Dal-
'keith et Aubigny, &c. magno regni no-
'ſtri camerario; Colino Argatheliæ comi-
'te, domino Campbel et Lorne, &c. can-
'cellario ac juſticiario noſtro generali; re-
'verendiſſimis et venerabilibus in Chriſto
'patribus, Patricio, Sancti Andreæ archi-
'epiſcopo; Roberto, commendatorio mo-
'naſterii noſtri de Dunfermling, noſtro ſe-
'cretario; dilectis noſtris familiaribus et
'conſiliariis, Alexandro Hay, noſtrorum
'rotulorum regiſtri ac conſilii clerico; Lu-
'dovico Ballenden de Auchnoule, milite,
'noſtræ juſticiariæ clerico; Roberto Scot,
'noſtræ cancellariæ directore; et magiſtro
'Thoma Buquhanan de Ybert, noſtri ſe-
'creti ſigilli cuſtode. Apud caſtrum no-
'ſtrum de Striviling, decimo quarto die
'menſis Aprilis, anno Domini, milleſimo
'quingenteſimo octuageſimo ſecundo; reg-
'ni noſtri anno decimo quinto.'

The above Charter is rendered into Engliſh, *as follows.*

'*James*, by the Grace of GOD, King of
'*Scots*, to all our faithful Subjects, both
'Clergy and Laity, greeting: Know ye,
'that We, by the Advice of the Lords of
'our Privy Council, taking into Conſidera-
'tion, that our late dear Mother the Queen,
'after her Majority or full Age, by the
'Advice and Conſent of the Lords of her
'Privy Council, by her Charter, gave and
'granted to our beloved, the Provoſt, Bai-
'liffs, Council, and Community of our
'Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors,
'by Gift, Diſpoſition and Confirmation,
'all and ſingular the Lands, Tenements,
'Houſes, Buildings, Churches, Chapels,
'Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, Annualrents,
'Fruits, Gifts, Profits, Emoluments, Farms,
'Alms, Deal-ſilver, Obits and Anniverſa-
'ries, which belonged to whatever Cha-
'pelries, Altarages, and Prebendaries, in
'whatſoever Churches, Chapels, or Colle-
'ges within the Liberty of our ſaid Town

'of

'of *Edinburgh*, founded by whatever Patron 'in whoſe Poſſeſſion the ſaid Chapelries or 'Prebendaries at firſt were; where-ever the 'aforeſaid Houſes, Tenements, Buildings, 'Orchards, Gardens, Annualrents, Anni-'verſaries, Fruits, Profits, and Emolu-'ments, lie, or were at firſt ſeverally rai-'ſed; together with all the Manors, Places, 'Gardens, Lands, Annualrents, Duties and 'Emoluments that belonged to the *Black* 'and *Gray Friars*, within our ſaid Town of '*Edinburgh:* Together with all and ſingu-'lar the Lands, Houſes, Tenements, and 'Gardens lying within our ſaid Town and 'Liberties thereof; with the yearly Rents of 'all the Houſes, Lands, and Tenements, 'within our ſaid Town, ariſing from the 'ſeveral Chapelries, Altarages, Churches, 'Mortuaries or Anniverſaries, given, found-'ed, and indowed, where-ever they are or 'lie within our Kingdom of *Scotland*. And 'alſo, all and ſingular, the accuſtomary Du-'ties and yearly Rents of whatever Church 'without our ſaid Town, to the Provoſt and 'Baillies of the ſame, for Solemnization of 'their Elections; with their 'Appurtenancies. And of all other Privile-'ges, Liberties, and Faculties, given, grant-'ed, and diſponed, as aforeſaid, more fully 'contained, and at length ſpecified in the ſaid 'Charter of Infeofment, to be held of our 'ſaid late dear Mother and her Succeſſors; 'which, by our Command, being ſeen, in-'ſpected, read, and carefully examined, is 'full, intire, not razed or cancelled, fully un-'derſtood, in no manner of Way ſuſpected, 'and in the following Form.

'*Mary*, by the Grace of God, Queen of '*Scots*, to all her faithful Subjects, both 'Clergy and Laity, greeting: Know ye, 'that by the Impulſe of the Holy Spirit, 'and our great Zeal to promote Policy and 'good Order amongſt our Subjects, eſpeci-'ally within our Town of *Edinburgh*; and 'conſidering, that by Divine Providence, 'We are become Queen, and advanced to 'the Government of this Kingdom, We think 'it incumbent on us, by our Office, to pro-'vide for the Maintenance of the Miniſters 'of God's Word, and Hoſpitals, for the 'Reception and Intertainment of poor, miſe-'rable, lame Perſons, and Preſervation of 'diſtreſſed Infants, deprived of their Pa-'rents.

'We, now, after our Majority or full 'Age, by the Advice of the Lords of our 'Privy Council, give, grant, and diſpone, 'and, for us and our Succeſſors, perpetually 'confirm to our beloved, the Provoſt, Bai-'liffs, Council, and Community of our ſaid 'Town of *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors 'for ever, all and ſingular the Lands, Te-'nements, Houſes, Buildings, Churches, 'Chapels, Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, An-'nualrents, Fruits, Duties, Profits, Emolu-'ments, Farms, Alms, Deal-ſilver, Obits, 'and Anniverſaries, which belonged to what-'ever Chapelries, Altarages and Prebenda-'ries, in whatſoever Churches, Chapels, or 'Colleges, within the Liberty of our ſaid 'Town of *Edinburgh*, founded by whatever 'Patron, in whoſe Poſſeſſion the ſaid Cha-'pelries or Prebendaries at firſt were; and 'where-ever the aforeſaid Houſes, Tene-'ments, Buildings, Orchards, Gardens, Annu-'alrents, Anniverſaries, Fruits, Profits and E-'moluments, lie or were at firſt ſeverally rai-'ſed: Together with all the Manors, Places, 'Orchards, Lands, Annualrents, Emolu-'ments, and Duties whatſoever, that belong-'ed to the *Black* and *Gray Friars* within our 'Town of *Edinburgh*; with all and ſundry, 'the Lands, Houſes, and Tenements lying 'in our ſaid Town and Liberties thereof; 'with the yearly Rents of all the Houſes, 'Lands, and Tenements within our ſaid 'Town, ariſing from the ſeveral Gifts and 'Benefactions given to the reſpective Cha-'pelries, Churches, Mortuaries or Anniver-'ſaries, where-ever the ſame lie within our 'Kingdom. And all and ſingular the cu-'ſtomary Duties and Annualrents, with their 'Appurtenancies, of whatever Church with-'out our ſaid Town, to the Provoſt and 'Bailiffs of the ſame for the Solemnization 'of their Elections according to their De-'ſire.

'To have and to hold all and ſingular 'the aforeſaid Lands, Tenements, Houſes, 'Buildings, Orchards, Gardens, Crofts, 'yearly Rents, Fruits, Duties, Profits, E-'moluments, Farms, Alms, Obits and An-'niverſaries, Churches, Chapels, Fraterni-'ties, Places and Gardens, with their Ap-'purtenancies, by the aforeſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Council, and Community, and 'their Succeſſors, of us and our Succeſſors 'for ever; as the ſame lie in Length and 'Breadth, in Houſes, Buildings, Walls, 'Fences, Wood, Stones, and Lime, with 'free Egreſs and Regreſs, with all and ſin-'gular the Liberties, Commodities, Profits, 'and Conveniencies, with their Appurte-'nancies, as well not named as named, as 'well under as above the Ground, relating 'to the aforeſaid Lands, Tenements, Hou-'ſes, Buildings, Orchards, Gardens Crofts, 'Annualrents, Fruits, Duties, and other 'Things above ſpecified, with their Appur-'tenancies, to be injoyed and held by them 'in Time coming, freely, quietly, wholely, 'honourably, well, and in Peace; without 'Revocation or Contradiction whatſoever; 'with Power to the above mentioned Pro-'voſt, Bailiffs, Council, and Community, 'and their Succeſſors, either by themſelves 'or the Collectors appointed by them to 'collect and receive the aforeſaid yearly 'Rents, Fruits, Duties, Profits and Emo-'luments whatever, in all Places where they 'were paid and received formerly. And the 'aforeſaid Lands and Tenements, to take

'down, remove, and convert the ſame into 'Hoſpitals, and the like lawful Uſes, as 'they, with Advice of the Miniſters and 'Elders of our ſaid Town ſhall judge con-'venient; and freely to uſe and apply as 'much of the ſaid Revenues as the Preben-'daries, Chaplains, and Brethren aforeſaid 'did enjoy and poſſeſs; the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Council and their Succeſſors being 'obliged to defray the Expence of the Mi-'niſters, Lecturers and other Eccleſiaſtical 'Burdens; and to erect Hoſpitals and other 'Buildings as aforeſaid, according to the 'yearly Amount of the ſaid Annualrents, 'Profits, and Duties.

'And conſidering the great and nume-'rous Frauds committed by the Prebenda-'ries, Chaplains and Brethren aforeſaid, who, 'ſince the Reformation of Religion, aliena-'ted and diſpoſed of the Lands, Revenues, 'and Profits ariſing from their reſpective 'Prebends and Chapelries, now in Poſſeſſi-'on of particular Perſons: Yet, conſider-'ing that the ſaid Lands, Revenues, and 'Profits were given for their Support, they 'by our Laws juſtly belonged to them: 'And being, as it were, Heirs to their Pre-'deceſſors who indowed their reſpective Of-'fices, by Breves and other Saſines, indea-'voured to recover the ſame, though they 'were diſpoſed of by Colluſion, and their 'own Wickedneſs; to which the Indolence 'and Negligence of the Officers of our ſaid 'Town, contributed not a little.

'Wherefore We, with the Advice afore-'ſaid, by theſe Preſents, annul and repeal 'the ſeveral Alienations, Diſpoſitions and 'Saſines above mentioned, which, contrary 'to the Minds and Meaning of the Found-'ers, are calculated to miſlead Men into 'particular Cuſtoms, to the End that the 'ſame may be converted to the Uſes afore-'ſaid; and by this our Declaration, We 'will, that, without further Proceſs, ſo much 'of the ſame ſhall effectually be revoked, as 'if the Perſons who obtained the ſaid Diſ-'poſitions, were with their Infeofments par-'ticularly cited to appear.

'And alſo, We, with the Advice afore-'ſaid, unite and incorporate all and ſingu-'lar the Lands, Tenements, Houſes, Build-'ings, Churches, Cemeteries, Chapels, Or-'chards, Gardens, Crofts, Annualrents, Fruits, 'Duties, Profits, Emoluments, Farms, Alms, 'Obits, Anniverſaries, Fraternities and Pla-'ces, with their Appurtenancies, into one 'Body, to be called the Foundation of our 'Miniſters and Hoſpitality of *Edinburgh*.

'And We will, that a Saſine be taken at 'the Town Hall of our ſaid Town, by the 'Provoſt and Bailiffs. or by ſome of the 'ſaid Miniſtry and Hoſpitality, which being 'once accepted, ſhall ſerve as a ſufficient 'Saſine for ever, as if the ſame had been 'taken on the proper Lands of the ſaid 'Chaplains, Prebendaries, and Brethren, or 'in thoſe of the aforeſaid Annualrents, An-'niverſaries, Farms, Profits and Duties, 'notwithſtanding of their Diſcontiguity. 'Moreover, by theſe Preſents We will, that 'the ſaid Chaplains, Prebendaries, and Bre-'thren, who, before the Change of Religi-'on aforeſaid were provided for, that they 'ſhall not be prejudiced or hurt by this our 'preſent Infeofment, but ſhall have reſerved 'to them the Uſe of the ſaid Fruits during 'their reſpective Lives. And, for the bet-'ter preventing Miſtakes, We will and com-'mand, that neither the Clerk of our Rolls, 'his Collectors, Agents, or others con-'cerned in the Premiſes, do at any Time 'preſume to receive any Part of the above 'mentioned Fruits or Revenues, nor im-'pede or obſtruct any Perſon in collecting 'the ſame for the Uſe of the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Council, and Community, and 'their Succeſſors, or moleſt them in the 'peaceable Poſſeſſion thereof; hereby re-'quiring and ordaining the Lords of our 'Court of Seſſion, at the Inſtance of the 'ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council and Com-'munity, to iſſue their Letters in all the four 'Forms to the End aforeſaid; and that all 'Perſons concerned in the ſaid Fruits, readi-'ly appear and make thankful Payment.

'In Teſtimony whereof, We have to this 'our preſent Charter put our Great Seal, in 'Preſence of theſe Witneſſes, the moſt Re-'verend Father in Chriſt, *John*, Archbiſhop 'of *St. Andrew's*, our well-beloved Couſin; '*George*, Earl of *Huntley*, Lord *Gordoun* and '*Badenoch*, our Chancellor; *James*, Earl of '*Bothwell*, Lord *Hailles*, *Creichton*, and *Lid-'diſdale*, High Admiral of our Kingdom; 'our familiar and well-beloved Counſellors, '*Richard Maitland* of *Lithingtoun*, Keeper 'of our Privy Seal, *James Balfour* of *Pit-'tindriach*, Regiſter of our Rolls, and Clerk 'of our Council; and *John Balladine* of '*Auchinoule*, our Juſtice Clerk, Knights. 'Given at *Edinburgh*, the thirteenth Day of 'the Month of *March*, in the Year of our 'Lord, One thouſand five hundred and ſix-'ty ſix, and of our Reign the twenty fifth; 'which Charter and Infeofment We approve 'and ratify, and for us and our Succeſſors 'perpetually confirm in all its Points, Ar-'ticles, Conditions, Modes and Circumſtan-'ces, and in all the Forms, Propoſitions, 'and Effects, according to the Premiſes.

'Moreover, We, with the Advice afore-'ſaid, and for divers good reaſonable Cau-'ſes and Conſiderations us thereunto mo-'ving, of new, by the Tenor of theſe Pre-'ſents, give, grant, and diſpone to the a-'foreſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Council, and 'Community of our ſaid Town of *Edin-'burgh*, and their Succeſſors, all and ſingu-'lar the above named Lands, Tenements, 'Houſes, Buildings, yearly Rents, Chapels, 'Places, Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, Taxes, 'Farms, Profits and Emoluments, and o-

'ther

'ther Things particularly above mentioned, 'to be for ever applied in Support of the 'Miniſtry, Help of the Poor, and towards 'building and repairing Houſes for the Pro'pagation of Letters and Sciences by the Arbi'trage of them and their Succeſſors, as ſhall be 'judged moſt uſeful.

'We alſo, for us and our Succeſſors, 'give free and full Power to all Perſons who 'hereafter may, out of their great Zeal, be 'diſpoſed to give yearly Profits and Rents, 'either within or without our ſaid Town, 'towards the Maintenance of the Miniſters 'of the Goſpel, Help of the Poor, and Sup'port of Schools and Colleges, for teaching 'and Propagation of Letters and Sciences 'as aforeſaid; which Lands, Profits, and 'Rents, at firſt given, or hereafter may be 'given towards founding and indowing the 'Premiſes. We for us and our Succeſſors, 'now and for ever, confirm and ratify, and 'the ſame as freely mortify, as ever any o'ther Lands, Rents, Tenements and Poſſeſſi'ons were at any Time heretofore mortified 'or given in Perpetuity to the Church.

'Beſide, We, for us and our Succeſſors, 'approve, ratify and confirm the Demiſſion 'and Renunciation made by our truſty Ser'vant, *John Gib*, of all Right and Title, 'which he, by virtue of our Gift, may or 'can pretend to have to the Provoſtry and 'Church of *Beatae Mariae in campis* (vul'garly the *Kirk of Field*) and to the Lands, 'Fruits, Duties, Poſſeſſions and Revenues 'thereof, paſt, preſent, and to come, in 'favour of the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Coun'cil and Community, and their Succeſſors, 'and in Name and Behalf of the ſaid Mini'ſtry and Poor: Together with all the Pri'vileges and Liberties our ſaid Town has 'to that void and ſpacious Place, which of 'late belonged to the Provoſt, Prebenda'ries, Prieſts and Brethren (of the ſaid Pro'voſtry); which Place being very fit and 'commodious for the Conſtruction of Hou'ſes and Buildings for the Reception and 'Accommodation of Profeſſors of good Li'terature and Sciences, and Students there'of, to have their Exerciſes therein; be'ſides other convenient Places whereon to 'erect Hoſpitals: Wherefore, We being 'earneſtly deſirous, for the Honour of God, 'and publick Welfare of our Kingdom, by 'the Increaſe and Advancement of Learn'ing, We will and grant, that the aforeſaid 'Provoſt, Bailiffs, and their Succeſſors, e'rect and repair Houſes and Apartments 'for the Reception, Habitation and Ac'commodation of the Profeſſors of Lan'guages, Humanity, Philoſophy, Theolo'gy, Law and Phyſick, and other liberal 'Sciences: And for that End declare, that 'no Perſon preſume to deprive them of the 'aforeſaid Mortifications.

'Alſo, That the aforeſaid Provoſt, Bai'liffs and Council, and their Succeſſors, 'ſhall, with the Advice of the Miniſters, in 'all Times coming, have Liberty to elect 'fit and able Men to teach the ſaid Profeſ'ſions, with Power to place and remove 'them, as they ſhall judge expedient; and 'to injoin and forbid all other Perſons from 'teaching the ſaid Sciences within our ſaid 'Town, unleſs they be admitted by the a'foreſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs and Council, and 'their Succeſſors. Provided always, That 'theſe Preſents ſhall be nowiſe prejudicial 'or hurtful to the Actors or Perſons con'cerned in the Proſecution of thoſe in Poſ'ſeſſion of the Tithes of *Dunbernie*, *Pottie* 'and *Moncrief*, belonging to the Chaplains 'of *St. Giles*'s Church in *Edinburgh*, nor to 'the Right of Patronage of the ſame; but 'all Perſons concerned ſhall remain ſatis'fied with what ſhall be agreed on by the 'Proſecutors and Defenders, till a final De'ciſion of the Affair in Controverſy, what'ever may be contained in the Contents 'thereof notwithſtanding. Provided alſo, 'That the Miniſters officiating in the ſaid 'Churches, now and hereafter, ſhall be ſu'ſtained by the readieſt Produce or Fruits 'of the ſame, according to the Order above 'taken.

'In Teſtimony whereof, We have, to this 'our preſent Charter of Confirmation, put 'our Great Seal, in Preſence of theſe Wit'neſſes, our well-beloved Couſin and Coun'ſellors, *Coſmo* Duke of *Lenox*, Earl of '*Darnly*, Lord *Fairholm*, *Dalkeith* and *Au'bigny*, &c. Great Chamberlain of our 'Kingdom; *Colin* Earl of *Argyll*, Lord '*Campbell* and *Lorne*, &c. our Chancellor 'and Juſticiary General; the moſt Reve'rend and Venerable Father in Chriſt, *Pa'trick* Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*; *Robert*, 'Commendator of our Monaſtery of *Dun'fermline*, our Secretary; our beloved Fa'miliars and Counſellors, *Alexander Hay*, 'Regiſter of our Rolls and Clerk of Coun'cil; *Lewis Balladine* of *Auchnoule*, Knight, 'our Juſtice-clerk; *Robert Scot*, Director 'of our Chancery; and Mr. *Thomas Bu'chanan* of *Ybert*, Keeper of our Privy Seal. 'Given at our Caſtle of *Stirling*, the four'teenth Day of the Month of *April*, in 'the Year of our Lord, One thouſand 'five hundred and eighty two; and of 'our Reign the fifteenth.'

The building of the College was carried on with great Diligence, till the Month of *June* 1583, when it ſeems all the Money was diſburſed; for, on the 28th of the ſaid Month, an Act of Common Council was made for raiſing the Sum of Three thouſand Marks *Scotiſh* Money, towards paying the Town's Debts, and carrying on the Work of the College; which at this time was ſo far advanced, that the Citizens ingaged *Robert Rollock*, Profeſſor of Humanity in the College of *St. Salvador*, in the Univerſity of *St. Andrew's*, to undertake the Charge of

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VII. f. 7. 24.

of their College, and cauſed Proclamation to be made, that all who were inclined to become Scholars therein, might enter their Names in a certain Book preparatory to their Admiſſion.

In the Month of *October*, *Rollock* began to teach in the lower Hall of *Hamilton*-houſe in the College, whither a Number of Students reſorted; but many of them not being ſufficiently inſtructed in the *Latin* Tongue, were in the Month of *November* following put under the Tuition of *Duncan Nairn*, who, by *Rollock*'s Recommendation, was choſen ſecond Maſter of the College; and having conſiderably advanced his Pupils in the ſaid Tongue, initiated them in the *Greek* Language the Year after. This and *Rollock*'s being the only Claſſes in the College, their Schools were kept in the Apartment where the Profeſſor of Humanity now teacheth, which continued to be the Bejan-claſs School till about the Year 1602: And in the lower Hall was kept the Semibejan Claſs; and in the ſaid Hall the fourth Claſs met on publick Occaſions. The Bailielars met in the Room above the School of Humanity; and the Magiſtrands, as at preſent, aſſembled in the upper Hall, where all publick Acts, Examinations and Graduations are performed. And the preſent Auditories of the Semees and Bachalars were imployed for lodging Rooms; there being then no other than the fourteen ſmall Chambers on the Northern Side of the Cloſe.

The College of *Edinburgh* being thus far
Cart. Ja. VI. advanced, King *James* VI. by his Letters patent, of the 4th of *April*, *anno* 1584, granted to the ſame the Parſonage and Vicarage of *Curry*, together with the Teinds or Tithes, Fruits, Rents, Manſe, Glebe and Church-lands, antiently called, *The Archdeaconry of Lothian*. And, as a further Incouragement to the ſaid College, the ſaid King, by his Charter of the 29th *May*, in the Year 1594, granted to it the Teindſheaves or Tithes of the Lands of *Weſtbarns*, *Ardieſipſies*, *Kingſmuir*, *Drumzack*, *Mamſter*, *Kippo*, *Nakedfield*, *Gariſtoun* and *Ryndwalls*, with the Croft or Field of *Carrel*, all in the Pariſh of *Carrel* and County of *Fife*, for the Maintenance of Burſars ſtudying Philoſophy in the ſaid College.

Although by the breaking out of the Plague, towards the Cloſe of the Year 1584, the College was deprived of its Maſters and Students, yet the *Edinburghers* vigorouſly proſecuted the Work, and incloſed the College on the Eaſtern, Weſtern and Northern Sides with a high ſtonern Wall, the Southern Side being ſecured by the Town-wall.

Though *Robert Rollock* at this time only taught a private Claſs, he was nevertheleſs on the 29th of the Month of *February*, in the Year 1586, appointed Principal of the College. And it being judged neceſſary to have a third Claſs erected, a Profeſſor of Philoſophy was choſen by the Town Council to teach the ſame; and at the ſame time a Receſs being deemed neceſſary, both for the Maſters and Students, a Vacation of a Month was granted to the College.

There being hitherto no Profeſſor of Law in the College, the Common Council, Lord Chancellor, Lords of Seſſion, Faculty of Advocates, and Writers to the Signet, each of thoſe three Bodies agreed to give the Sum of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money to ſupply that Defect; in Conſideration whereof the *Edinburghers* agreed to allow the ſaid Profeſſor a yearly Salary of Three hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* Money. Notwithſtanding a Profeſſor of Law was choſen purſuant to the above Contract, yet he was only imployed to teach Humanity, on the Reſignation of its late Profeſſor; wherefore the contracting Parties covenanted a-new, that the Profits ariſing by Two thouſand of the Three thouſand Pounds, above mentioned, ſhall be imployed to maintain ſix Burſars, which amounting to Fifty Marks *per annum* each, it was deemed ſufficient for the Support of an ordinary Scholar; and the Profits ariſing by the other Thouſand Pounds, being one hundred and fifty Marks yearly, was appointed a Salary for a Profeſſor of Humanity. The other four Profeſſors in the College had the ſame annual Allowance.

Hamilton-houſe, on the 30th of *Auguſt*, in the Year 1554, was granted by the Provoſt and Canons of the Collegiate Church of the *Kirk of Field*, to *James* Duke of *Chattlerault*, at a Feu-rent of Forty Marks *Scotiſh per annum*; which being ſoon after burnt down, it was rebuilt by the ſaid Duke, and is ſtill ſtanding at the Weſtern End of the College Library. On the Forfeiture of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, this Houſe was granted to the College; but the ſaid Marquis, by an Act of Oblivion, being reſtored both to his Honours and Eſtate, ſued to recover the ſaid Houſe, which by the Opinion of Council he had no Right to, by its being imployed to a religious Uſe; but the Marquis having obtained a Decree in his Favour, without ſhewing the leaſt Regard to the Seat of the Muſes, obliged the Citizens to pay him the Sum of Three thouſand Marks *Scotiſh* for the ſaid Houſe.

In the Years 1616 and 1617, the Col- Coun. Regiſt. vol. XVII. f.
lege-hall was erected, conſiſting of one up- 61.
per and three lower Rooms; in the firſt whereof, which is a very ſpacious Room, in Length one hundred and one Feet and a half, Breadth of twenty ſeven, and Height of ſixteen Feet ſix Inches, the Principal and Profeſſors hold their Meetings, and Students receive their Degrees. And as the Library-room below is not ſufficient to contain the Books belonging to the College, this Room is imployed to receive the ſupernumerary

numerary Books brought in for the Uſe of the Univerſity, and is the Receptacle both of natural and artificial Curioſities appertaining to the College, ſome of which I have above mentioned.

The Northernmoſt of the lower Rooms is the Repoſitory of the Theological Library, the Middlemoſt is the common Hall, wherein publick Aſſemblies, Acts and Examinations are held, and *French* Proteſtants perform their Divine Service in, and the Southernmoſt Part or Room is appropriated for the Uſe of the Anatomy Claſs.

The *Edinburghers* having with great Aſſiduity and Zeal proceeded in the Erection and Indowment of their College, King *James* VI. to honour the ſame, ſent the following Letter to the Common Council.

JAMES R.

Truſtie and weill beloved, we greit zow weell.

'Being ſufficientlie perſwadit of the guid 'Beginning and Progreſſe which ze haiff 'maid in repairing and building of zowr 'College, and of your commendable Re'ſolution conſtantlie to proceid and perſiſt 'thairin, till the ſame ſall be perfytlie finiſh'ed. For your better Incouragement in a 'Wark ſo univerſallie beneficial for our 'Subjectis, and of ſuch Ornament and Re'putation for our Citie in perticular, We 'haiff thocht guid, not only to declair our 'ſpeciall Approbatioun thairof, but lyke'wayes, as we gave the firſt Being and Be'ginning thairunto, ſo we have thocht it 'worthie to be honoured with oure Name 'of our awin Impoſitioun; and the raither, 'becaus of the late Cair, which to oure 'great Contentment wee reſſaved of the guid 'Worth and Sufficiencie of the Maiſters 'thairof, at thair being with us at *Sterling*: 'In which regard, theſe ar to deſire zow, 'to order the ſaid College to be callit in all 'Tyme hereafter by the Name of, *King 'James's College*, which we intend for ane 'ſpeciall Mark and an Baidge of our Fa'vour toward the ſame.

'So wee doubting not, but ze will ac'cordinglie accept thairof, we bid zow 'heartilie fairweill.'

From our Court at *Paiſley*, the 25th *July*, 1617.

Sir *William Niſbet*, Provoſt of this City, having in the Year 1619 given the Sum of One thouſand Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, towards the Maintenance of a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Common Council on the twentieth of *March*, *anno* 1620, not only choſe a Profeſſor of that Faculty, but likewiſe two for thoſe of Mathematicks and Phyſick, for the Service of their new Foundation.

The Apartments in the College hitherto were only the fourteen on the Northern Side of the old Cloſe above mentioned, three in *Hamilton*-houſe, four in that at preſent inhabited by the Principal of the College, and two in the Jamb of the Great Hall; a Number no way proportioned for the Reception of above Three hundred and twenty Students; wherefore *Thomas Hope*, the King's Advocate, and *William Riggalate*, Bailiff of *Edinburgh*, to contribute towards ſupplying that Defect, generouſly erected, at their own Expence, four new Apartments on the Northern Side of the upper Court.

Anno 1639, and the five following Years, the College Fund was conſiderably augmented by many Benefactions, the chief whereof was that of *Bartholomew Sommerville*, who on the 17th of *December*, *anno* 1639, gave the Sum of Twenty ſix thouſand Marks *Scotiſh* Money, the Profits of which to be applied towards the Maintenance of a Profeſſor of Divinity; and the Sum of Six thouſand Marks of the ſame Money, to erect a Houſe for him to reſide in. And the ſaid *Sommerville* beſides bequeathed to the Uſe of the Poor the Sum of Two thouſand Merks; which, contrary to the Will of the pious Donor, was, by an Order of the Town Council, unjuſtifiably laid out in the Purchaſe of Ten ſilvern Cups, for the Service of the Communion Table!

In the Year 1640, the Town Council, for the better Management of their College, appointed a Treaſurer, who was impowered to receive the Rents and Profits thereof, and to pay the ſeveral Salaries and Expences of the ſame: And, in order to know, whether the Receipts were ſufficient to anſwer the Diſburſements, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the State of this new Foundation; who reported, that the Revenues were ſufficient to anſwer all Charges; wherefore the Council order the ſaid Treaſurer to pay the following yearly Sums.

Salaries payable to the Officers, Burſers and Servants of the College, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Principal of the College — —	1333	6	8
To the Profeſſor of Divinity — —	800	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Divinity's Houſe-rent —	133	6	8
To the Profeſſor of Humanity —	100	0	0
To the four Regents —	666	13	4
To the Burſers —	200	0	0
To the Librarian —	266	13	4
To the Janitor —	20	0	0
To the Beadle —	20	0	0
To the Miniſter of *Curry*	496	6	8
To the Miniſter of *Kirkurd*	513	16	8
To the Collector of the Rents of *Curry* —	66	13	4
Sum total — —	4616	6	8

To ſhew how the Money ariſes, whereby the above mentioned Salaries and Stipends are paid, I think it will not be amiſs to ſubjoin an Account of the Donations given for that Purpoſe.

A Liſt of the Names of the Benefactors, with the ſeveral Sums of Money given by them to the College of Edinburgh *from its Foundation, to the twenty third of* January, *in the Year* 1656, *in* Scotiſh *Money.*

Years.	Months.		Marks.	s.	d.	
1597	*December*	From the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, Lords of Seſſion, Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and Clerks of Seſſion, toward the Maintenance of a Profeſſor of Humanity, the Sum of —	4500	0	0	Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIX. f. 87.
1598	19th *July*	From *James Bannatyne*, the Sum of ——	100	0	0	
1607	23d *Decem.*	From *William Cowper*, the Sum of ——	100	0	0	
1608	30th *Sept.*	From the Church Seſſions of *Edinburgh*, for the Uſe of the Maſters, the Sum of ——	8000	0	0	
1609	——	From Lord *Lindſay*, for the Town's reſigning the Benefice of *Haddington*, the Sum of ——	2000	6	8	
1617	4th *March*	From *David Alexander*, the Sum of ——	200	0	0	
1617	30th *July*	From *Charles Sheirer*, for the Uſe of the Regents, the Sum of —— ——	500	0	0	
1618	30th *Dec.*	From *Hew Wright*, for the Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1000	0	0	
1619	15th *March*	From *Alexander Stobs*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	300	0	0	
1619	28th *May*	From *Archibald Johnſton*, for the Uſe of Burſers, the Sum of —— ——	1000	0	0	
1619	2d *June*	From *William Niſbet*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1650	0	0	
1619	21ſt *July*	From *James Young*, the Sum of ——	100	0	0	
1620	23d. *Aug.*	From *Samuel Rigg*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity the Sum of —— ——	650	0	0	
1621	2d *January*	From *Thomas Speir*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1000	0	0	
1622	10th *July*	From *John Lawtie*, for Books to the Library, the Sum of —— ——	150	0	0	
1622	9th *Octob.*	From *Walter Balcanquall*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1100	0	0	
1623	10th *Dec.*	From *Margaret Stewart*, the Sum of ——	300	0	0	
1624	16th *Jan.*	From *James Ainſley*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	500	0	0	
1624	23d *June.*	From *Margaret Zuill*, the Sum of ——	500	0	0	
1624	——	From *Michael Findlay*, the Sum of ——	480	0	0	
1625	9th *Nov.*	From *James Maſtertoun*, the Sum of ——	500	0	0	
1626	5th *Jan.*	From *Hew Wright*, for the Uſe of Burſers, the Sum of —— ——	500	0	6	
1630	29th *Dec.*	From *Charles Sheirer*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1000	0	0	
1632	8th *Jan.*	From *John Byres*, the Sum of ——	300	0	0	
1634	19th *Feb.*	From *Patrick Gilles*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	1000	0	0	
1636	6th *Jan.*	From *Thomas Muir*, for Burſers, the Sum of —	100	0	0	
1639	18th *Dec.*	From *David Mackall*, for Burſers, the Sum of —	1200	0	0	
1640	1ſt *May*	From *Bartholomew Sommerville*, for a Profeſſor of Divinity, the Sum of —— ——	26000	0	0	
1640	1ſt *May*	From *Alexander Wright*, the Sum of — —	11771	0	0	
1640	30th *Dec.*	From *James Dalgliſh* now, and in the Year 1644, for Burſers, the Sum of ——	11000	0	0	
1642	24th *Aug.*	From *Alexander Wright*, the Sum of ——	5099	10	4	
1645	3d *January*	From *William Carruthers*, the Sum of —	5000	0	0	
1646	24th *July.*	From *John Buchanan*, for Burſers, the Sum of —	11340	0	0	
1653	7th *Jan.*	From Sir *Thomas Hope*, for Burſers, the Sum of —	1500	0	0	
1653	7th *Jan.*	From *Robert Johnſton* for Burſers, the Sum of ——	18000	0	0	
1655	14th *March*	From *Robert Murray*, the Sum of ——	3571	0	0	
1655	14th *Dec.*	From *Iſobel Richeſon*, the Sum of ——	12000	0	0	
——	——	From *John Lawder*, the Sum of ——	303	6	8	
Sum	Total	—— —— ——	134315	3	8	

The

The above Sums, amounting to One hundred and thirty four thouſand three hundred and fifteen Marks, three Shillings and eight Pence of the Money aforeſaid, the City was indebted to the College for the ſaid Sum, for which they paid Intereſt.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XV. f. 113.

Untill the Year 1640 the College was annually viſited by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, who inquired into the Deportment of the Maſters and Students. But it being thought that it would redound more to the Honour and Intereſt of the ſaid College to have a Rector preſide over it, it was by the ſaid Council ordained, that yearly, on the firſt Day of *December*, a Rector ſhall be choſen for the College, with ſix Aſſeſſors to aſſiſt him in all Things relating to the good Government thereof; two of which to be Members of the Town Council, two of the Town's Miniſters, and two Members of the College; and the Day after, the Perſon ſo choſen to appear in a Meeting of the Common Council, Town's Miniſters and Maſters, and Students of the Univerſity to be held in the ſaid College, and in their Preſence to accept of the ſaid Office of Rector, and take an Oath for faithful Adminiſtration.

And for the greater Dignity of the Rectorial Office, a Mace ſhall be carried before the ſaid Rector at all publick Meetings, and other ſolemn Occaſions. And for the better Regulation of the ſaid Rector, the Town's Council made the following Orders to be obſerved by him and his Succeſſors; together with ſuch other Rules as the ſaid Council ſhould hereafter injoin him.

Id. Ibid.

1. 'That all the Rectors wyſelie and cairfullie conſider, what Things may ſerve for 'the guid Education of the Youth, and for 'the flooriſhing Eſtaitt of the Colledge, 'whether in the Rents or Buildings, or in 'ordering of the Maſters, Profeſſors, and 'Students, he ſall be the Eye of the Counſall of the Town, for univerſal Inſpectioun, 'and as the Mouth of the Colledge for giving Informatioun, and delivering ſuch 'Overtures to the Counſall as himſelf and 'his Aſſeſſors ſhall find convenient.

2. 'He ſall be cairfull, that nather the 'Principall, Profeſſors nor Regents, nor any 'uther Member of the ſaid Colledge be deficient in thair Duty, preſcryvit be the 'Lawis and Stattutis of the Colledge. He 'ſall advyſe them, and if Neid be he ſall 'admoniſh them; bot with that Reſpect 'which is dew to their Plaices; and in caice 'they amend not what he judges amiſs, he 'ſall, after the ſecond Admonitioun, mak 'the Matter known to the Counſall of the 'Town.

'3. The Rector and his Aſſeſſors ſall cognoſce and judge of all Complaints and Debaites not proper for the Civill nor Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictioun, which ſall happin 'to aryſe amongſt anie of the pryme Maſters of the Colledge, or amongſt the 'Principal, Profeſſors or Regents, or anie 'of them: As alſo, of ſuch Complaints and 'Debaitts, as may aryſe betwixt anie of the 'Students of Philoſophie, or anie of the 'Students of Divinity; or betwixt anie of 'theſe and the Students of anie other Profeſſioun; or betwixt anie of the Students 'of the Profeſſiouns amongſt themſelffis; 'he ſall labour to compoſe them juſtlie and 'without Scandle; but ſo, that it ſall be 'lawfull for any of the Pairtyes to appeal to 'the Town Counſall.

4. 'The Rector ſall have in his Cuſtodie 'the Matricular of the Colledge, containing the Names of all the Students, of 'whatſumevir Profeſſioun, who at their Entrie ſall ſweir and ſubſcryve in his Preſence, and in Preſence of the Principall 'and Regents of the Claſs; if he ſall be an 'Student of Philoſophie, and if he be ane 'Student of anie other Profeſſioun, in Preſence of the Principall and Profeſſor of 'the ſaid Profeſſioun, in Obedience to the 'Lawis and Orders of the Colledge, with 'their Fidelitie and Forwardnes for advancing the Intereſt thairof, all the Days of 'thair Lyffes; and immediatlie before they 'reſſaive the Degrie, ſall appear in the common Hall, ſweir and ſubſcryve the Confeſſioun of Faith, as it is preſcryved be 'the laitt General Aſſemblie held at *Edinburgh* in the Month of *Auguſt*, ane thouſand ſix hundreth thretie nine Zeires.

5. 'The Rector ſall have ane Regiſter of 'the Names of the Benefactors, with the 'Expreſſioun of their particular Beneficence, 'whether it be in Lands, Rents, Sommes 'of Money, Buikes, or any other Way of 'Liberalitie, that thair may be preſerved 'that honourable Commemoratioun of them, 'that may be maid at ſuch ſoleme Tymes as 'ſall be thocht fitt, that others may be 'moved to follow their laudable Exampill.

6. 'The Rector ſall reſſaive from the 'Counſaill ane Tranſumpt of the whole 'Rentall and Sommes of Money belonging 'to the ſaid Colledge, ſubſcryvit with the 'Hand of the common Clerk, that he may 'ryplie adviſe how far it may extend, and 'be employed for the Weill of the Colledge, at the Will of the Counſall.

7. 'The Rector ſall not onlie be preſent 'at the ſoleme Meetings of the Colledge, 'bot alſo ſall be invited by the Preſes to begin and goe before the reſt in all the publict Diſputes of Philoſophie and Divinity; 'anent all and ſundrie of which Particulars, 'and everie ane of them, conteinet in the 'Articles above written; the ſaids Provoſt, 'Baillies, Counſall and Deacones of Crafts, 'Patrounes of the ſaid Colledge, grants 'and gives be thir Preſents, to the Rector 'preſentlie and heirefter to be choſen, thair 'full Power and ample Commiſſioun, for 'doeing and exerceiſing the haill Particulars conteynit in the Articles above written, 'in

'in Manner therein ſett doun, als fully and 'frielie, as they micht do themſelffis in all 'Reſpects.'

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIX. p. 272.

Oliver Cromwell, in the Year 1658, ſometime before his Death, gave toward the Support of this College, an Annuity of Two hundred Pounds *Sterling*.

Compend. Regiſt. vol. I. p. 504.

And in the Year 1666, the Earl of *Teviot* bequeathed the Sum of Eight thouſand Marks *Scotiſh* Money, for the erecting of new Apartments in the College, for the Accommodation of Students.

This College, as the Foundation of the Citizens, is in the Patronage of the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, who, as Curators, have the Management of its Revenues. In this, as in all the other Colleges of *Scotland*, till of late, were only taught Divinity, School Philoſophy, Mathematicks and Languages, under the Care of a Principal, a Profeſſor of Divinity, Four of Philoſophy (who likewiſe taught their Pupils in the firſt Year of their Courſe the *Greek* Language) one of Mathematicks, one of Humanity, and one of the *Hebrew* Tongue. But, in the three laſt Reigns, the Number of Profeſſors was ſo augmented, that nothing is wanting to form a compleat academical Education: For all the liberal Arts and Sciences are here taught, in the ſame Manner as in the moſt celebrated Univerſities abroad, each Profeſſor confining himſelf to the teaching of one Science; the ſeveral Sorts of which taught at preſent are, Divinity, Church Hiſtory, Civil Law, Law of Nature and Nations, *Scotiſh* Law, Anatomy, Theory of Phyſick, Practice of Phyſick, Chemiſtry, Botany, Mathematicks, Univerſal Hiſtory, Natural Philoſophy, Logick, Metaphyſicks, Ethicks, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew Languages. There being two Profeſſors to each of the Sciences of Divinity, Mathematicks and Greek Tongue, make the Number of the whole amount to Twenty one, and the Sciences taught by them to eighteen.

The Salaries of the ſeveral Profeſſors, and other Officers belonging to the College, &c.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Principal ——	111	2	2⅔
To the Profeſſor of Divinity —— —	161	2	2⅔
To the Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory ——	100	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Law of Nature and Nations	150	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Civil Law — —	100	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Municipal Law — —	100	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Hiſtory	100	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy — —	102	4	5⅓
To the Profeſſor of Mathematicks — —	113	6	8---
To the Profeſſor of Botany	77	15	6⅔
To the Janitor and his Servant ——	8	11	4--
To the Check to Mortcloths — —	3	6	8--
To Burſers ——	461	18	0⅔
To the Profeſſor of Hebrew	80	0	0
To the Profeſſor of Logick	52	4	5⅓
To the Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy ——	52	4	5⅓
To the Profeſſor of Greek	52	4	5⅓
To the Profeſſor of Humanity or Latin —	52	4	5⅓
To the Profeſſor of Anatomy —— ——	50	0	0
To the Profeſſor of the Theory of Phyſick —	33	6	8--
To the Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſick	33	06	8--
To the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry —— ——	33	06	8--
To the Librarian ——	33	6	8--
To the Mortcloth Keeper	25	0	0
To Penſions and other Expences ——	30	14	10⅔
Sum total ——	2117	6	6--

By the above Account, the annual Expence of this College appears to amount to the Sum of two thouſand one hundred and ſeventeen Pounds ſix Shillings and Sixpence *Sterling*.

The Burſers in this College at preſent are fifty one in Number; five whereof are on the Foundation of King *William* III. who, by a Deed of Gift of the 28th *February*, *anno* 1693, gave a perpetual Annuity of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling* to be paid out of his Treaſury and Biſhops Rents in *Scotland*; One hundred Pounds whereof was for a Profeſſor of Theology, beſides the Profeſſor of Divinity already eſtabliſhed; and Two hundred Pounds for twenty Burſers in Divinity, at Ten Pound each *per annum*. But this Benefaction being curtailed by Queen *Anne*, ſhe granted One hundred and fifty Pounds thereof as a Salary for a Profeſſor of the Law of Nature and Nations: and an other hundred Pounds being appropriated to another Uſe; the ſaid Profeſſor, and fifteen of the Burſers were diſcharged, and the five remaining have an Allowance of Ten Pounds *Sterling* each yearly.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXV. f. 195.

The other Forty ſix Burſeries, being the Gifts of private Men, I ſhall ſubjoin an Account thereof with the Years when given; Benefactors Names, Sums beſtowed, Numbers of Burſers, Years to continue, Sciences to learn, and in whom the Patronages are veſted.

A TABLE *of Benefactions for Burſers.*

Years.	Benefactors Names.	Money given.			Yearly Intereſt.			Burſers.		Sciences.	Patrons Names.
		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	Num.	Years con.		
1619 1659	*Archibald Johnſton* Merchant in *Edinburgh* - -	222	4	5 1/3	11	2	2 2/3	2	4	Philoſophy	Bailey of *Jerviſhwood.*
1626 1639	*Hugh Wight* and *David Macall*, Merchants in *Edinburgh* -	94	8	10 2/3	4	14	5 1/3	1	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1642 1658	*Mauſie Weir* and *David Jenkins*	111	2	2 2/3	5	11	1 1/3	1	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1644	*Ja. Dalgleiſh* Mercht. in *Edin.*	222	4	5 1/3	11	2	2 1/3	2	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1656	*Robert Johnſton* of *Lond.* M. D.	1000	0	0 0	50	0	2 2/3	8	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1646	*John Buchanan* of that Ilk	416	13	4 0	20	16	8 0	3	4	Divinity	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1654	*William Struthers*, Miniſter of *Edinburgh* - - -	277	15	6 2/3	13	17	9 1/3	2	4	Divinity	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1662	*John Trotter* of *Mortonhall* -	90	2	2 2/3	4	10	1 1/3	1	4	Philoſophy	*Trotter* of *Mortonhall.*
1673	*John Macmorran*, Merchant -	55	11	1 1/3	2	15	6 2/3	1	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1678	*Hector Foord* of *Branxton* -	666	13	4 0	33	6	8 0	6	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1685	Doctor *Robert Leighton* - -	150	0	0 0	7	10	0 0	1	4	Divinity	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1687	Sir *Andrew Ramſay* - -	222	4	5 1/3	11	2	2 2/3	2	4	Philoſophy	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1687	Mr. *Andrew Ramſay* - -	333	6	8 0	16	13	4 0	2	4	Divinity	Council of *Edinburgh.*
1693	B. *John Penman*, Merch. in *Ed.*	100	0	0 0	5	0	0 0	1	4	Philoſophy	Heirs of B. *John Penman.*
1694	*James Nairn* - -	333	6	8 0	16	13	4 0	2	4	Divinity	Profeſſor of Divinity in the College.
1695	*John Bayne* of *Pitcairly* - -	500	0	0 0	25	0	0 0	3	2	Divinity	*Kenneth Bayne* of *Tulloch.*
1696	*Patrick Hepburn* and *Lightbody*	116	13	4 0	5	16	8 0	1	4	Philoſophy	Coun. of *Edinburgh* & *Campbell* of *Aberuchill.*
1697	King *William* III. - -	6000	0	0 0	50	0	0 0	5	4	Divinity	The Barons of Exchequer.
1703	*James Pringle* of *Torwoodlie* -	127	15	6 2/3	6	7	9 1/3	1	4	Philoſophy	*Pringle* of *Torwoodlie.*
1714	*Robert Broun*, in *Poland* -	500	0	0 0	25	0	0 0	2	4	Ph. & Div.	Proteſtant Conſiſtory at *Zamoſe* in *Poland.*
1715	Sir *James Macburg*, Dean of Gild, *Edinburgh* - -	166	13	4 0	8	6	8 0	1	4	Div. & Ph.	Dean of Gild *Edin.* & *Adam* of *Whetſhaid.*
1723	*Alexander Mitchell* - -	166	13	4 0	8	6	8 0	1	4	Div. & Ph.	*Livingſton* of *Parkhall.*
1725	*Will. Wardrop*, Litſter in *Edin.*	111	2	2 2/3	5	11	1 1/3	1	4	Div. & Ph.	
1726	*David Chriſtie*, Perriwigmaker in *Edinburgh* - -	166	13	4 0	8	6	8 0	1	4	Div. & Ph.	Council of *Edinburgh.*

The fractional Parts of ſeveral of the Sums above ſpecified in the Tables of the Profeſſors Salaries and Donations to Burſers, are owing to the Benefactions being made in *Scotiſh* Money, and converted into *Sterling*.

The Students in this Univerſity, a few Years ſince, are ſaid to have amounted to about

bout eight hundred, but their Number at preſent not being above five hundred, the Decreaſe in this, as well as in the other Univerſities of *Scotland*, is ſaid to be owing to the Cockade; for the Inclinations of Youth are ſo prejudiced in favour of the Army, that the ſoft Seats of the Muſes muſt give way to the thundering Calls of *Mars*.

The Precinct of this College, which is very ſpacious, conſiſts of three Courts, the uppermoſt whereof being of a Parallelogram Form, is bounded on the Northern and Southern Sides, by the Schools and Profeſſors Houſes, and on the Eaſtern and Weſtern Ends by the College-hall, Principal's Houſe, and thoſe of ſome of the Maſters. From the above Court we deſcend by Steps into the weſternmoſt of the two leſſer Courts, which is occupied by the Students Apartments, and the Eaſternmoſt by the Hall, Library, and other Buildings. This College is entered by two Gate-ways; that towards the North, is in a lofty Bell Tower, and the other at the Southweſtern Corner of the Incloſure, near the *Potter-row* Port.

The LIBRARY.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VI. f. 66. 81. 82.

Clement Little, an Advocate of this City, having in the Year 1580. bequeathed his Library for the Uſe of the Citizens; the Town Council ordered a Houſe to be built for it in *St. Giles*'s Church-yard, where the Parliament-houſe is at preſent ſituated; which adjoining to Parſon *Lawſon*'s Houſe, he and the principal Miniſter of *Edinburgh* were appointed Librarians. Leſt the Reader ſhould be ſurpriſed at the Epithet of Principal Miniſter, it will be neceſſary to acquaint him, that from the Reformation of Religion and long after this Time, there was always a Chief or Prime Miniſter in *Edinburgh* who was allowed a double Stipend.

The College of *Edinburgh* being founded *anno* 1581, in the Year after *Little*'s Books were carried thither, which, together with the Benefactions of others, is now in a flouriſhing Condition. The preſent Library is a large and convenient Room of the Length of eighty three Feet, Breadth of twenty, and Height of ſixteen Feet: It is of modern Erection, neatly kept, and furniſhed with above thirteen thouſand Volumes of Books, cloiſtered in excellent Order, with wir'd Doors before them, which are only opened by the Librarian or his Aſſiſtant. This I take to be a much ſafer and better Way than chaining; which, inſtead of ſecuring, tends to deſtroy the Books, by tearing them both inwardly and outwardly, through the Careleſſneſs of Students. Beſides, by this Means they are ſecured from Thieves. The ſaid Room is imbelliſhed with the Portraitures of divers Princes, Reformers of Religion, and others; amongſt which is an original Picture of the celebrated Lord *Napier* of *Marchiſton*, Inventor of the Logarithms. Here is a beautiful Folio Copy of *Fordun*'s Scotichronicon, on Vellum, given by Mr. *Colvil*, ſometime Principal of this College. As here likewiſe is a Copy of a double faced Letter in *French*, written by Cardinal *Richelieu* to the Ambaſſador of *France* at *Rome*, concerning a certain Benedictine Monk. The firſt Column is to be read ſingly, or progreſſively with the ſecond Column; whereof the following is a Copy.

Cardinal Richelieu's *Letter*.

Monſieur,

Le Sieur Campy Savoyard de Nation
eſt celuy qui vous doibt donner
ceſte lettre. C'eſt une des plus
vicieuſes perſonnes qui ſoit en
ce monde; et m'a fort prie de
luy donner pour vous, un lettre de
Recommendation, ce que j'ay accorde a ſon
Importunite; mais ſçachez, monſieur, que
je ſerois marry que vous fuiſſiez
trompu faete de la bein coigneiſtre;
comme beaucoup d'honneſte gents
de mes meilleurs amis: C'eſt,
pour quoy je deſire vous advertir
deprendre ſoigneuſement garde de luy
et ne rien dire en ſa preſence
en aucune façon. Car je ne
penſe pas, qu'il y ait une plus
meſhant homme parmy le monde
Je ſçay, que lors que vous
l'aurez une peu pratique, vous
me remercierez de ce'ſt advis. La
civilité m'empeſhe de vous en
religieux de l'order St. Benoiſt,
de mes nouvelles par le moyin de
diſcrettes, des plus ſages et moins
encore venue en ma cognoiſſance en
vous eſcriere en ſa favour, et de
creance, join te a quelque
merite, ſans qu' il m'ait donne aucune
vous en ende, vez faire grande eſtat et
pareſſeux a l'obliger eſtant peut-eſtre
ce qui m'affligeroit extremement,
qui l'eſtiment fort, et qui ſont
monſieur, le principale raiſon
que vous eſtez plus qu'acun autre oblige
rendre tout l' honneur poſſible,
qui luy puiſſe eſtre deſagreable
l'ame pas moins, que mois meſme, et ne
aſſure moyen d'eſtrepris pour un
que de luy faire du deplaiſir.
cognoiſtrez ſa vertue et que vous
l'amerez autant que moy, et ſans double
cognoiſſance que ſa de voſtre
eſcrire au long, ei d'en

dire

dire d'avantage. Demurant,
A Paris ce XXIII Nov. 1638.
Addreſſe, A Monſieur, Monſieur, l'ambaſſadeur de France à Rome.

Monſieur,
voſtre affectionné
Jean Armaud du Pleſſis,
Cardinal de RICHELIEU.

In Engliſh *thus:*

Maſter *Campy*, a *Savoyard* is to be Bearer to you of this Letter. He is one of the moſt vicious Perſons that I ever yet knew; and has earneſtly deſired me to give him a Letter of Recommendation; which I granted to his Importunity; for, believe me, Sir, I would be ſorry you ſhould be miſtaken in not knowing him, as many others have been, who are of my beſt Friends. Hence, it is, that I deſire to advertiſe you, to take ſpecial Notice of him, and ſay nothing in his Preſence, in any Sort: For I may and do aſſure you, there cannot be a more unworthy Perſon in the World, I know, that as ſoon as you ſhall be acquainted with him, you will thank me for this Advice. great Civility doth hinder me to ſay more upon this Subject.

Paris 23d *November*, 1638.

To the *French* Ambaſſador at *Rome*.

Frier of the Order of *St. Bennet*, News from me, by Means of diſcreet, wiſe, and leaſt among all I have converſed with; to write to you in his Favour, Credence, with ſome preſſing Merit; I aſſure you, rather than to his he deſerves infinitely your Eſteem, and wanting to oblige him, by your being I ſhould be afflicted if you were ſo, on that Account, who now eſteem him, and from no other Motive that you are obliged more than any to afford him all imaginable Reſpect, that may offend or diſpleaſe him truly ſay, I love him as myſelf, and convincing Argument of an than to be capable of doing him Injury: ceaſe to be a Stranger to his Virtues, and will love him as well as I, and The Aſſurance I have of your write further of him to you, or to

I am, Sir,
Your affectionate Friend,
John Armaud de Pleſſis.
Cardinal *de Richelieu.*

In the upper Hall of the College is a very great Rarity, namely, a crooked tranſparent human Horn, of the Length of eleven Inches, cut off the Head of *Elizabeth Law*, on the fourteenth of *May anno* 1672, by *Arthur Temple* of *Revelridge*; to which is appended a ſilvern Plate, with the Witneſſes Names thereon, who ſaw the Operation performed.

Com. de bon. mat. p. 13.

In this Hall is another very great Curioſity, which was brought to *Scotland* by a Gentleman, at his Return from his Travels in foreign Parts, probably about one hundred Years ago; for by *Comenius* it appears to have been in the College Library of *Aberdeen* above eighty ſeven Years ſince; but, that it did not belong to that Library, is manifeſt by Dr. *William Guild*'s having bequeathed the ſame to the College of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1657; and it being received by the Town Council in the Month of *January*, *anno* 1658, they ordered a Receipt to be given to his Relict *Katharine Rolland* for the ſame.

This great Rarity is the Letter (commonly called the *Bohemian Proteſt*) ſent by the Convention of the States of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* to the Council of *Conſtance*, touching the unjuſt, cruel and barbarous Treatment of their Countrymen, *John Hus* and *Jerom* of *Prague*, by the ſaid Council, wherein is ſet forth,

That, as it is our Duty, by the Laws of God and Nature, to do as we would be done by, we ought to have a ſtrict Regard to the divine Maxim, of loving our Neighbour. In Conſideration whereof, we have thought fit to write to you, concerning the Reverend Mr. *John Hus*, Batchelor of Divinity, and Preacher of the Goſpel, whom ye, in the Council of *Conſtance*, at the Inſtigation of his and our traiterous Enemies, have condemned to ſuffer a cruel, painful and ſhameful Death, as an obſtinate and ſtubborn Heretick, without his having confeſſed, or being juſtly convicted of Hereſy, to the perpetual Shame and Reproach of our moſt Chriſtian Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and illuſtrious Marquiſate of *Moravia*, which we have already ſhewn by Letter to the moſt Serene Prince and Lord, *Sigiſmund*, King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*, and Succeſſor to the Crown of *Bohemia*; which Writing being laid before your Aſſembly, we hear you have cauſed the ſame to be burnt, to our great Diſhonour.

Wherefore we, by theſe Preſents, proteſt, both with Heart and Mouth, that the ſaid Mr. *John Hus*, during his many Years Reſidence amongſt us, was a very good and juſt Man, and a true Catholick, with a Holineſs of Life irreproachable, diligently explaining to us the Old and New Teſtaments, according to the Expoſitions of Divines approved by the Church; and by his Writings, has ſhewn his Deteſtation and great Averſion

Averſion to Hereſy and Error; and not only taught us to abhor the ſame, but exhorted us to continue in Peace and Charity, and incouraged us, both by his Diſcourſes and Example, to perſevere therein. Nor after the ſtricteſt Inquiry can we diſcover, that the ſaid *John Hus* ever preached or taught Hereſy or Error; nor gave Reaſon to any one to ſuſpect him of ſuch Practices, neither in his Words or Actions; but on the contrary, with great Piety, excited all Men to the Obſervation of the Goſpel and Maxims of the Fathers, for Edification of the Church and our Neighbour.

However, you were not ſatisfied to diſhonour us and our Countries by ſuch Actions, but have unmercifully impriſoned, and perhaps already put to Death *Jerom* of *Prague*, that Fountain of Eloquence, Maſter of ſeven liberal Sciences, and a great Philoſopher, whom you condemned on the falſe Accuſations of perfidious Men, without being convinced of the Truth of the Charges brought againſt him. Beſides, we have with extreme Grief learnt, and gathered from your Writings, that certain falſe Accuſers, odious both to God and Man, and perfidious Enemies to our Countries of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, have wickedly and falſely reported to you and your Council, that divers Errors are propagated within the Kingdom of *Bohemia* and Marquiſate of *Moravia*, which has infected many of the people, inſomuch, that if a ſpeedy Remedy be not provided, an irreparable Loſs would happen to the Faithful. Although theſe grievous Accuſations are intirely falſe, can we hear them, without indeavouring to repel them?

And ſince the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity amongſt us, we have, by the Grace of God, without Variation or Reproach, conſtantly adhered to the Church of *Rome*, whilſt other Nations have wavered, raiſed Schiſms, and favoured Anti-popes. And it is well known, the great Expence and Labour born both by Prince and People, towards our holy Mother the Church and its Paſtors, which you, if you will ſpeak Truth, can teſtify; and, according to the Precept of *St. Paul*, we take Care of our Conduct both to God and Man, and not to forget the Intereſt and Reputation of our Countries; we are not cruel to our Neighbours.

And by theſe Preſents, with a firm Confidence in Jeſus Chriſt, a Conſcience pure and ſincere, with a true Faith, we acquaint your Paternity and all Chriſtians, that whatever Perſon, of what Eſtate, Dignity, Condition, Degree or Religion, ſhall preſume to ſay or affirm, or has ſaid or affirmed, that *Bohemia* and *Moravia* are over-run with Errors and Hereſies, which has infected us and the Faithful amongſt us, is a wicked Liar, Traitor, Murderer, and Son of the Devil, and he only a moſt pernicious Heretick, excepting *Segiſmund*, King of the *Romans*, whom we believe to be innocent of the Calumnies raiſed againſt us; and in the mean time, refer our Cauſe to God the Avenger of Injuries, reſerving to ourſelves the Purſuit and Puniſhment of the Enemies of thoſe whom God has placed in his Church as true Paſtors; being reſolved, by the Aſſiſtance of God, to honour and obey them in all Things that are juſt and reaſonable: And in the *interim*, we require, that according to the Law of Jeſus Chriſt, and Canons of the Fathers, that an effectual Remedy be brought to our Sufferings; for, in ſpite of what has paſſed, we are reſolved to defend the Law of Chriſt and his faithful Miniſters with Humility, Zeal and Perſeverance, without regarding the human Inventions which oppoſe the ſame.

Remark. As this Tranſaction of the *Bohemians* and *Moravians* was a Step, perhaps the moſt amazing in Hiſtory, for a People ſo ſmall, and ſeemingly impotent, to declare, as it were, War againſt all the reſt of the Chriſtian World, and to carry on the ſame for ſo long a Time, with ſuch ſurpriſing Succeſs, muſt amaze every one in the leaſt acquainted with the military Feats of that Time; wherefore I think it will not be amiſs to tranſmit to Poſterity the Names of thoſe bold and daring Men, who put their Names and Seals to the aforeſaid memorable Letter, wherein they ſpurn at and deſpiſe both this oecumenical Council and its Acts, though one of the greateſt that ever was held by the Church of *Rome*; for it conſiſted of the Emperor of *Germany* King of the *Romans*, Electoral and other Sovereign Princes and Dukes, Patriarchs, Cardinals, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Ambaſſadors from the chief Potentates of *Europe*, Doctors, *&c.* who, with their numerous Attendants, formed a mighty Body of People.

The Names of the Perſons who ſigned and ſealed the aforeſaid publick Act are,

Nicolaus, Senior de Ledez,
Nicolaus, Junior de Ledez,
Zigiſmundus de Mileſzouitz,
Winceſlaus de Weſtrow,
Bonſlaus de Kozle,
Johannes de Onſow,
Theodoricus de Studeney,
Johannes de Studeney,
Alſiſico de Martunez,
Inladota de Debrawoda,
Milota de Bohadawize,
Mickziko de Huorka,
Wickeizt de Tamſowitz,
Wenceſlaus de Subiſlaw,
Eraſmus de Otroiziz,
Leonardus Knieuzocyriez,
Bohnuco de Berowitz,
Boleck de Dilcowitz,
Johannes de Dilcowitz,
Wickow de Zhorz,
Mylnek de Dedinypannyr,
Wilhelmus de Sutuz,
Mathias de Sutiez,
Odoleuns de Slupna,

Jareſius

Jaresius de Praseetz,
Dirisius de Pertolizietz,
Lamentius de Bohdonere,
Johannes de Proseetz,
Parkmaitz de Ostrow,
Boztiech de Ostrow,
Johannes de Zorassawnitz,
Smylo de Swakynaw,
Johannes de Tunowoyod,
Petrus de Kessil,
Albertus de Velechow,
Theodoricus de Lholiez,
Przicdbor de Sperziez,
Ousso de Kamaniez,
Henricus de Lestyna,
Wenzislaus de Dobrowitoib,
Marsiko de Stala,
Roprecht de Okrubliez,
Wickow de Zehnssiz,
Johannes de Zymyan,
Behnuco de Pressciz,
Lowade de Buky,
Przicho de Zynyan,
Marquardus de Hoyeorouz,
Wenceslaus de Zwierziez,
Niclous de Pohleyd,
Petrus de Pohleyd,
Wenizceslaus de Polna,
Johannes de Lestowuz,
Henricus de Tzachowuz,
Mikra de Petrenvz,
Marquardus de Lhotuz,
Wenceslaus de Lhdiez,
Marsiko de Alberwuz,
Pesiko de Alberowuz,
Chyna Cossietuz,
Petrus de Miletyn,
Slawco de Comorowuz,
Nicolaus de Girzuz,
Johannes de Bystry,
Nicolaus de Trziebeluz,
Johannes de Polna,
Benessius de Wlaczziez,
Nicolaus de Wlacietz,
Petrus de Wyezar,
Stephanus de Wuzep,
Hamisko de Byestwyna,
Johannes de Ostrozna,
Hertwiko de Spatzier,
Martinus de Dassiez,
Chawlko de Hostowiez,
Bazio de Wedoir,
Lidborus de Heereck,
Wikl de Somytiess,
Johannes de Suchotlost,
Proczco de Chorziow,
Alberto de Sebastianyez,
Johannes de Zaznaneze,
Vbacus de Browickow,
Zdika de Lohta,
Mathias de Chaystowiez,
Wilhelmus de Ostrow,
Johannes de Buzewsy,
Johannes de Wrbka,
Jost de Zhorzie,
Brumo de Biela,
Bartholo de Dobrowoda,
Zedenco de Puziendylowuz,
Martinus de Zdestlawuz,
Zawisius de Zedeslawuz,
Petrus de Brloh,
Zdyslaw de Dobsawoda,
Chyna de Pawlow,
Peziedbor de Lhotuz,
Kimess de Pawlow,
Henricus de Dobroirice.

The aforesaid Letter, which is dated at *Prague* the second of *September*, in the Year 1415, is written on a Skin of Parchment, of the Length of thirty Inches and a half, and Breadth of twenty Inches; and being folded in, three Inches on each Side, and four Inches and a half at the Bottom, form the Margins; on the first whereof, or Left-hand Side, are the first twenty four Names above written, at the Bottom, fifty one immediately following, and on the Margin at the Right-hand the twenty five remaining Names; against which, by-labels are appended their respective Seals, in beautiful Order.

The Writing of the aforesaid Letter being very much decayed, all the Letters thereof are renewed, by being drawn over again with a Pen and good Ink. Now, whether the aforesaid Names were at first written by the Persons whose Seals are thereunto affixed, I cannot ascertain, by their appearing at present all in the Hand of the Renewer; and at that time it was not customary in other Countries for contracting Parties to sign their Names, their Seals being judged sufficient.

Yet, as it is said in the said Letter, that it is attested by the Names and Seals of the Persons above written; and as the remaining Parts of many of the first Letters appearing by the renewed Letters, seem to have been of a different Form, it is probable they were at first written by the Persons whose Seals are placed against them. Be that as it will, that this is an Original, I think is evident by the Seals; but lest some should be of a contrary Opinion, it will be necessary to acquaint them, that Copies are not sealed; and that the Letter sent to the Council of *Constance* might as well have been a Copy of this Letter, as this of that. Besides, we have many Instances of Duplicates of Writings of Moment, having divers Originals deposited in sundry Places for their Preservation.

Although the aforesaid Letter is in a great measure foreign to the Work in Hand; yet as it is a very great Curiosity, and more than probable, the only one of the kind extant, and known to but a few; and considering, that the Contents thereof irritated the Council of *Constance* to such a Degree, that they caused the Original, or one of them to be burnt; which, together with other Provocations therein mentioned, brought on that long and bloody War, which cost the Lives of an infinite Number of People; wherefore I have thought proper to inlarge thereon, for the Information of the Reader.

In this Room is said to be the Scull of *George Buchanan*, the Historian, intire, and so very thin, that the Light appears through it; that this was really his, is evident, by one *Adamsone*, (since Principal of the College) who some Time after *Buchanan*'s Inhumation, bribed the Grave-digger to bring him the said Scull; which being brought, he fastened the following Verses to it, and at his Death bequeathed both it and them to the said College.

De cespitio
Georgii Buchanani tumulo in
Cœmeterio Edinensi multorum
Aliorum marmoreis monumentis
Affabre extructis, septo et circumdato.
Marmoreæ cur stant ex omni parte columnæ,
Signaque ab artificum dædala facta manu?

Ut ſpectent oculis monumenta inſignia vivi,
Per quæ defunctis concilietur honos.
Gloriolæ vivus, qui contemnebat honores,
An cupiet divus, ſe decorent lapides?
Illi fas pulchro nomen debere ſepulchro,
Qui nil quo melius nobilitentur habent.
Per te olim tellus eſt nobilitata Britanna,
Et decus tumulo, jam Buchanane tuo.

In the ſame Room is a Stone brought from the Roman Wall, commonly called *Graham's Dike*, whereon is the following Inſcription.

NINOAVG. P Φ
PP$_{A}$ COS. III.

COH$_{A}$ I. CVGERNoR
VM oIII$_{A}$ MP.

This defaced and imperfect Inſcription is reſtored thus.

Imperatore Cæſare Tito Ælio Hadriano Antonino Pio, patre patriæ, conſule tertium, cohors prima Cugernorum opus tribus millibus paſſuum perfecit.

Engliſhed thus.

In the third Conſulate of the Emperor *Titus Ælius Adrianus Antoninus Pius*, Father of his Country, the firſt Cohort of the *Cugernonians* built this Work for the Space of three thouſand Paces.

As I have the Occaſion to obſerve that the *French* Proteſtants in *Edinburgh* are allowed the Uſe of the Common-hall of the College to perform their religious Duties or publick Service in; it will not be amiſs to ſhew the Cauſe and Time of their firſt coming to this City.

A violent Perſecution in the Year 1586, raging againſt the Proteſtants in *France*, certain of them applied to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* for Refuge; and for the better inabling them to perform the Divine Ordinances, intreated the Citizens to grant them the following Favours, *viz.* That the ſaid Council would be pleaſed to provide them a decent Church, a Houſe for their Miniſter, with ſuch Furniture as ſhould be judged neceſſary; that they might have Leave to exerciſe their ſeveral Trades in the ſame Manner as the Citizens, without Moleſtation; and, if any Thing elſe, not prejudicial to the Welfare of the Town ſhould be thought needful, as a further Accommodation for them, that the Council would be generouſly pleaſed to grant the ſame.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. VIII. f. 12.

Theſe Requeſts, after due Deliberation, being judged reaſonable, were readily granted by the Town Council, with this Proviſo, that when it ſhall pleaſe God to put an End to the grievous Perſecution, if any of the ſaid Strangers ſhall think fit to remain in *Edinburgh* or Liberties thereof, they ſhall take up their Freedoms both of the Town and Incorporations as ſhall beſt ſuit their ſeveral Profeſſions, that they in all Reſpects may be on the ſame Footing with the other Inhabitants: And as a farther Incouragement to the ſaid Refugees, the Citizens pay their Miniſters Stipends, which at preſent is One thouſand Marks *Scotiſh* to each Incumbent.

In the Year 1622, another grievous Perſecution raging in *France* againſt the Proteſtants, the *Edinburghers*, on that Occaſion, contributed in a very charitable and ample Manner toward their Aſſiſtance, by collecting amongſt themſelves for the Relief of their diſtreſſed Brethren, no leſs a Sum than Twenty three thouſand two hundred and thirty ſeven Pounds ſixteen Shillings and eight Pence, *Scotiſh* Money, which is near Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, as will appear by the following Receipt given by their Agent.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 183. 184.

'I under ſubſcriving, (be vertew of the 'Commiſſion and Power given me by the 'Generall Aſſemblie of the reformit Kirkis 'of *France* and Soverainte of *Bearne*) grants 'me to have reſſavit from the Kirk of *Edin-* 'burgh, the Soum of Twentie thrie thouſand 'two hundreth thretie ſevin Pundis ſextein 'Shillings aucht Pennies, uſual Money of '*Scotland*, quhilk hes bein collectit in the 'ſaid Kirk from the Inhabitants of the Burgh 'of *Edinburgh*, according to the guid Will 'and Permiſſioun of the King's Majeſtie of '*Great Britain*.

'Quhilk Soume foreſaid, with Godis 'Help, ſall be ſuirlie, and with all poſſibill 'Diligence tranſportitt to *Rochell*, or els 'ſall be imployit according to the Ordour 'which ſall be gevin by the ſaid General Aſ- 'ſemblie for the Weill and Utilitie of the 'diſtreſit Kirk in *France*; for the quhilk 'Soume of *Scottis* Money foreſaid (attend- 'ing more ample Teſtimonie and Acknow- 'ledgment of the ſaid General Aſſemblie) 'I, in thair Name, rendring moſt humble 'and hairty Thanks to the Brethrein of the 'Miniſterie of that Kirk; as alſo, to all 'the faithfull Members of the ſame Kirk, 'for thair charitable and willing Help, 'quhilk is ane Pledge of our mutuall Com- 'munion of one Body on thair Pairt, and 'on our Pairt, ane holy and firm Band, 'binding us in all our Kirkis to pray to 'God for the long Peace and Proſperitie of 'the Kirkis within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, 'and utheris his Majeſtie's Dominions.

'Requeſting them alſo, moſt humblie ro 'continew this their charitable Affectioun 'and Love to us, ſo lang as it ſall pleiſe 'God to keip us under the Tryell of this 'preſent Perſecutioun, quhilk ſall be ane 'Witneſs before God and Man, that they 'have bein and ar furthering Inſtrumentis of 'the Delyverance of Godis Kirk in theſe 'Partis. At *Edinburgh*, the eighteinth of '*Junii*, the Zeir of God 1622 Zeires, be- 'fore thir Witneſſes, *Johnne Macknacht*, '*William Dick*, and *James Speir*.

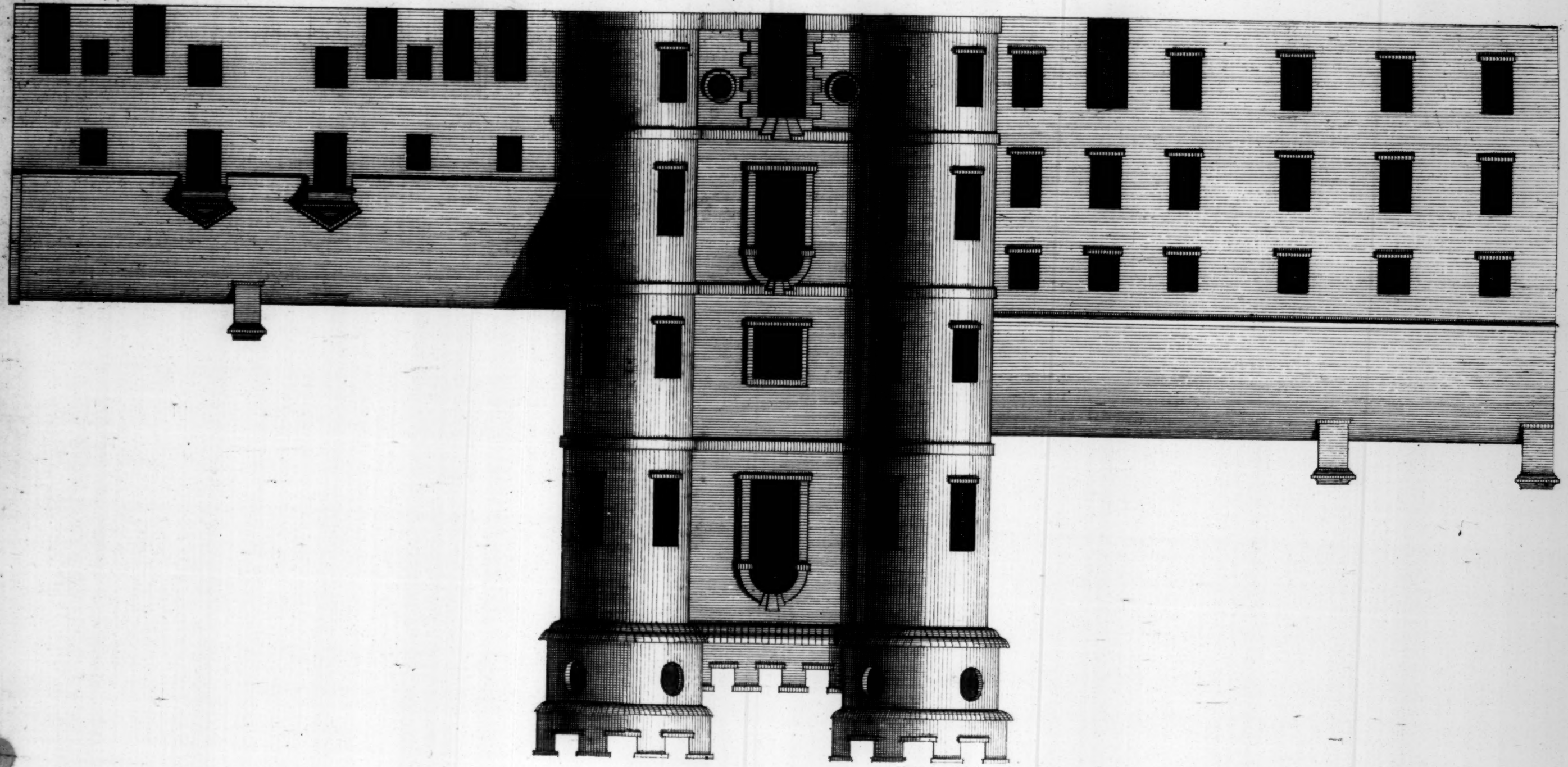
Sic ſubſcribitur, *Benjamin Baſnage*.

'Depute

Regist.
II. f.
4.

A View of the intended Observatory.

T. Fourdrinier sculp.



'Depute from the Generall Aſſemblie of 'the Reformit Churches of *France*, to 'his Majeſtie of *Great Britain*.'

Beſides the above Sum, there was collect-
Ibid. f. 189. ed for the ſaid diſtreſſed Proteſtants, in other Parts of *Scotland*, the Sum of Fifty ſeven thouſand one hundred and eighty ſix Pounds nine Shillings and ſeven Pence of the aforeſaid Money.

Coun. Regiſt. Vol. LXII. p. 20. An Obſervatory for making Aſtronomical Obſervations, being much wanted in this College, the City Magiſtrates were frequently applied to for their Aſſiſtance, to accompliſh ſo deſirable a Work, eſpecially in the Year 1736, when it was almoſt agreed to; but a Stop being put to the ſame, by the Troubles which befel *Edinburgh* on the unhappy Murder of *John Porteous*, a Lieutenant of the Town-guard, by the Populace; all Proceedings in this Affair were laid aſide till the Year 1741, when *Colin Maclaurin*, Profeſſor of Mathematicks in the ſaid College, conſidering there was a Sum of Money amounting to One hundred and ten Pounds *Sterling*, already provided towards erecting an Obſervatory; and by the Promiſes of a certain Gentleman, conſiderable Benefactions were to be expected, provided the intended Obſervatory were built in his Time; wherefore *Maclaurin* revived the Deſign, by petitioning the Common Council for Aſſiſtance, either in their publick Capacity, or as private Gentlemen; and of all others who have a Regard to the Welfare of *Edinburgh*, and Advancement of Learning; and as an Encouragement for others to contribute towards ſo good a Work, generouſly propoſed a Courſe of Lectures on experimental Philoſophy, and the Money thereby to be applied to that Uſe.

The Council taking this Petition into Conſideration, unanimouſly approved of the Deſign, which, if duly executed, would redound to the Advantage of the City, and earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral Members and others, to promote a Subſcription to the utmoſt of their Power, for building the ſaid Obſervatory. The Money contributed on this Occaſion, together with the Sum above mentioned, amounting to the Sum of Three hundred Pounds *Sterling*, the ſaid Profeſſor obtained a Draught of an Obſervatory to build that intended to be built in *Edinburgh* by; of which the annexed Print is a Copy.

Sometime after, the ſaid Profeſſor acquainted the Town Council, that as he intended forthwith to ſet about the Work, intreated they would be pleaſed to grant him ſo much of the Southern Row of Buildings in the upper Court of the College, as were ſufficient to erect the intended Obſervatory on; and likewiſe for the Uſe of the ſaid Work, to remit the Sum of Twenty two Pounds *Sterling*, due to the City for Stones bought for the Uſe of the ſaid Obſervatory; which being taken into Conſideration, the ſaid Council not only granted the Things deſired, but the Materials of the Houſes to be taken down on this Occaſion, as an additional Incouragement for him to proceed: And the intended Edifice, for its greater Convenience, was to have been erected in the middlemoſt Part of the ſaid Southern Row of Buildings; but the ſaid Profeſſor dying ſoon after, the Deſign is again laid aſide, and no Appearance as yet of its being revived.

COLLEGE of HERALDS.

The Office of Herald appears to be of great Antiquity, from their being uſed by the *Grecians* in the *Trojan* War; but of what Standing in this Kingdom is unknown. Hom. Iliad.

Various are the Derivations of the Appellative Herald, and all from the *Teutonick*; but none, as I imagine, ſo ſignificant as that of *Ehr* and *Halten*; that is, *The Conſervator of Honour*; by which Appellation *Charles the Great* eſtabliſhed a College of Armoriſts.

The principal Officer in our Court of Honour, is Lyon King at Arms, whoſe Office, before the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, was to marſhall Ceremonies at Coronations, and the Funerals of Princes and Nobility; to take Cognizance of the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry, and to grant Supporters to the Arms of new created Peers.

Subordinate to Lyon, are ſix Heralds, ſix Purſevants, and a Number of Meſſengers. He is obliged to hold Courts on the ſixth of *May* and ſixth of *November*; to perform the Ceremonies at the Creation of Knights of the Thiſtle; to ſummon Officers of Arms and their Sureties before him on Complaint, and if culpable, either to deprive them of their Offices, or mulct them.

Lyon, and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to viſit the Arms of the Nobility and Gentry, to diſtinguiſh them by proper Differences, and regiſter them in their Books: And to prevent Perſons from bearing Arms who are not intitled thereto by the Law of Arms, under the Penalty of forfeiting to the King every Thing whereon ſuch Arms ſhall be found; with the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* to Lyon and his Brethren, or be impriſoned during his Pleaſure. All Magiſtrates, if required, are obliged to aſſiſt them in the Execution of their Office, under the Pain of Rebellion.

Lyon's Fee for matriculating the Arms of Noblemen is Twenty Marks *Scotiſh*; for thoſe of Knights Ten Marks; and of all others who have a Right to bear Arms, the Sum of Five Marks.

The Meſſengers Buſineſs is to execute Summonſes, and Letters of Diligence for Civil Debts,

Debts, real or perſonal; the laſt Step of perſonal Diligence is a Caption, which is a Warrant to ſeize the Debtor's Perſon; which is performed by touching him with his Rod or Wand, which is a Badge of his Office: They are called *Meſſengers at Arms*, from their Blazon or Badge of Silver, or Braſs on their Breaſts, whereon is impreſſed the King's Arms, which ſhews their Authority in diſcharge of their Office; the reſiſting them in the Execution thereof, is in Law called Deforcement.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The Practice of Phyſick having been greatly abuſed in *Edinburgh* by foreign Impoſtors, Quacks, Empiricks, and illiterate Perſons, both Men and Women, who, without the leaſt Knowledge of that learned Science, audaciouſly preſumed to practiſe as Phyſicians, not only to the Scandal of that noble Art, but to the great Danger and Deſtruction of the Health and Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects; the Conſideration whereof induced the King, by his Letters patent of the 29th *November*, *anno* 1681, to erect certain Phyſicians in *Edinburgh*, and their Succeſſors, into a Body politick and corporate, to have perpetual Succeſſion, by the Name, Style, or Title of *The Preſident*, and *Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh*; with a Power to chuſe annually from among themſelves a Council to conſiſt of ſeven, one whereof to be Preſident, who are impowered to elect a Treaſurer, Clerk, and other Officers; to have a common Seal; to ſue and be ſued; to make Statutes and Ordinances for promoting the Art of Phyſick, and regulating the Practice thereof within the City of *Edinburgh*, Town of *Leith*, and Diſtricts of the *Canongate*, *Weſtport*, *Pleaſants*, and *Potter-row*: And for the good Government of the ſaid Preſident and College; within whoſe Juriſdiction, which conſiſts of the Places aforeſaid, all Perſons are precluded from practiſing the Art of Phyſick, without an immediate Warrant from the ſaid Preſident and College under their common Seal, under the Penalty of Sixty Pounds *Scotiſh*, or Five Pounds *Sterling* for every Month they practiſe Phyſick without ſuch Warrant; and every Perſon continuing to practiſe after the firſt Mulct, without the Authority aforeſaid, the Fine to be doubled monthly, as long as he, ſhe, or they ſhall perſevere in that Practice; one Moiety of the ſaid pecuniary Mulcts to the Uſe of the Poor, the other to that of the College.

And the College is likewiſe impowered to chuſe yearly two of their Members Cenſors, who, together with the Preſident, may ſummon before them all unqualified Practitioners of Phyſick within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, whom they may ſeverally puniſh by pecuniary Mulcts, as above mentioned; and as often as the ſaid Preſident and College ſhall think fit to hold a Court for that Purpoſe, they ſhall previouſly acquaint the Lord Provoſt, or other Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* therewith, in order for a Bailiff of the Town's being appointed to ſit with them on the Trial of each Offender; for it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Preſident and College to fine any Surgeon or Apothecary, Citizens of *Edinburgh*, without the Conſent of the Provoſt, or one of the Bailiffs of *Edinburgh*, who is to be preſent at all judicial Proceedings in ſuch Affairs; and if at any Time the ſaid Provoſt and Bailiffs ſhould refuſe to be preſent, it ſhall be repreſented to the Privy Council, that the College may be inabled to proceed againſt the ſaid Offenders, as if the ſaid Provoſt or Bailiffs were preſent.

And the ſaid Preſident and College are further impowered to puniſh all Licentiates in Phyſick within their Juriſdiction, for Offences committed by them againſt the Laws and Conſtitutions of the College, in reſpect to the Practice of Phyſick: And that the Money ariſing by ſuch Fines be applied as aforeſaid, provided always that the Mulct impoſed exceed not the Sum of Forty Shillings *Scotiſh* Money.

And the ſaid Preſident and Cenſor, accompanied by one of the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, an Apothecary and Surgeon Apothecary, are impowered to ſearch and inſpect all Drugs and Medicines within the Juriſdiction above named, and all ſuch as ſhall be found bad and unwholeſome ſhall be thrown into the Streets and deſtroyed.

And that the Preſident and College may the better attend their Patients, they are exempt from watching and warding and ſerving on Juries.

And by the ſaid Letters patent or Charter, the Preſident and College are reſtrained from erecting Schools to teach the Art of Phyſick, or to confer Degrees on any Perſon qualified for the Office of a Phyſician. And that the Univerſities of *Scotland* may not ſuffer by this Grant, the ſaid Preſident and College are to licenſe all Perſons who have taken their Degrees in any of the ſaid Univerſities, to practiſe Phyſick within the City of *Edinburgh*, and Parts aforeſaid. And that all Perſons, who have taken the Degree of Maſter of Arts in any of the ſaid Univerſities, or at the Time of granting this Charter, was a Practitioner in Phyſick, or having taken his Degree of Doctor of Phyſick in any of the ſaid Seminaries of Learning, or in any celebrated Univerſities abroad, ſhall, upon producing their reſpective Diplomas to the ſaid Preſident and College, be licenſed by them to practiſe Phyſick within the Juriſdiction aforeſaid, without paſſing a Trial on that Occaſion. And it is alſo provided, that the ſeveral Profeſſors of Phyſick in the Univerſities of *Scotland*, ſhall, upon their

their applying to the ſaid Preſident and College, be admitted honorary Fellows of the ſaid College.

And in the ſaid Charter it is expreſsly declared, that the ſeveral Immunities and Privileges granted to the ſaid Preſident and College, ſhall in no ways injure or infringe the Rights and Liberties of the Apothecary Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, in their Practice of curing Wounds, Contuſions, Fractures, Diſlocations, Tumours, Ulcers, and other external Operations.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

By whom, or at what Time this Court was erected, I cannot learn; but, as I have in my Hiſtory of *London* made it appear, that the Appellation of Admiral is of a *Saxon* Origin, I am of opinion this Court is derived to us from the *Engliſh:* Be that as it will, it is under the Direction of the Lord High Admiral, who takes Cognizance of all Crimes both civil and criminal, committed at Sea and within the Courſe of the Tide. The Proceedings being in the Civil Law, both Plaintiff and Defendant give Security to make good all Damages, the former to pay the Coſts of Suit in caſe of his being caſt, and the latter to pay both Coſts and Damage in caſe of a Decree againſt him. And as Strangers, as well as Natives of *Scotland* reſiding in foreign Parts may be proſecuted in this Court, ſo are their Lands and Chattels in this Country ſubject to make good all the Coſts and Damages they may be caſt in.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Dugd. orig. Jurid. Caſſiod. epiſt. 6. lib. 11. Pet. Pyth. l. 2. Mat. Par. Hiſt. Angl. p. 4.

This Court, according to divers learned Men, owes its Name to certain Croſs-bars of Wood or Iron wherewith it was incloſed, to prevent the Officers who ſat therein from being incommoded by the People. Such Grates or Croſs-bars were by the *Romans* denominated *Cancelli*; which, according to the Opinion of ſome, gave likewiſe Name to that Part in a Church, called the *Chancel*, from its being ſeparated from the Body of the Church by ſuch Grates or Lattices by Order of Pope *Felix*, for the Uſe of the Prieſts.

Much Pains having been taken by the Enemies of our Nation to decry our Antiquities, they, amongſt other Things have inſinuated, that in the Laws of *Malcolm* II. the Titles of divers Magiſtrates and Officers are mentioned of a much later Date, and altogether unknown in *Scotland* in the Reign of the ſaid *Malcolm*; one of which is the Office of Chancellor; therefore we could not have had a Court of Chancery ſo early: Wherefore they are of opinion, that the firſt Court of Chancery in *Scotland* was erected by King *James* I. at his Return from his long Captivity in *England*; where, being educated in the beſt Manner, became Maſter of their Laws and Polity, and erected a Court of Chancery here about the Beginning of the fifteenth Century, after the ſame Method and Form of that in *England*, which is ſaid to have continued till the Erection of the Court of Seſſion, wherein the Lord Chancellor, as well as in all other Courts, preſided by Virtue of his Office.

That this is a Miſtake, is evident by the Foundation Charter of the Abbey of *Holyroodhouſe*, by King *David* I. in the Year 1128, to which *Edward* the Chancellor is a ſigning Witneſs, which manifeſtly refutes the idle Tale of our having had no Chancellor till the Reign of *James* I.

Although the Court of Chancery be aboliſhed in *Scotland*, yet the Office thereof is ſtill remaining, wherein are diſpatched all Grants from the Crown; and many other Writs continue under the Management of an Officer called the *Director of Chancery*, who, before the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, was an Officer of State, and in that Quality had a Seat in Parliament, and other Supreme Courts; the Nature and Conſtitution of whoſe Office I have already deſcribed.

COMMISSARY-COURT.

The Juriſdiction of the Biſhops Officials having ceaſed at the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, Queen *Mary*, in lieu thereof, inſtituted the Commiſſary Court of *Edinburgh*, which was eſtabliſhed in the Month of *February*, in the Year 1563; it conſiſts of four Commiſſaries or Judges, a principal Clerk, with a Deputy, a Procurator Fiſcal, Extractors, *&c.*; and the Commiſſaries admit to Trial Proctors who plead before them. This Eſtabliſhment has been confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament. Clerk's Acct.

To this Court belongs a twofold Juriſdiction, the one privative, the other dioceſan; the former extending over all *Scotland*, the latter confined to the Counties of *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *Mid Lothians*. To the private Juriſdiction belong all matrimonial Caſes, namely, Actions declarator of Marriage, Legitimacy, Idiotry, Tunoſity, Precontract, Nearneſs of Kin, or other Grounds relevant in Law; and all Actions of Adherence, Divorce on account of Adultery, or malicious ~~Proſecution~~ Deſertion; of Separation *a menſa et thoro*; and of Aliment to the Party injured: And Appeals from other Commiſſary Courts, whoſe Decrees are ſubject to be reviewed by this Court *in prima inſtantia*. And to the Dioceſan Juriſdiction belong all Teſtamentary Caſes; the making of Titles to perſonal Eſtates of Defuncts by Confirmations; Queſtions concerning Executory and Diviſion thereof; Conſtitutions of the Debts of Perſons deceaſed; Actions of Scandal and verbal Injuries; of Benefices, Tithe or Teynds; the giving Curators to Minors; the authenticating Tutorial and Curatorial

Inventories; the regiſtring of Deeds granted by Perſons reſiding within their Juriſdiction, by Virtue of the common Clauſe of Regiſtration. Likewiſe other civil Cauſes and Actions of ſmall Debts are heard and determined; and Sums of any Extent when the Defender prorogates their Juriſdiction. To this Court alſo belongs the Privilege of confirming the Wills or Teſtaments of Natives that die abroad; likewiſe thoſe of ſuch Perſons who die in *Scotland* without a ſettled Reſidence.

It is competent for all or any of the Judges of this Court to determine in all Cauſes that come before them. They ſit during the Time of Seſſions, five Times a Week, in the Forenoon, in the Parliament-houſe, to ſuperintend the Affairs of the Court, and give interlocutory Orders and Sentences in common Cauſes; but in Matters of Importance, when the Caſe is brought in Writing before the Commiſſaries, they meet twice a Week, and ſometimes oftner, to determine the ſaid Cauſes; and Matters of the greateſt Conſequence being tried before this Court, the principal Counſellors or Advocates are imployed therein.

This Court having no Vacation, is always open for hearing and determining conſiſtorial Cauſes; and as to civil Caſes, it is ſhut from the twentieth of *Auguſt* to the firſt of *November*; and from the twentieth of *March* to the firſt of *June*.

Abundance of Time is ſpent in the Examination of Witneſſes, which are both frequent and tedious; and at all thoſe relating to Matrimony, the four Commiſſaries are preſent.

The Commiſſaries, their principal Clerk and Fiſcal who are appointed by the Crown, have Commiſſions during Life.

The Commiſſaries wear black ſilken Gowns, faced with black Velvet; and their Clerks and Proctors who plead before them, wear black Gowns of the ſame Stuff and Make with thoſe of the Advocates in the Court of Seſſion.

The Oath adminiſtred in this Court in matrimonial Concerns is very ſolemn, and not uſed in any other Court in *Scotland*; the Form whereof is thus: The Party or Witneſs kneels, and lays his or her Right-hand on the Bible, and pronounces the following Words: "I renounce all the Bleſſings con- "tained in this holy Book, if I do not tell "the Truth. And I pray that all the Cur- "ſes contained therein may be my Portion, "if I do not tell the Truth. And I ſwear "by God himſelf, and as I ſhall anſwer to "God at the Great Day, I will tell the Truth, "and nothing but the Truth."

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

This Court is held in a Room over that wherein the Court of Seſſion ſits, on the Southern Side of the Parliament cloſe; but when or by whom the ſame was erected, we are as much in the dark as in that of any of the other Courts of Juſtice. However, it is by all agreed to have been formed after the Manner of that in *England*, which is confirmed by the Conſtitution and Practice of both Courts being the ſame.

The Court of Exchequer was at firſt erected in *England* by *William the Conqueror*, for trying of Cauſes relating to the Royal Revenues: It is denominated from the *French* Word *Exchequier*, a party coloured or chequer'd Cloth, wherewith the Table whereat the Judges ſat, was antiently covered. Dugd. orig. Juridic.

The Judges of the Court of Exchequer in *England*, at firſt, conſiſted not only of ſecular and eccleſiaſtical Barons, but alſo of the Juſticiary of the Kingdom. But the Trial of common Pleas being brought into the ſaid Court inſtead of Eccleſiaſtical and Secular Peers, Canoniſts and others, verſed in the Laws of the Country, were conſtituted Judges thereof; and they being the immediate Succeſſors of the ſaid Barons, had the Title of Baron continued to them by way of Compliment.

The Judges of this Court at preſent are a chief and four other Barons, who, aſſiſted by a Jury of Twelve Men, is the only Court in *Scotland* where Matters of civil Right is tried by a Jury. The yearly Salaries in *Sterling* Money belonging to the ſeveral Officers of this Court, *&c.* are as follows. Ibid.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lord Chief Baron -	1000	00	0
To the inferior Barons, each -	500	00	0
To the principal Auditor -	1200	00	0
To the Deputy Auditor -	200	00	0
To the King's Remembrancer	400	00	0
To the Deputy Remembrancer	200	00	0
To the Treaſurer's Remembrancer - - -	200	00	0
To the Clerk of the Pipe - -	200	00	0
To the Keeper of the Seal -	100	00	0
To the Heritable Uſher - -	11	10	0
To the Deputy Uſher and Serjeant at Arms - -	300	00	0
To the Solicitor - -	140	00	0
To the Marſhal - -	80	00	0
To the Meſſenger - -	16	13	4
To the Examiner - -	50	00	0
To the two Macers, each - -	50	00	0
To two Attorneys, each -	50	00	0
To the Keeper of the Regiſter	40	00	0
To the Clerk to the Port Bonds	40	00	0
To the Door-keepers, each -	15	00	0
To Lyon, King at Arms - -	300	00	0
To the Heralds, each - -	25	00	0
To the Purſevants, each -	16	13	4
To the Deputy Keeper of the Signet - - -	100	00	0
To an Agent at *London* for the Revenues - -	200	00	0
Sum total - -	7255	03	4

Court

Court of ROYAL BOROUGHS.

Being to give an Account of the Royal Burghs, or Boroughs of *Scotland*, it will not be amiſs to premiſe a few Things concerning the Word *Burg* or *Burgh*.

Cauſab. Com. Strab. Geog. Various are the Derivations of the Appellation *Burgh*; ſome take the *Greek* Πύργος, and the *Latin Burgus*, to be the ſame, and the latter to be derived from the former, and to ſignify a Caſtle or Tower of Defence; and that the *Thracians* and *Macedonians* pronounced the Word Βύργος, inſtead of Πύργος. Others ſay, that *Burg* is purely *German*, and implies a Place where a Number of Houſes are ſituated, antiently denominated a *Vicus* or *Street*; but none of theſe Vicks or Streets were called *Burgs*, but ſuch as were the Head or chief Vick of a Country or Nation; and obſerve, that the Word in the moſt antient Signification, denotes an Incloſure, otherwiſe called *Tuun* or *Tuyn*.

Cluver. Germ. Antiq. f. 89. 90

Now, as divers learned Men have declared in favour of each of the ſaid Opinions, I ſhall likewiſe give my Sentiment in this Affair, by declaring in favour of *Cauſabon*'s: And that *Burg* ſignifies a Caſtle or Fortreſs, I think is evident by the numerous Inſtances we have of Caſtles erected in *Germany* before the tenth Century, all of which were denominated *Burgs*, with an Addition of the Founder's Name, from their Situation or Contingency; and Houſes being built in their reſpective Neighbourhoods, they were included in the Name of the *Burg*; and Buildings continuing to multiply, many of them are become very large Towns or Cities; yet though the ſeveral Precincts of thoſe antient Caſtles are in many of the ſaid Towns or Cities converted into Streets, they are nevertheleſs reſpectively denominated the *Burg*. And many Caſtles in the Neighbourhood of Towns and Cities (whoſe Names terminate in *Burg*) which by their lofty Situations could not be incloſed with Houſes, are ſtill by way of Pre-eminence ſeverally called the *Burg*: And this antient Appellation *Burg*, being ſtill in the *German* Dictionaries rendered a Caſtle or Tower of Defence, I think theſe Things effectually demonſtrate, that the ſaid *Burgs* were at firſt Caſtles, and not Towns, and the latter were afterwards erected in the Neighbourhood of the former, for their Protection in Times of Trouble and imminent Danger.

This *Cluverius* ſeems to admit of, by telling us, that the Word *Burg*, in the moſt antient Signification, implies an Incloſure, otherwiſe called *Tuun* or *Tuyn*. Now, as *Tuun* in its moſt antient Senſe denotes an Incloſure, ſurely it could not be an open *Vicus* or Street of Houſes; but as a *Tuun* or Incloſure appears to have been a *Burg*, it is manifeſt it was a Fortreſs or Place of Strength: And as I have in the comparative Account of Languages, in my *Scotiſh* Antiquities, ſhewn the great Affinity betwixt the *Gallick* and *Teutonick* Tongues, I am of opinion, the antient *German Tuun* is a Corruption of the *Gallick Dun*, a Caſtle or Fortreſs, as doubtleſs are the *Engliſh Ton*, *Tun*, *Tune* and *Town* Corruptions of *Tuun*.

Now, if the Appellation *Burg* owes its Origin to the *Teutonick*, which I ſee no Reaſon to doubt; more eſpecially if we conſider, that the Circle of *Lower Saxony* (whence the *Anglo-Saxons* came into *England*) which is the moſt Northern Province of *Germany*, and furtheſt diſtant either from *Greece* or *Rome*, abounds more with thoſe *Burgs* than any other Diſtrict in the Empire; a few of which I ſhall only name, *viz. Hamburg*, *Lunnenburg*, *Mecklenburg*, *Flenſburg*, *Renſburg*, *Magdeburg*, *Ratzburg* and *Harburg*. I therefore imagine, that *Burg*, inſtead of being derived either from the *Greek* or *Latin*, it owes its Origin to the *Teutonick Berg*, a Hill, which by an eaſy Tranſition might be converted into *Burg*, a Caſtle, from their Situation on ſuch Places. An Inſtance of this kind we have in the *Gallick* Appellation *Dun*, which antiently ſignified a Hill; but, from the numerous Caſtles erected on high Grounds and Hills, *Dun* was made to imply a Caſtle, as appears by all the antient Caſtles in *Scotland* being ſo denominated, before the Arrival of the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh*, as already obſerved, having ſettled in the Southern Parts of *Scotland* about the Year 452, erected divers *Burgs* or Caſtles therein, in the Neighbourhood whereof Houſes being afterwards built, they were included in the Name of the adjacent Burg. Now, the *Scots*, by virtue of their Conqueſt over the *Picts* in the Year 839, having become Maſters of that Part of the *Engliſh* Dominions (which the *Picts* had ſometime before reduced by Conqueſt) between the Friths of *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Solway*, and the River *Tine*, whether the Burgs or Towns therein became the King's Property, by virtue of this Conqueſt, I cannot aſcertain; but that the ſaid Burgs were all in the Lands ſubdued at this time, is evident from the Names thereof ſtill remaining in theſe Parts; whereas in the Countries benorth the Friths of *Clyde* and *Forth*, the antient Habitations of the *Scots* and *Picts*, there's not one Place of the Name of *Burg* to be found that I can learn.

But by whom, or at what Time our chief Towns were at firſt honoured with the Title of *Royal Burghs*, I cannot aſcertain; though probably they were thus dignified by *David* I. in the twelfth Century, perhaps to check the Power of his Nobility, in Imitation of the *French* Kings, who, according to *Du Freſn*, erected ſuch Communities, to reſtrain the Inſolencies of their great Vaſſals, and to protect

Du Freſn in verbo.

protect them from the Cruelty and exorbitant Power of their Lords, from whose Dominion they were by those Eſtabliſhments in a Manner exempt; and coming immediately under the Power of the King, were obliged to ſerve occaſionally in the Royal Armies.

And the *Norman* Kings of *England*, to ſecure the Inhabitants of Burghs in their Intereſt, erected by their Charters Merchant or trading Gilds in Burghs, and granted them free Liberty to traffick, without Toll or Cuſtom, in all Parts of the Kingdom, and appointed the Burghs, which they reſpectively inhabited, to pay annually an eaſy Fee-farm Rent in lieu thereof; whereby Commerce was greatly increaſed, as were the Royal Revenues in Proportion.

Be theſe Things as they will; that our Burghs are equal in Antiquity with thoſe either of *England* or *France*, is evident by the Laws made at the Town of *Newcaſtle* upon the River *Tine* in the County of *Northumberland*, for the good Government of our Burghs, by *David* I. who began his Reign in the Year 1124, and was cotemporary with *Henry* I. and *Stephen*, Kings of *England*; and with *Lewis* the Groſs, King of *France*, who ſeems to have been the firſt King of that Nation that granted a Charter of the above kind, in the Year 1126.

Thoſe excellent Conſtitutions, intitled *The Borough Laws*, appear to have been admirably framed for the Intereſt and Advantage of the Burgeſſes, by the Incouragement of their Trade and extenſive Privileges therein contained; a few of which I ſhall juſt hint at, to ſhew our Burgeſſes ſome of their antient and valuable Privileges.

Leg. Burg. Scot. cap. 1. 2. 1. That the King's Burgeſſes, by the Name of Burgage, ſhall yearly pay five Pennies *Scotiſh* for every Rood of Land held by them of the King: And whoever ſhall be admitted the King's Burgeſs, ſhall ſwear to be faithful and true to his Sovereign, his Bailiffs, and Community of the Burgh.

Ibid. cap. 6. 8. 2. No Burgeſs ſhall plead without his own Burgh, but in default of a Court therein; nor ſhall he anſwer in his ſaid Burgh, but at a Day prefixed, except to Pleas of the Crown, and then to be tried by his Comburgeſſes; and that all Differences ariſing between Burgeſſes and Merchant-ſtrangers, to be determined within the Space of twenty four Hours.

Ibid. cap. 14. 15. 3. If a Burgeſs be appealed to Battle, inſtead of fighting, he might defend himſelf by the Laws of his Burgh, except in Caſes of Treaſon or Liberty, when he was to juſtify himſelf by the Sword in a Duel. But if the King's Burgeſs ſhould appeal to Battle, the Burgeſs of an Earl, Abbot, Prior, or Baron, they were ſeverally obliged to decide the Quarrel by the Sword.

Leg. Burg. lib. 2. cap. 12. 17. 4. And ſo great were the Privileges of free Burghs, that if the Vaſſal of an Earl, Baron, or other Perſon, purchaſed a Burgage (a Houſe) and dwelt therein for the Space of a Year and Day, without being claimed by his Lord, he was deemed a Freeman and Burgeſs, and for ever exempt from the Power of his Maſter, unleſs he happened to be a Vaſſal to the King.

Ibid. cap. 18. 5. That no Alien or Merchant-Stranger ſhall buy any Sort of Merchandize, either within or without Burgh, but from a Burgeſs.

Ibid. cap. 20. 6. That none but the King's Burgeſſes ſhall be ſuffered to have an Oven in his Houſe, to bake Bread in.

Ibid. cap. 86. 7. That every Houſholder ſhall find a Man to watch and knock at the Doors of Houſes by Night, except Widows out of Trade; but all Widows who were Dealers, and bought and ſold as their Neighbours do, were liable to watch and bear other Burdens. Thoſe Watchmen were at the ringing the *Corfeu* Bell (ſo called from the arbitrary and ſlaviſh Command of *William* the Conqueror of *England*, who, to prevent Plots and Conſpiracies from being formed and carried on againſt him by the injured and diſtreſſed *Engliſh*, ſtrictly injoined all Perſons throughout the Kingdom of *England*, to put out their Fires and Lights at Eight of the Clock at Night; and as a Signal for their ſo doing, commanded a Bell to be rung in every Pariſh throughout *England*, called the *Corfeu*, or cover Fire Bell) to appear with two Weapons, one whereof was a Staff, the other probably a Sword, to watch with during the Night, on the Penalty of Four Pennies *Scotiſh* for every Omiſſion; we having taken the Cuſtom of ringing at Eight in the Evening from the *Engliſh*, their *Corfeu* is the Origin of our Eight o'Clock Bell.

Ibid. cap. 120. 8. And whatever Burgeſs or Merchant ſhall commit an Offence without the Liberties of his own Burgh, he ſhall be tried for ſuch a Treſpaſs by the Laws of the Gild.

Ibid. cap. 139. 9. It is ordained, That all the King's Burgeſſes ſhall have Freedom of Traffick in all Parts of *Scotland*, for their own Advantage, without the Diſturbance of any Perſon, under the Penalty of a full Forfeiture by ſuch as moleſt them.

Black's R. Bor. p. 36. We are told by a certain Writer, that by an antient Manuſcript ſtill in Being, it appears, that the above ſpecified Conſtitutions, together with the Body of the Borough Laws, wherein they are contained, were made by the Court of the four Boroughs here under mentioned.

By what has been ſaid, it plainly appears, that the principal Towns of *Scotland* were Royal Boroughs about the Middle of the twelfth Century; the chief whereof were theſe of *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*, which, by ſending three, not exceeding four Commiſſioners each, formed a Court, called *The Chamberlain*'s, or *The Court of the four Boroughs*, which uſed to meet

meet yearly at *Haddington*, the County-town of *Eaſt-Lothian*, before the Chamberlain of *Scotland*, who was Judge thereof; and to which Appeals lying from the ſeveral Courts of Burghs in *Scotland*, their Decrees were here either confirmed or reverſed.

Before the fixing of this Court at *Haddington*, the King's Chamberlain, who had the Superintendency of all the Burghs in *Scotland*, went in Circuits from Burgh to Burgh, wherein he reſpectively held Courts of Juſtice, for the Puniſhment of Crimes committed therein, whether by the Magiſtrates or Burghers.

ap. 18. ap. 20. ap. 85.

sken. Auld Laws f. 140.

The Towns of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* being taken by and in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*; that the Courſe of Juſtice might not be obſtructed in this Court, the Burghs of *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* were by a Parliament held at *Perth* on the 6th *March*, *anno* 1348, appointed to ſupply their Places in the ſaid Court.

In a Court of the four Boroughs held at *Stirling* on the 12th of *October*, in the Year 1405, it was ordained, That two or three ſufficient Burgeſſes from each of the Royal Burghs beſouth the River *Spey*, ſhould yearly repair to the Convention of the four Boroughs, to treat of, and determine all Matters and Things concerning the Welfare of the ſaid Royal Burghs. Some time after, the Royal Burghs on the Northern Side of the River *Spey* appear to have been added; for, in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh anno* 1487, it is ordained, That certain Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Boroughs of the Kingdom ſhall convene yearly in the Burgh of *Innerkeithing*, in the County of *Fife*, to treat of Affairs concerning the ſaid Boroughs, under the Penalty of Five Pounds *Scotiſh* for every Omiſſion.

p. 120. Rec. Burr. vl. I. f. 1.

Though the Royal Boroughs were, by the above mentioned Act of Parliament, impowered to meet yearly in a General Convention, it does not appear they aſſembled till the fourth of *April*, *anno* 1552; in which Meeting, at *Edinburgh*, they regulated the Elections of Magiſtrates and the Town Council of the ſeveral Burghs; and aſcertained Towns for keeping the Standards of Weights and Meaſures in.

p. 139.

R. Bor.

The Privileges and Immunities of the Royal Boroughs, which are Sixty ſix in Number, are very great, as above obſerved; for they are the only Towns in *Scotland* that ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and to the Convention of Burghs; to each of which they ſeverally ſend one Commiſſioner, excluſive of *Edinburgh*, which ſends two. And no Perſon can be choſen a Commiſſioner to either of the ſaid Conventions, but a Merchant reſiding in the Burgh; and the Repreſentatives ſent to Parliament might at the ſame time be Commiſſioners to the Convention of Boroughs, who, as already mentioned, have the regulating of all Affairs within the Royal Boroughs, that of the National Commerce, Shipping and Staple in the *Netherlands*; and do occaſionally ſend Commiſſioners to Kings and foreign States, concerning their Commerce; and their ſeveral Governments conſiſt of a Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, Treaſurer, and Common Council; whereas the Burghs of Regality and Barony have only Bailiffs.

Notwithſtanding the Act of Parliament above mentioned, appointing Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Boroughs of the Kingdom, to meet yearly in the Town of *Innerkeithing*; yet we are in the dark in reſpect to their Number for many Years after, and muſt have been ſo for ſome Time longer, thro' the Defect of the Records of the Royal Boroughs: For the firſt Account thereof is in the firſt Volume of their Tranſactions, on the fourth Day of *March*, *anno* 1575, but that Want being ſupplied in the ſecond Volume, in the Town Council Regiſter of *Edinburgh*, I have from it extracted the four following Liſts of the Royal Boroughs, for the Years 1556 and 1567, with Accounts of the ſeveral Stents or Taxes laid thereon. Now as theſe Liſts, for aught appears, are the moſt antient extant, I ſhall ſubjoin Copies thereof, with one for the Year 1743, whereby the Reader, by comparing the ſeveral Towns and Rates therein, will perceive the great Viciſſitudes that have occurred in Reſpect to the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the ſaid Boroughs, in Relation to Opulency, as is manifeſt by their ſeveral Taxations.

Liſts of the Royal Burghs, with the ſeveral Sums rated on them in the Stent or Tax Rolls on the 5th June, *2d* September, *and 28th* November, *anno* 1556; *and on the 14th* April, *in the Year* 1557, *and 5th* July, anno 1743.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. II. f. 78. 81. 89. 96.

	5th *June* 1556.			2d *Septemb.* 1556.			28th *Nov.* 1556.			14th *April* 1557.				5th *July* 1743.			
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	
Edinburgh	68	13	4	541	13	4	208	6	0	2650	0	0	*Edinburgh*	34	10	0	Borou. Regiſt.
Striveling	16	16	10	54	14	8 1/3	21	12	0 1/3	252	12	6	*Perth*	3	8	0	ad ann. 1743.
Lynlythgow	10	2	6	32	18	1 1/3	12	13	4	151	17	6	*Dundee*	4	18	0	
Rotheſay	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Aberdeen*	5	18	0	
Dunbartune	5	12	1 1/3	18	4	5	7	1	0 1/3	84	10	8	*Stirling*	1	8	0	

 Renfrew

protect them from the Cruelty and exorbitant Power of their Lords, from whose Dominion they were by those Eſtabliſhments in a Manner exempt; and coming immediately under the Power of the King, were obliged to ſerve occaſionally in the Royal Armies.

And the *Norman* Kings of *England*, to ſecure the Inhabitants of Burghs in their Intereſt, erected by their Charters Merchant or trading Gilds in Burghs, and granted them free Liberty to traffick, without Toll or Cuſtom, in all Parts of the Kingdom, and appointed the Burghs, which they reſpectively inhabited, to pay annually an eaſy Fee-farm Rent in lieu thereof; whereby Commerce was greatly increaſed, as were the Royal Revenues in Proportion.

Be theſe Things as they will; that our Burghs are equal in Antiquity with thoſe either of *England* or *France*, is evident by the Laws made at the Town of *Newcaſtle* upon the River *Tine* in the County of *Northumberland*, for the good Government of our Burghs, by *David* I. who began his Reign in the Year 1124, and was cotemporary with *Henry* I. and *Stephen*, Kings of *England*; and with *Lewis* the Groſs, King of *France*, who ſeems to have been the firſt King of that Nation that granted a Charter of the above kind, in the Year 1126.

Thoſe excellent Conſtitutions, intitled *The Borough Laws*, appear to have been admirably framed for the Intereſt and Advantage of the Burgeſſes, by the Incouragement of their Trade and extenſive Privileges therein contained; a few of which I ſhall juſt hint at, to ſhew our Burgeſſes ſome of their antient and valuable Privileges.

Leg. Burg. Scot. cap. 1. 2. 1. That the King's Burgeſſes, by the Name of Burgage, ſhall yearly pay five Pennies *Scotiſh* for every Rood of Land held by them of the King: And whoever ſhall be admitted the King's Burgeſs, ſhall ſwear to be faithful and true to his Sovereign, his Bailiffs, and Community of the Burgh.

Ibid. cap. 6. 8. 2. No Burgeſs ſhall plead without his own Burgh, but in default of a Court therein; nor ſhall he anſwer in his ſaid Burgh, but at a Day prefixed, except to Pleas of the Crown, and then to be tried by his Comburgeſſes; and that all Differences ariſing between Burgeſſes and Merchant-ſtrangers, to be determined within the Space of twenty four Hours.

Ibid. cap. 14. 15. 3. If a Burgeſs be appealed to Battle, inſtead of fighting, he might defend himſelf by the Laws of his Burgh, except in Caſes of Treaſon or Liberty, when he was to juſtify himſelf by the Sword in a Duel. But if the King's Burgeſs ſhould appeal to Battle, the Burgeſs of an Earl, Abbot, Prior, or Baron, they were ſeverally obliged to decide the Quarrel by the Sword.

Leg. Burg. lib. 2. cap. 12. 17. 4. And ſo great were the Privileges of free Burghs, that if the Vaſſal of an Earl, Baron, or other Perſon, purchaſed a Burgage (a Houſe) and dwelt therein for the Space of a Year and Day, without being claimed by his Lord, he was deemed a Freeman and Burgeſs, and for ever exempt from the Power of his Maſter, unleſs he happened to be a Vaſſal to the King.

Ibid. cap. 18. 5. That no Alien or Merchant-Stranger ſhall buy any Sort of Merchandize, either within or without Burgh, but from a Burgeſs.

Ibid. cap. 20. 6. That none but the King's Burgeſſes ſhall be ſuffered to have an Oven in his Houſe, to bake Bread in.

Ibid. cap. 86. 7. That every Houſholder ſhall find a Man to watch and knock at the Doors of Houſes by Night, except Widows out of Trade; but all Widows who were Dealers, and bought and ſold as their Neighbours do, were liable to watch and bear other Burdens. Thoſe Watchmen were at the ringing the *Corfeu* Bell (ſo called from the arbitrary and ſlaviſh Command of *William* the Conqueror of *England*, who, to prevent Plots and Conſpiracies from being formed and carried on againſt him by the injured and diſtreſſed *Engliſh*, ſtrictly injoined all Perſons throughout the Kingdom of *England*, to put out their Fires and Lights at Eight of the Clock at Night; and as a Signal for their ſo doing, commanded a Bell to be rung in every Pariſh throughout *England*, called the *Corfeu*, or cover Fire Bell) to appear with two Weapons, one whereof was a Staff, the other probably a Sword, to watch with during the Night, on the Penalty of Four Pennies *Scotiſh* for every Omiſſion; we having taken the Cuſtom of ringing at Eight in the Evening from the *Engliſh*, their *Corfeu* is the Origin of our Eight o'Clock Bell.

Ibid. cap. 120. 8. And whatever Burgeſs or Merchant ſhall commit an Offence without the Liberties of his own Burgh, he ſhall be tried for ſuch a Treſpaſs by the Laws of the Gild.

Ibid. cap. 139. 9. It is ordained, That all the King's Burgeſſes ſhall have Freedom of Traffick in all Parts of *Scotland*, for their own Advantage, without the Diſturbance of any Perſon, under the Penalty of a full Forfeiture by ſuch as moleſt them.

Black's R. Bor. p. 36. We are told by a certain Writer, that by an antient Manuſcript ſtill in Being, it appears, that the above ſpecified Conſtitutions, together with the Body of the Borough Laws, wherein they are contained, were made by the Court of the four Boroughs here under mentioned.

By what has been ſaid, it plainly appears, that the principal Towns of *Scotland* were Royal Boroughs about the Middle of the twelfth Century; the chief whereof were theſe of *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Berwick* and *Roxburgh*, which, by ſending three, not exceeding four Commiſſioners each, formed a Court, called *The Chamberlain's*, or *The Court of the four Boroughs*, which uſed to meet

meet yearly at *Haddington*, the County-town of *Eaſt-Lothian*, before the Chamberlain of *Scotland*, who was Judge thereof; and to which Appeals lying from the ſeveral Courts of Burghs in *Scotland*, their Decrees were here either confirmed or reverſed.

Before the fixing of this Court at *Haddington*, the King's Chamberlain, who had the Superintendency of all the Burghs in *Scotland*, went in Circuits from Burgh to Burgh, wherein he reſpectively held Courts of Juſtice, for the Puniſhment of Crimes committed therein, whether by the Magiſtrates or Burghers.

Sken. Auld Laws f. 140.

The Towns of *Berwick* and *Roxburgh* being taken by and in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*; that the Courſe of Juſtice might not be obſtructed in this Court, the Burghs of *Linlithgow* and *Lanerk* were by a Parliament held at *Perth* on the 6th *March*, *anno* 1348, appointed to ſupply their Places in the ſaid Court.

In a Court of the four Boroughs held at *Stirling* on the 12th of *October*, in the Year 1405, it was ordained, That two or three ſufficient Burgeſſes from each of the Royal Burghs beſouth the River *Spey*, ſhould yearly repair to the Convention of the four Boroughs, to treat of, and determine all Matters and Things concerning the Welfare of the ſaid Royal Burghs. Some time after, the Royal Burghs on the Northern Side of the River *Spey* appear to have been added; for, in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh anno* 1487, it is ordained, That certain Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Boroughs of the Kingdom ſhall convene yearly in the Burgh of *Innerkeithing*, in the County of *Fife*, to treat of Affairs concerning the ſaid Boroughs, under the Penalty of Five Pounds *Scotiſh* for every Omiſſion.

Rec. Burr. vl. I. f. 1.

Though the Royal Boroughs were, by the above mentioned Act of Parliament, impowered to meet yearly in a General Convention, it does not appear they aſſembled till the fourth of *April*, *anno* 1552; in which Meeting, at *Edinburgh*, they regulated the Elections of Magiſtrates and the Town Council of the ſeveral Burghs; and aſcertained Towns for keeping the Standards of Weights and Meaſures in.

The Privileges and Immunities of the Royal Boroughs, which are Sixty ſix in Number, are very great, as above obſerved; for they are the only Towns in *Scotland* that ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament, and to the Convention of Burghs; to each of which they ſeverally ſend one Commiſſioner, excluſive of *Edinburgh*, which ſends two. And no Perſon can be choſen a Commiſſioner to either of the ſaid Conventions, but a Merchant reſiding in the Burgh; and the Repreſentatives ſent to Parliament might at the ſame time be Commiſſioners to the Convention of Boroughs, who, as already mentioned, have the regulating of all Affairs within the Royal Boroughs, that of the National Commerce, Shipping and Staple in the *Netherlands*; and do occaſionally ſend Commiſſioners to Kings and foreign States, concerning their Commerce; and their ſeveral Governments conſiſt of a Provoſt, Bailiffs, Dean of Gild, Treaſurer, and Common Council; whereas the Burghs of Regality and Barony have only Bailiffs.

Notwithſtanding the Act of Parliament above mentioned, appointing Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Boroughs of the Kingdom, to meet yearly in the Town of *Innerkeithing*; yet we are in the dark in reſpect to their Number for many Years after, and muſt have been ſo for ſome Time longer, thro' the Defect of the Records of the Royal Boroughs: For the firſt Account thereof is in the firſt Volume of their Tranſactions, on the fourth Day of *March*, *anno* 1575, but that Want being ſupplied in the ſecond Volume, in the Town Council Regiſter of *Edinburgh*, I have from it extracted the four following Liſts of the Royal Boroughs, for the Years 1556 and 1567, with Accounts of the ſeveral Stents or Taxes laid thereon. Now as theſe Liſts, for aught appears, are the moſt antient extant, I ſhall ſubjoin Copies thereof, with one for the Year 1743, whereby the Reader, by comparing the ſeveral Towns and Rates therein, will perceive the great Viciſſitudes that have occurred in Reſpect to the Increaſe and Decreaſe of the ſaid Boroughs, in Relation to Opulency, as is manifeſt by their ſeveral Taxations.

Liſts of the Royal Burghs, with the ſeveral Sums rated on them in the Stent or Tax Rolls on the 5th June, *2d* September, *and 28th* November, *anno* 1556; *and on the 14th* April, *in the Year* 1557, *and 5th* July, anno 1743.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. II. f. 78. 81. 89. 96.

	5th *June* 1556.			2d *Septemb.* 1556.			28th *Nov.* 1556.			14th *April* 1557.				5th *July* 1743.			
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Edinburgh	68	13	4	541	13	4	208	6	0	2650	0	0	*Edinburgh*	34	10	0	Borou. Regiſt. ad ann. 1743.
Striveling	16	16	10	54	14	8 1/3	21	12	0 1/3	252	12	6	*Perth*	3	8	0	
Lynlythgow	10	2	6	32	18	1 1/3	12	13	4	151	17	6	*Dundee*	4	18	0	
Rotheſay	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Aberdeen*	5	18	0	
Dunbartune	5	12	1 1/3	18	4	5	7	1	0 1/3	84	10	8	*Stirling*	1	8	0	
																	Renfrew

	5th *June* 1556.			2d *Septem.* 1556.			28th *Nov.* 1556.			14th *April* 1557.				5th *July* 1743.		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Renfrew	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	0	101	15	0	*Linlithgow*	1	2	0
Ruglin	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*St. Andrew's*	0	7	0
Air	15	5	0	51	3	9	19	13	4	236	5	0	*Glaſgow*	18	10	0
Irwyne	9	0	0	29	5	0	11	5	0	135	0	0	*Air*	0	15	0
Glaſgow	13	10	0	43	17	6	16	17	6	202	10	0	*Haddington*	1	5	0
Kirkcudbryt	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Dyſert*	0	2	0
Wightown	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Kirkaldie*	0	18	0
Whithern	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Montroſe*	2	12	0
Lanerk	5	12	1 1/3	18	4	5	7	1	0 1/3	84	10	8	*Cowper*	0	10	0
Jedburgh	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Anſtruther E.*	0	5	0
Selkirk	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Dumfries*	2	0	0
Peblis	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	5	67	10	0	*Inverneſs*	1	11	0
Hadingtun	20	5	0	65	16	3	25	6	3	147	19	0	*Burntiſland*	0	4	0
Northberwick	2	5	0	7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	0	*Innerkeithing*	0	5	0
Dunbar	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Kinghorn*	0	9	0
Lauder	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Brechin*	0	9	0
Dumfries	11	10	0	37	7	6	14	11	6	174	18	8	*Irwing*	0	18	0
Abirdene	63	0	0	204	15	0	48	15	0	945	0	0	*Jedburgh*	0	16	0
Dundie	84	7	6	274	4	1	105	9	3	1265	11	0	*Kirkcudbright*	0	6	0
Perth	49	10	0	161	17	6	31	17	6	742	10	0	*Wigtoun*	0	5	0
Banff	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Pittenweem*	0	4	0
Dunfermling	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Dunfermling*	0	16	0
Craill	4	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	60	0	0	*AnſtrutherW.*	0	1	0
Forfar	3	7	6	10	19	4	4	4	4	50	12	6	*Selkirk*	0	9	0
Brechin	11	5	0	36	11	3	14	5	0	168	15	0	*Dunbartoun*	0	6	0
Montroſs	18	0	0	58	10	0	22	10	0	270	0	0	*Renfrew*	0	5	0
Elgyne	6	15	0	21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	0	*Dunbar*	0	10	0
Innerneſs	11	5	0	36	11	3	14	10	5	168	15	0	*Lanerk*	0	5	0
Abirbrothok	9	0	0	29	5	0	11	5	0	135	0	0	*Aberbrothock*	0	10	0
Sanct Androis	20	0	0	65	0	0	25	0	0	300	0	0	*Elgine*	0	15	0
Cowper	18	0	0	58	0	0	22	10	0	270	0	0	*Peebles*	0	8	0
Culane	2	5	0	7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	0	*Craill*	0	4	0
Forreſs	5	12	0	18	4	0	7	0	1 1/3	84	10	8	*Tain*	0	3	0
Nairn	2	5	1 1/3	7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	0	*Culroſs*	0	2	0
Thain	3	7	1	10	19	3 1/3	4	4	4	50	12	6	*Banff*	0	7	0
Dyſart	7	17	6	25	11	10 1/3	9	16	10	118	2	6	*Whithern*	0	1	0
Kirkcaldy	4	10	0	14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	0	*Forfar*	0	4	0
													Rothſay	0	2	0
Totals 42	666	4	4	2188	14	8 1/3	833	6	8	10000	0	0	*Nairn*	0	3	0

The following two and twenty Royal Burghs, which make the whole amount to ſixty ſix in Number, have been added ſince the Year 1557.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Foreſs	0	6	0	*Dornoch*	0	3	0
Rutherglen	0	4	0	*Queensferry*	0	4	0
Northberwick	0	1	0	*Fortroſe*	0	2	0
Cullen	0	2	0	*Kintore*	0	1	0
Lauder	0	5	6	*Inverury*	0	1	0
Kilrenny	0	2	0	*Inverary*	0	1	0
Annan	0	2	0	*Weik*	0	2	0
Lochmaban	0	1	0	*Kirkwall*	0	12	0
Sanquhar	0	1	0	*Inverbervie*	0	1	0
New Galloway	0	1	0	*Stranraer*	0	3	0
Dingwall	0	2	0	*Campbeltoun*	0	2	0

Total Royal Boroughs	66	*s.*	*d.*
Parts of 100 *L.*	*L.* 92	10	0

The

The Royal Boroughs, which by the firſt four Liſts appear to have been only forty two in Number, are now increaſed to ſixty ſix. Their Power formerly ſeems not to have been ſo extenſive as at preſent, by their not being able to ſtent or rate themſelves in the ſeveral Sums to be raiſed by them, that Power being veſted in the Magiſtrates and Council of *Edinburgh*, as will appear by the following Letter ſent by Queen *Mary* to the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council.

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. II. f. 78.

'Proveſt and Baillies of *Edinburgh*, this 'our Wryting ſein, ze ſall incontinent efter 'the Sicht heirof, convene with zour Coun- 'ſell, to ſtent and taxt the haill Burrowis of 'this Realme to the Value of Six hundred 'and ſixty ſex Pounds four Shellings and 'four Pennies, grantit to us the ninth Day 'of *May* laſt, as ze will anſer to us thair- upoun. Subſcrivit with our Hand, at *E-* 'dinburgh, the fyfth Day of *June*, the Yere 'of God 1556 Zeres.'

Purſuant to the above Order the Magiſtrates and Council met and rated the ſaid Boroughs according to their ſeveral *Quotas* ſet forth in the Taxation Roll of the 5th *June* 1556, above ſpecified. On the 2d of *September* following, the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council ſtented or rated the Royal Burghs in the Sum of Two thouſand one hundred and eighty eight Pounds fourteen Shillings eight Pennies and one third, as appears by the Rates in the Roll of the aforeſaid Date. This Money was appropriated to defray the Expence of getting divers Impoſts in *France* lowered for the Eaſe of *Scotiſh* Merchants. On the 28th *November*, in the ſame Year, the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council, by virtue of a Royal Mandate, ſtented the ſaid Boroughs in the Sum of Eight hundred and thirty three Pounds ſix Shillings and eight Pence, as ſet forth in the Taxation of this Date, as above ſpecified; but to what Uſe the ſaid Money was to be applied is not mentioned. And in the Year 1557, a Match being concluded between *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, and the *Dauphin* of *France*, the Parliament made an Act to raiſe the Sum of Sixty thouſand Pounds to defray the Expence that muſt attend the ſame. The Boroughs Share of this Sum being Ten thouſand Pounds, they were again ſtented by the Magiſtrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh* towards raiſing the ſame. The *Quotas* of the reſpective Burghs being aſcertained in the Roll of the aforeſaid Date, as above ſpecified.

And to ſhew the Increaſe and Decreaſe of many of the ſaid Boroughs ſince the Year 1557 as aforeſaid, I have added in the fifth Column above written, an Account of the ſeveral Sums of Money raiſed by them in the Year 1743. at the Foot of which Column, the Sum of ninety two Pounds ten Shillings is the aggregate Proportions aſſeſſed on the ſixty ſix Royal Burghs, towards raiſing the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Scotiſh* Money, and, to make up the ſaid Sum to One hundred Pounds, Three Pounds is laid on the ſaid Boroughs in the above Proportion; to which is added, paid by the Agent for the Burghs of Barony, Two Pounds ten Shillings, and by particular Boroughs, Two Pounds, which together make up the Sum of One hundred Pounds; for every Shilling or twelve Pence *Scotiſh* of which, is raiſed Ten Shillings *Sterling*, which by the Land Tax of this Year amounting to Four Shillings in the Pound, the *Quota* of *Scotland* to that Aid is Forty eight thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; the Share of the Boroughs being a ſixth Part thereof, it amounts to the Sum of Eight thouſand Pounds of the ſame Money.

The Contract between the Royal Boroughs of *Scotland*, and the City of *Campvere* in *Zeland* being prolonged for the Space of twenty one Years, it was ratified by the Prince of *Orange* on the 12th of *December* 1748; to which a certain Gentleman having wrote and prefixed an hiſtorical Account of the ſaid Contract, he publiſhed the ſame by Order of the General Convention in the Year 1749; and the ſaid Convention having, by their Act in the Year 1752, ſignified their Pleaſure to have the ſaid Contract and hiſtorical Account publiſhed in the Hiſtory of *Edinburgh*, then ready for the Preſs, the Author of the ſaid Hiſtory being willing to do all in his Power to ſet forth the great Advantages accruing to *Scotland* by the ſaid Contract, has, according to the Deſire of the ſaid General Convention, inſerted a compleat Copy of the ſaid Contract and hiſtorical Account in his ſaid Hiſtory of *Edinburgh*; intitled *The Staple Contract betwixt the Royal Burrows of* Scotland, *and the City of* Campvere *in* Zeland. With the ſeveral Amplifications, Prolongations, and Ratifications thereof; to which is prefixed an hiſtorical Account of the Staple.

An Hiſtorical Account of the STAPLE CONTRACT.

Amongſt the many Privileges of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, the Power they have to treat and contract with foreign States in Matters of Trade, is none of the leaſt; and this great Privilege they have endeavoured, inall Ages, to make a good Uſe of for the Honour and the Intereſt of the Nation,

In former Ages the *Scots* enjoyed very ſingular Privileges and Advantages of Trade in *France*; theſe are now entirely loſt, not by any Fault or Neglect of the Convention of Burrows, as appears by the expenſive Deputations they ſent to *France* in the Years 1635, 1648 and 1684. The Deputies, upon all theſe Occaſions, went well inſtructed to expoſtulate the firſt Encroachments upon the dear bought Privileges of the *Scots*, but to no Purpoſe. In Proportion as the People

People of *France* gave up their own Liberties, and permitted their Kings to break Faith with themſelves, in the ſame Proportion their Kings thought themſelves diſpenſed with the Duty of keeping national Faith with their Neighbours.

The Royal Burrows have been more ſucceſsful in their Endeavours to preſerve and improve the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands:* Theſe Privileges have always depended upon a Contract betwixt the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, or, before there was a General Convention of the Burrows, betwixt the Repreſentatives of the Trading Eſtate of *Scotland*, and the Government of ſome one or other City in the Seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, ſuch Contracts being always ratified and confirmed by the Sovereigns on both Sides; and the City ſo contracting, and granting peculiar Privileges to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, was called the *Scots* Staple Port, and in the antient *Latin* Deeds *ſtabile emporium.*

It would be a needleſs Inquiry when, or where, or upon what Occaſion, a *Scots* Staple was firſt erected in the *Netherlands*, Records would fail us upon the ſtricteſt Search: It is ſufficient to know that it is very antient, and that *Campvere*, *Ter Veer*, or *Veer* (as it is ſometimes called) in the Province of *Zealand*, has been the *Scots* Staple Port for more than three hundred Years. There have been in that Period ſome few Changes, but ſo ſhort in Duration, and always returning to the ſame Place, that we muſt ſuppoſe, that the Changes were made upon miſtaken Views, and ſo conclude, that our Forefathers found, by Experience, *Campvere* to be the moſt convenient Port for eſtabliſhing their Staple in the *Netherlands.*

Bruges in *Flanders* had been the Staple Port long before *Campvere*, as appears by Letters Patent of *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, (in his Time Sovereign of a great Part of the *Netherlands)* dated at *Ghent* the 30th *April* 1407, mentioning the Contract then ſubſiſting betwixt the Trading Eſtate of *Scotland* and his Town of *Bruges*, as then very antient, and granting new Privileges to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation over all his Dominions.

From *Bruges* the Staple was removed to *Campvere* in *May* 1444, upon the Marriage of *Mary Stuart*, Daughter of *James* I. and Siſter of *James* II. then reigning in *Scotland*, to *Wolfred Van Borſelen*, Lord of *Campvere*; and as this Marriage gave the firſt Occaſion to the Connexion which has ever ſince ſubſiſted betwixt *Scotland* and that City, perhaps a ſhort Account of the ſucceeding Lords and Marquiſſes to the preſent Marquis, the moſt illuſtrious Prince of *Orange*, will not be unacceptable.

The Family of *Van Borſelen* was then very antient, and allied to the moſt noble in *Europe*, and the Repreſentatives of it enjoyed many large Domains, and were dignified with Offices of the higheſt Rank in the *Netherlands*. *Henrick Van Borſelen*, the Father of *Wolfred*, was alive at the Time of this Marriage; he was Stadtholder and Admiral of ſeveral of the Provinces, Lord of *Campvere* and *Fluſhing*, and of many other Places.

Upon his Death *Wolfred* ſucceeded to his Eſtate, and to moſt of his high Offices. Being a great Warriour, he was made a Marſhal of *France*, and Knight of the Golden Fleece. He had with his Wife *Mary Stuart* the Earldom of *Buchan* in *Scotland*; but ſhe dying without Iſſue, that Eſtate and Title did not continue in the Family. *Wolfred* married a ſecond Wife, *Charlot* of *Bourbon*, Daughter of *Lewis* Count of *Bourbon Montpenſier*, third Son of *John* I. Duke of *Bourbon*. Of this Marriage there was an only Daughter and Heireſs, *Anna Van Borſelen*, who, under the Name of *Anne* Princeſs of *Campvere*, is greatly celebrated by *Eraſmus* for her Beauty, Virtue, Generoſity and other fine Accompliſhments. She muſt likewiſe have been a learned Lady, for ſome of his *Latin* Epiſtles are addreſſed to her.

She married *Philip* of *Burgundy*, Lord of *Bevres* in *Flanders*, Admiral and Governor of *Artois*, Governor of *Flanders*, and Knight of the Golden Fleece. He was Son of *Anthony* called the great Baſtard of *Burgundy*, Lord of *Bevres*, and Knight of *St. Michael*, and of the Golden Fleece, who was legitimated by *Charles* VIII. in 1485, for his many gallant Actions. His Father was *Philip* the Good, Duke of *Burgundy.*

Philip Lord of *Bevres* and *Anne* Lady of *Campvere* had an only Son and Heir, called *Adolph* of *Burgundy*; he took his chief Title from the Lordſhip of *Campvere*. He was Admiral of *Flanders*, and Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Philip left ſome Daughters, and an only Son, whoſe Name was *Maximilian* of *Burgundy*. This was likewiſe a very great Man, and a renowned General. He got the Collar of the Golden Fleece in 1546; and in his Favours the Emperor *Charles* V. raiſed the Lordſhip of *Campvere* to a Marquiſate that ſame Year. He died in 1558, and left no Children by his Wife *Louiſa de Croi*, Daughter of *Philip de Croi* Duke of *Arſchot*. He had been a very expenſive Man, ſo that, upon his Death, his great Domains were found to be in a State of Bankruptcy, and the Marquiſate of *Campvere* and *Fluſhing* were ſold for Payment of his Debts. The Right which the Lords of theſe Towns had to repreſent the Nobles of *Zealand* in the Aſſembly of the States of the Province, made this a fit Purchaſe for *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, then Sovereign of the *Netherlands*; accordingly he was the Purchaſer, but neglected

glected to pay all the Debts upon the Eſtate; and, the Revolt happening very ſoon after, the States of *Zealand*, as Sovereigns of the Province, made themſelves Heirs to *Philip*, whoſe Sovereignty they had renounced, and took Poſſeſſion of the Marquiſate, but they likewiſe neglected to pay the Debts for which it was ſold; ſo that by a Decreet of the High Court of *Mechlin*, in the Year 1581, it was put up to Sale again for the Payment of the old Debts of *Maximilian*. *William* I. Prince of *Orange*, was the Purchaſer, at a publick Sale, for a Sum of 24,000 *l. Flemiſh*; and ſo this Marquiſate came to the Houſe of *Orange*, and the illuſtrious Princes of that Houſe continued lineally, and without Diſpute, in the Poſſeſſion of it a Space of One hundred and twenty Years.

But from the Death of King *William* to the Year 1747, there was no Marquis, at leaſt none was admitted to the high Pre-eminences and Authority which all the Lords and Marquiſes had till then enjoyed. The Caſe was this: King *William*, by his Teſtament, appointed for his Heir, in *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, *John William Friſo*, Prince of *Naſſau*, and Hereditary Stadtholder of *Friezland*, and the States General were made Executors of his Will. But the Heritage became a diſputed Point betwixt the Houſe of *Brandenburgh* and that Prince, who was then a Minor, and the Executors did not then find the Time proper for entering into the Diſpute: However, as ſoon as the Prince came to be of Age, which was in the 1708, he took the Title of Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*. The War at that time employed him ſo much, in fitting himſelf for the military Glories which had been ſo long hereditary to the Names he bore, that he gave very little Attention to the great Domains to which he was left Heir. Young as he was, he commanded the *Dutch* Infantry at the Battle of *Malplaquet*, and, by his Conduct and perſonal Bravery, gained immortal Honour; but, unhappily for *Europe*, he was accidentally drowned in *July* 1711. Upon the 1ſt *September*, *N. S.* following, his Widow *Mary Louiſa*, Daughter of *Charles* Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, brought forth a poſthumous Son, the preſent moſt illuſtrious Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, *William Charles Henry Friſo*.

This long Minority again ſucceeding, the Affair of the Heritage and of the Marquiſate lay pretty much dormant, until the Prince came to be of Age, which was in the Year 1732, when his firſt Care was to accommodate Matters, in an amicable Manner, with the late King of *Pruſſia*, and a Partition was made betwixt them; by which the Marquiſate of *Campvere* was allotted to the Prince of *Orange*. All this while the Repreſentatives of the ſix voting Towns of *Zealand*, *Middleburgh*, *Campvere*, *Fluſhing*, *Goes*, *Zirrikzee* and *Tholen*, had accuſtomed themſelves to exerciſe the Sovereignty of the Province, and had no Inclination to introduce again into the Aſſembly of the States the Voice of the Nobles, which the Prince of *Orange* would undoubtedly claim as his Right, as ſoon as he ſhould be inveſted in the Marquiſate; and therefore, to preſerve entire to themſelves the Power which they enjoyed, they attempted a very extraordinary Exertion of Sovereignty, even to annihilate the Marquiſate. Accordingly, by a very ſolemn Act, they appropriated the Domains to themſelves, and diveſted the Prince of all the Prerogatives which he might pretend to upon that Score. At the ſame time, to indemnify him (as they called it) they propoſed an Equivalent in Money, and depoſited for him, in the Bank of *Middleburgh*, 100,000 Rixdollars. The Prince made many Remonſtrances againſt theſe Proceedings, and rejected the Money with Scorn, though the States profered to double it, or even to increaſe it to any Sum, if he would ſubmit it to an Arbitration. This his Highneſs would never conſent to; and ſo the Matter remained until the Year 1747, when he was not only reſtored to the Marquiſate, but made Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain General of all the Seven Provinces.

Campvere, the *Scots* Staple Town, had the Honour to ſet the Example to the whole Republick, in bringing about this great Event. A minute Detail of what paſſed, upon this Occaſion, in *Zealand*, would make too long a Digreſſion from our chief Purpoſe. Let it only be mentioned in general, that when the Succeſs of the *French* Arms, in the *Netherlands*, had not only carried the *Dutch* Barrier, Town after Town, but alſo ſubjected all *Auſtrian Flanders*, and *Auſtrian Brabant*, and from the different Garriſons carried a great Part of the *Dutch* Army Priſoners of War, the *French* Miniſtry ſeemed to think it needleſs to cajole the *Dutch* any longer. They opened the Campaign 1747, by ſending a numerous Army into *Dutch Flanders*, where none of the Fortreſſes were tolerably provided for Defence, and threatened an immediate Invaſion of *Zealand*, which had neither Fortreſſes, Ships nor Troops to defend it. The Intention ſeemed to be, to frighten or force the *Zealanders* to conſent to a Neutrality, to which ſome of the other Provinces had already conſented. Proper Veſſels had been ſecretly provided at *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Blankenburg* and *Oſtend*, for the Expedition to *Zealand*, as ſoon as the principal Fortreſſes ſhould fall. The Alarm was ſudden, and the Terror of the *Zealanders* very great; but Means were found to keep up their Spirits, by Aſſurances of immediate Succour of *Engliſh* Ships of War; and at that time, as every Day was productive of Tidings of the Progreſs and Preparations of the *French*, which were indu-

ſtriouſly magnified by their proper Inſtruments, ſo every Day produced new Grounds of Dependence upon *Britiſh* Protection, and Winds and Weather were ſo favourable, that, in leſs than a Week after the firſt Alarm, no leſs than 27 *Engliſh* Ships and Veſſels of War and Tenders, three Battalions of *Britiſh* Foot, and a Company of Artillery, were proviſionally aſſembled from *England*, and from Sea, for their Defence. This made the Hearts of the *Zealanders* overflow with Gratitude to his Majeſty, and conſequently made their Minds ſuſceptible of Influence from his Servants, and other Well-wiſhers to the common Cauſe. They opened their Eyes to ſee the Falſhood of the Deluſions of *France*, which had made the Rulers of the Republick too tamely bear ſo many Indignities during the Courſe of the War, until their proper Territories were expoſed to this Inſult, and themſelves to this Fright, from which their faithful Allies were ſo opportunely relieving them. They reſolved upon a total Change of the Adminiſtration of Government, by calling a Stadtholder to their Head, as their Forefathers uſed to do in Caſes of Extremity. The Invaſion of *Dutch Flanders* was upon the 17th of *April*, N. S. the Alarm in *Zealand* upon the 18th, and that ſame Day Aſſurances of *Britiſh* Succour were given to the States. Next Day the Ships and Veſſels came from the *Oſtend* Station into *Fluſhing* Road. Upon the 20th, 21ſt and 22d, other Cruizers came in from Sea. Upon the 23d, Commodore *Mitchel* arrived with the whole Squadron from the *Downs*. Upon the 24th, the Fleet of Tranſports, with the Troops, came in Sight. Upon the 25th, the Prince of *Orange* was declared at *Campvere*. Upon the 26th and 27th, the other Towns of *Zealand* did the ſame; ſo that, upon the 28th, he was unanimouſly declared, in the Aſſembly of the States, Stadtholder, High Admiral, and Captain General of *Zealand*. The other Provinces followed the Example with a Quickneſs that aſtoniſhed the World, no leſs than the firſt Appearance of the true Patriot Spirit of the *Zelanders* had done. His Serene Highneſs appeared in his high Characters, firſt in *Zealand*, and honoured *Campvere*, before the other Towns, with his Preſence. He took his Seat in the Aſſembly of the States, and appointed to repreſent him, as firſt Noble of the Province, the Baron *Van Borſelen*, a collateral Branch of the antient Family, the Alliance of which, with the Royal Family of *Scotland*, gave Occaſion to the firſt Settlement of the Staple at *Campvere*.

But to return. The *Scots* Staple having been ſettled at *Campvere* in 1444, as has been ſaid, the Trade flouriſhed ſo well, and the Port was found ſo convenient for it, that no Attempt was made to remove it, until the Year 1539, when the City of *Edinburgh*, as repreſenting the trading Eſtate of *Scotland*, ſent Bailie *John Atchiſon*, and *David Tod* Merchants, to treat with the Town of *Antwerp* in *Brabant*, about ſettling the Staple there; and accordingly a Contract was concluded upon very advantageous Terms. By the Narrative of this Contract it appears, that the Inducement to make the Change was, that *Antwerp* was the moſt frequented by Merchants from all Places; and it is certain, that it was then by far the greateſt City of Trade in the World: But this Advantage was not found equal to the Advantages which the Cities nearer the Mouth of the *Scheld* have by their Situation. For only two Years thereafter, in 1541, another Contract was concluded with *Middelburgh* in *Zealand*, by *Andrew Moubray* and *James Henryſon*, as Deputies from the Town of *Edinburgh*.

By the Narrative of this Contract it appears, that it had proceeded upon an Invitation from the Town of *Middelburgh*, and the Terms were very advantageous, but it never took Effect; at leaſt there are no Veſtiges, either in the Records of *Middelburgh*, or of the Conſervator's Office at the Staple Port, that it ever did; and it is certain, that a very few Years thereafter, in 1548, the *Scots* Staple was flouriſhing at *Campvere*.

At that Time the Emperor *Charles* V. Sovereign of the *Netherlands*, was ingaged in his Wars with *Francis* I. of *France*, upon whom the *Engliſh* likewiſe made War. The *Scots*, as uſual, aſſiſted the *French*; but, in the *Netherlands*, they were conſidered as Neutrals, and were allowed the full and free Injoyment of their Privileges in Trade, until they raſhly made themſelves Principals in the War. In the Year 1548, a rich *Engliſh* Ship bound from *Antwerp* to *Newcaſtle*, having ſtopt Tide in the Road of *Campvere*, the *Scots* Sailors, then at their Staple Port, ſurpriſed the Ship in a piratical Manner, and carried her to *Scotland*. This daring Inſult, and Breach of the Peace within a Sovereign's Territory, produced an immediate Declaration of War, or, at leaſt, an Order of the Emperor to all his Subjects in the *Netherlands*, to equip and make Repriſals upon the *Scots*. The *Scots* likewiſe equipped, and were ſo much ſuperior at Sea, (which will now hardly gain Credit) that they not only confined the *Dutch* and *Flemiſh* Privateers in their Harbours, but interrupted the Trade of three of the Provinces, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, and *Holland*, and of the great City *Antwerp* itſelf. There was a total Interruption of their own Trade to the Staple Port; but, upon the general Peace, they were, in 1551, reſtored to their former Privileges, and the *Scots* Trade flouriſhed again at *Campvere*, a ſtrict Obſervance

vance of the Staple having been injoined by ſundry Proclamations of Queen *Mary*.

The next Interruption of the Staple was in the Year 1572, upon Occaſion of the Revolt from the *Spaniſh* Tyranny. *Campvere* was then the ſecond Town in the *Netherlands* that ſhook off the Yoke, and did it in a Manner which made it impoſſible to carry on any Trade there for ſome Years. The Circumſtances were theſe: Don *Juan Pacicco*, a Relation of Duke *d' Alva*, being a Governor of *Fluſhing* under him, he uſed the Inhabitants moſt barbarouſly, ſo that they were at laſt drove to Deſpair. He was daily hanging up, without Ceremony, many innocent Men, and, at laſt, to ſtrike the greater Terror, he erected a Gallows of an extraordinary Height, in the Market-place of *Fluſhing*, on which he purpoſed to hang a conſiderable Man of the Town. The whole Inhabitants diſcovered ſo much Anxiety to ſave this Man, that the Governor, to ſecure the Execution, thought proper to order, from the oppoſite Shore in *Flanders*, ſome Companies of *Spaniſh* Troops to reinforce his Garriſon. Upon Approach of the Veſſels with theſe Troops, the Burghers run to Arms, drew their Chain before their Harbour, and ſhut their Ports, cutting to Pieces every thing that oppoſed them, and hung up *Pacicco*, *Haman* like, upon the Gallows which he had erected.

The Inhabitants of *Campvere* were keen in the ſame Cauſe; but being over-awed, durſt not, by themſelves, attempt any Thing. Wherefore two Companies of *Fluſhing* Burghers came by Conſent to their Aſſiſtance, the one by Water, and the other by Land; and, with this friendly Help, they drove out the *Spaniſh* Faction, and likewiſe ſhut their Ports to ſtop the Re-entrance of Tyranny.

Thus theſe two little Towns, without any near Proſpect of Aſſiſtance, (the Prince of *Orange* being then only raiſing Troops in *Holland*) not only bid Defiance to the mighty Power of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, but expoſed themſelves to the daily Hoſtilities of all the Towns around them, which were ſoon filled with ſtrong *Spaniſh* Garriſons, and, in particular, to the large City *Middelburgh*, lying betwixt them, at three or four Miles Diſtance from each; and ſo *Campvere* became a very unſafe Place for the Continuance of the *Scots* Staple Trade.

The Conſervator and Factors immediately removed with their Effects to *Bruges*, where they got their antient Privileges reſtored to them; and the Expedition made in ſecuring the *Scots* Effects upon this Occaſion, with little or no Interruption of the Trade, is a good Evidence of the Advantage in having a well regulated Factory abroad: For, as the Revolt of *Fluſhing* was upon the firſt Day of *May*, and the Revolt of *Campvere* upon the 3d, ſo the Act of the Burghermaſters and Council of *Bruges*, reſtoring the *Scots* to their antient Privileges, and promiſing Protection, is dated toward the End of that ſame Month.

As this memorable War ſoon ſpread itſelf over the whole Provinces, *Bruges* became likewiſe an unſafe Place for our Settlement; ſo that, in the Year 1574, there was a Reſolution taken, in the Convention of Burrows, to fix the Staple at *Calais* proviſionally, until Peace and Safety ſhould be reſtored in the *Netherlands*. But the War being ſooner removed from the Province of *Zealand*, and the Navigation of the *Scheld* ſooner ſecured than the firſt weak Attempts for Liberty gave ground to hope, the Staple was re-eſtabliſhed at *Campvere*; and, in the Year 1578, a Contract was made in very ample Form; Mr. *Henry Niſbet* of *Edinburgh*, and *George Hacket* Conſervator, being Commiſſioners from the Burrows. This Contract was inforced by ſeveral Acts of Parliament, and Acts of Burrows, for the ſtrict Obſervance of the Staple Port.

In the Year 1611, there was a Propoſal in the Convention to remove the Staple to *Middelburgh*, and the King's Conſent thereto was obtained, but it did not take Effect; for, in the next Year 1612, a new Contract was made with the Town of *Campvere*; *David Aikenhead*, of *Edinburgh*, and *William Goldman* of *Dundee*, aſſiſted by the Conſervator Sir *Robert Denniſton*, being Commiſſioners from the Burrows.

The Narrative of this Contract proceeds upon the Conſideration of the very antient Alliances, as well betwixt the Princes as betwixt the People on both Parts; and the ſucceeding Records of the Burrows for many Years ſhow the great Attention given to this advantageous Settlement, in well regulating every Thing relating to it.

The Privileges obtained were ſo great, that, though the Burrows were courted by *Middelburgh*, *Roterdam*, and other Places, it does not appear that they ever had any real Deſign or Inclination to change the Staple Port.

It is true, that, in the Year 1632, they ordered their Conſervator Mr. *Patrick Drummond*, to treat with *Middelburgh* and other Places; but this Order ſeems to have been given only to inforce a very poſitive Letter about Redreſs of Grievances, which they wrote, at the ſame time, to the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, who had been ſlack in anſwering former Letters upon the Subject.

The Staple continued to flouriſh, and the Factory became rich, and in ſo great Credit, that they were of great Conſequence in the Troubles of *Britain*, which fell out about the Middle of the laſt Century. And here it may be mentioned for their Honour, that from firſt to laſt they continued zealouſly attached to the true Principles of Liberty, the great Cauſe then in Queſtion.

They

They were of Conſequence in this Cauſe, by furniſhing Arms, Artillery, Ammunition, and all the Implements of War, to an immenſe Value, to thoſe, and thoſe alone, who ſeemed to have the Rights of the People in View.

We find that ſo early as the Year 1638, the Convention of Burrows ordered them 15,000 *l.* in Payment of the Arms they had already furniſhed to the State. They furniſhed afterwards the Army which marched into *England*, to give Countenance to the juſt Demands of the *Engliſh* Parliament, for Redreſs of Grievances; and likewiſe furniſhed the *Engliſh* Army for ſome Years, as long as it could be properly called the Parliament's. But as ſoon as that Army loſt Sight of the Cauſe of Liberty, for which they were inliſted, and ſet up themſelves and their General in place of King and Parliament, they joined in every Indeavour to reſtore the Royal Family. A great Man the Uſurper certainly was; glorious he was making himſelf by doing real Good to the Nations over which he had uſurped the Dominion, and he ſoon became a Dread to all the Nations around him; yet ſtill the *Scots* Staple Factory dared to furniſh Arms and warlike Stores for every Attempt to pull him down; and, in particular, the Arms and Artillery that were left in the fatal Fields of *Dunbar* and *Worceſter*, were furniſhed by them.

The Zeal of the Factory for the Reſtoration of the Royal Family was ſo great, that after they had ſtretched their Credit as far as it would go, to furniſh Arms for King *Charles* II. his fatal Expedition to *Scotland* in 1652, they mortgaged even their Dwelling Houſes in *Campvere* to raiſe a ready Sum to releaſe his Majeſty's Equipage, when it was arreſted at *Breda*, juſt as he was ready to ſet out. It is odd, that none of the numerous Hiſtorians of theſe Times ever thought it material to inquire into the Ways and Means by which the *Engliſh* Parliament Army, for a Time, and the *Scots* Preſbyterian Army, firſt and laſt, got ſuch Quantities of Arms and Ammunition to ſuch immenſe Values as they muſt have been. But many curious Particulars relating to this are to be found in a Manuſcript Journal of Sir *Thomas Cunningham* Conſervator; where it likewiſe appears, that there never was Payment made for what was furniſhed to the Service of *Charles* II. not even after the Reſtoration. Mr. *Cunningham* indeed got the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, as a ſufficient Recompence for his good Services in almoſt ruining his own Family, and influencing his Friends to ruin theirs, to the irreparable Loſs of the Factory.

It is not found, that *Cromwell*'s War with the *Dutch* gave any Interruption to the *Scots* Staple Trade; but King *Charles*'s Wars with them put an entire Stop to it.

Upon Concluſion of the Peace at *Breda*, the Burrows immediately thought of renewing their Staple Contract. The Town of *Rotterdam* was very forward in making advantageous Propoſals, which were communicated to them by Sir *William Davidſon* Conſervator.

The Town of *Campvere* likewiſe offered to renew the former Contract, and the Burrows would willingly have contracted with either of theſe Towns, but the Intrigues of the famous *De Wits*, at the Court of King *Charles*, carried it in favours of the Town of *Dort*, againſt the real Intereſt of *Scotland*. *Campvere* was to be demoliſhed, as the Prince of *Orange* was Marquis of it; but *Dort* was their own Town.

The Commiſſioners of the Burrows, upon this Occaſion, were *Walter Chieſly* and *Alexander Sandilands* of *Edinburgh*, and *Patrick Threpland* of *Perth*; and their Inſtructions were, that, in caſe the King ſhould leave the Choice of the Place to their Election, they ſhould chuſe the moſt advantageous, taking into Conſideration the Convenience of the Situation, as well as the Terms offered; and, if they ſhould find theſe Conſiderations equal, to give the Preference to *Campvere*. But that, in caſe his Majeſty ſhould determine the Place, they ſhould only treat with the Repreſentatives of that Place, and break off the Treaty, if they would not give as good Terms as any other. Sir *William Davidſon* was Commiſſioner, from the King, and his Orders, ſigned by *Lauderdale*, were poſitive for *Dort*. Accordingly a Contract with *Dort* was concluded in the 1668. How Sir *William Davidſon* was rewarded, is not known; but the three Commiſſioners of the Burrows had 600 *l. Sterl.* paid them; a much greater Sum in theſe Days than it is now.

This unlucky Contract made the firſt Diviſion of the *Scots* Factory in the *Netherlands*; till now it had remained an united well regulated Body, to promote the Trade of their Country; but, upon this Occaſion, it became greatly diſunited. All the World ſaw, that the real Intereſt of the *Scots* Trade was very little taken into Conſideration, in making this Change of the Staple Port: Politicks of another Nature furniſhed the Motives; ſo that it is no Wonder that ſome of the Factors remained at *Campvere*, ſome removed to *Dort*, and ſome to *Rotterdam*; and ſo the *Scots* Staple Trade was firſt diſperſed.

It was ſoon found by Experience, that *Dort* was an inconvenient Place for the Staple Port; and the Burrows were not long in taking Meaſures to re-eſtabliſh it at *Campvere*. Mr. *Henry Wilkie*, Conſervator, was appointed their Commiſſioner for that Purpoſe, in the 1675; and next Year, a new Contract with *Campvere* was made for the

Space

Space of 21 Years, which was afterwards ratified by the King, in *July* 1676.

Several Acts of the Burrows were made for the ſtrict Obſervance of the Staple; but the Factory continued divided betwixt *Rotterdam* and *Campvere*; and the Flight of many of our perſecuted Countrymen from *Scotland* to *Rotterdam*, where they found Protection, greatly increaſed their Number there; while Sir *James Kennedy*, the ſucceeding Conſervator, having been amongſt the firſt of the Courtiers who complimented King *James* with his Religion, was an improper Miniſter to draw many *Scotſmen* to the Staple Port. He died about the Time of the Revolution, and was ſucceeded by Sir *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, a Gentleman of quite a different Stamp in Religion and Politicks; and under his Adminiſtration the Staple recovered conſiderably for ſome Years.

As the Contract 1676, was to expire in 1697, Sir *Andrew* was commiſſioned by the Burrows to renew it, and a new Contract, for 21 Years, was concluded at the *Hague* in *December*, that Year in moſt ample Form. King *William*, as Marquis of *Campvere* by his Deputies, and the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* by their Deputies, were Contracters on one Part, and the Royal Burrows by their Deputy Sir *Andrew Kennedy* were Contracters on the other Part. This Contract was ſoon after ratified by King *William* as King of *Scotland*, and by the States of *Zealand* as Sovereigns of the Province, and as it has in it a Clauſe of Prolongation, the Parties have thought fit to renew it with Additions, at different Times, ſo that it continues in full Force to this Day.

Soon after the making of this Contract, Some unlucky Differences happened with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*; ſo that in the Year 1702, the Burrows thought it neceſſary to ſend Commiſſioners to compoſe them. The Commiſſioners were Provoſt *Oliphant* of *Perth*, and Provoſt *Alardes* of *Aberdeen*, and a formal Contract of Agreement was concluded in *Auguſt* that Year. But ſome Differences of the Factors amongſt themſelves, and with the Conſervator, continued and came to a great Height, to the great Detriment of the Trade; and when the Union of *Scotland* with *England* had put a Stop to the Exportation of Wool and Skins, which were then the chief Staple Commodities, no proper Meaſures could be unanimouſly concerted to make the Staple Port ſerviceable for the other Trade of *Scotland*. Another unlucky Circumſtance, which increaſed the Diviſions of the Factory, and hindered the due Attention that ſhould have been given to the general Good, was, that Sir *Alexander Cumin* of *Coulter* got, by Surprize, a gift of the Office of Conſervator from Queen *Anne*, which engaged Sir *Andrew Kennedy*, who had his Commiſſion for Life, into an expenſive and very tedious Law Proceſs with him. All theſe unlucky Things concurring, the Staple Trade was, in a few Years, reduced to almoſt nothing.

Mr. *Andrew Kennedy*, who ſucceeded his Father Sir *Andrew* in the Office, deſpaired of recovering the Trade, and ſo the Staple Port continued, during his Life, of little Avail for the Purpoſes for which it was intended. However, as the Contract 1697 was to expire in 1718, the Burrows thought proper to have it renewed; and accordingly it was renewed, with Amplifications, for another Space of 21 Years, Mr. *Andrew Kennedy*, Conſervator, being their Commiſſioner for that Purpoſe.

In the Year 1725, the States General made a new Regulation as to the Importation and Exportation of Goods greatly reducing the Duties, which made the total Exemption of Duties at the Staple Port of leſs Conſideration than formerly. And, upon this Occaſion, the *Scots* Merchants at *Rotterdam*, (who had drawn almoſt all the Trade) did not fail to repreſent, that the Privileges at *Campvere* were now of little or no Service for the *Scots* Trade; but the contrary has ſince been made to appear.

Upon the Death of *Andrew Kennedy*, Eſq; *Archibald Mac Aulay*, Eſq; was appointed Lord Conſervator in 1727. He found the Staple Port only frequented by a very few Ships from *Aberdeen* yearly, with their Manufactures, and little known to the reſt of *Scotland*; but having given Attention to the Duties of his Office, and, above all, having cultivated a good Underſtanding, and even an intimate Friendſhip with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, and with the Factors, the Trade to the Staple Port has been yearly increaſing ever ſince. The Advantages of ſuch Privileges as we injoy, are more and more known by Experience, and the Number of Factors increaſed, and is ſtill increaſing.

As the Contract 1718, was to expire in the Year 1739, the *Rotterdamers* were forming Schemes to prevent the Renewal of it; but the Royal Burrows being timeouſly advertiſed of this, they commiſſioned, in 1736, the Lord Conſervator *Mac Aulay* to negotiate with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* a Prolongation of the Contract. This was done with ſo much Expedition, that, before the adverſe Schemes could be brought to bear, a new Contract of Prolongation, for the Space of 21 Years longer, was concluded in *October* that Year, with ſome Amplifications that have ſince been found of great Conſequence.

During the late War, the Staple Trade ſuffered conſiderably for Want of regular Convoy. Our Ships indeed got frequently Convoy homewards, ſometimes of *Dutch* Men of War going caſually to the Northward, and ſometimes of *Engliſh* Men of

War, that were ordered to *Campvere* for that Service. And it is true, that, in the Beginning of the Year 1745, a regular Convoy was ordered by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and a numerous Fleet was convoyed home in the Summer that Year: But, before the outward bound Ships were aſſembled, the deteſted Rebellion broke out, and the Men of War, were more neceſſarily employed in guarding our Coaſts, and cutting off the Communication, betwixt the Enemy and their Tools in *Scotland*. All this, while the Admiralty of *Zealand* refuſed to fulfil an Article of the Contract, by which they are obliged, in Time of War, to give Convoy for the Staple Trade twice a-Year. Proper Inſtances were frequently made to them, but they alledged that they were ſtill at Peace with *France*, and durſt not give Offence: But as ſoon as the Adminiſtration of the Republick was changed, the ſtipulated Convoy would have been readily granted, but then it was out of their Power to give it, as all the Ships they could equip, together with a ſtrong Squadron of *Engliſh* Men of War, were found neceſſary to cover the Province of *Zealand*. However, as ſoon as a Veſſel could be ſpared from that neceſſary Service, a Frigat was appointed by the Prince of *Orange*, as High Admiral, to convoy home the *Scots* Ships then at *Campvere*, and to aſſemble in *Scotland*, and bring back the Trade; and, had the War continued longer, a regular Convoy would have been continued of ſuch Force, and at ſuch Times as the Conſervator or his Depute ſhould intimate to his Serene Highneſs.

The Royal Burrows, in their general Convention 1748, taking into Conſideration the great Obligations which the Lovers of Liberty every where owe to the Princes of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Orange*, who have, in all Ages, been Champions in that glorious Cauſe; that the Kingdoms of *Britain*, in particular, owe their Religion and Liberty to the Interpoſition of a Prince of *Orange*, and that to the preſent moſt illuſtrious Prince, to his vigorous Meaſures, and Unanimity of Councils with his Majeſty, it is, in a great meaſure, owing, that we have the Bleſſings of Peace reſtored to us; they therefore reſolved to ſend Deputies of their Number to compliment his Serene Highneſs upon his Promotion to the high Dignities of his Family; and, for that Purpoſe, they appointed the Right Hon. *George Drummond*, Eſq; then Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and the Lord Conſervator *MacAulay*, preſent Provoſt, their Commiſſioners. They were charged, at the ſame time, with another Commiſſion, to negotiate a Prolongation of the Staple Contract, and to procure the Prince's Ratification of it, as Marquis of *Campvere*.

Their Lordſhips were received at *Campvere* with great Reſpect, and every Mark of Friendſhip: And Deputies of the Magiſtracy were immediately appointed to attend them to the *Hague*, and there to treat and conclude with them a Prolongation of the Contract. They were moſt graciouſly received by his Serene Highneſs, and acquitted themſelves of their Commiſſion to him, with very warm and ſincere Hearts, and at the ſame time, with becoming Dignity. In Return, his Serene Highneſs was pleaſed to give them the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of the great Regard he had for the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and of the conſtant Attention he would give to every Thing in his Power that might concern their Intereſt.

The Commiſſioners had diſtinguiſhing Honours conferred upon them by their Serene and Royal Highneſſes, during their Stay at the *Hague*, where, in a few Days, a Prolongation of the Staple Contract, for the Space of Twenty one Years after the Expiration of the preſent was concluded. The Town of *Rotterdam* took the Alarm as uſual, and plotted, in a very ſtrong Manner, to influence the Prince not to ratify it: But his Serene Highneſs gave Proof of the Sincerity with which he had profeſſed that he would give conſtant Attention to the Intereſt of the Burrows. He ſigned the Ratification in moſt ample Form.

When the Commiſſioners reported the Succeſs of their Negotiation to the general Convention 1749, Orders were given to print the ſeveral Contracts at preſent ſubſiſting; and for the Information of a great many of the Burrows, in their own Matters, this Narrative is prefixed. And, it is hoped, that the uniform Conduct of the Royal Burrows, for ſo many Ages, will meet with general Approbation; nay, it is hoped, that People of every Turn of Mind in *Scotland*, will here meet with ſomething to pleaſe them in their own Way. Such as are fond of Antiquities will find, that the *Scots* Staple Factory is the moſt antient Settlement of the kind, now ſubſiſting, any where in the World. Such as are pleaſed with diſtinguiſhing Honours to their Country will find, that the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands* are the moſt honourable that ever were granted to any Nation in that, or perhaps any other Country. The diligent Merchant will find, how theſe Privileges may be uſed for his Advantage; and the anxious Heart, for future Generations, will rejoice, that theſe moſt antient, honourable and valuable Privileges are, by the great Care of the Burrows, put in a fair Way to be tranſmitted to diſtant Poſterity.

STAPLE CONTRACT, *&c.*

Know all Men, of what Quality or Condition ſoever, That for as much as the Nation of *Scotland*, by many antient Contracts and Agreements,

Agreements, entered into and made with the Town of *Campvere*, have, for many Years, enjoyed the Privileges, Freedoms and Immunities in their Trade, and Eſtabliſhments of their Staple Court, in the ſaid Town of *Campvere*; and now the Royal Burrows of the ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*, for the good Amity and Correſpondence that formerly has been betwixt them and the ſaid Town of *Campvere*; having been pleaſed to continue the *Scots* Staple there, and having, with Approbation of the moſt Serene Prince the King of *Great Britain*, been pleaſed to commiſſionate and ſend hither the honourable Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Reſident for his ſaid Majeſty of *Great Britain*, for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Conſervator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, with Power to him to treat with the Town of *Campvere*, upon Articles concerning the Continuation and Eſtabliſhmeut of the *Scots* Staple Court within the foreſaid Town, for the Good and Advantage of the Trade and Commerce of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the ſaid *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, in Proſecution of his Honour's Commiſſions, both as his Majeſty's Reſident, and as Commiſſioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, has entered in Treaty with the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, to the end the *Scots* Staple Court might, by Continuation, be eſtabliſhed there; of which reſpective Commiſſions the true Copies do here follow.

Here follows the Copy of his Majeſty's Commiſſion.

Gulielmus et Maria, Dei gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex et regina, fideique defenſores, omnibus probis hominibus, ad quos præſentes literæ noſtræ pervenerint, ſalutem: Quandoquidem nobis abunde ſatisfactum ſit, de magiſtri Andreæ Kennedi de Clowburn ejus erga nos fide, illiuſque fidelitate et integritate, ſuaque etiam aptitudine, et facultatibus ad munera et officia conſervatoris privilegiorum, ſubditis noſtris, antiqui noſtri Scotiæ regni, in Belgio conceſſorum, nec non reſidentis noſtri, pro omnibus quibuſcunque dicti regni noſtri negotiis, intra omnes ſeptemdecim Belgii provinciarum limites, quam exquiſite perfungenda neceſſariis: Noveritis igitur nos feciſſe, conſtituiſſe et nominaſſe, tenoreque præſentium facimus, nominamus, et conſtituimus præfatum magiſtrum Andream Kennedum, pro toto vitæ ſuæ tempore, conſervatorem dictorum privilegiorum, ſubditis noſtris, dicti antiqui regni noſtri Scotiæ, in Belgio conceſſorum; ac etiam facimus, nominamus, et conſtituimus memoratum magiſtrum Andream Kennedum, (durante ſpatio antedicto) reſidentem noſtrum, pro omnibus quibuſcunque dicti regni negotiis intra integros ſeptemdecim Belgii provinciarum limites; ipſique damus et concedimus prædicta munera et officia, non minore poteſtatis privilegii, juris et libertatis amplitudine, quam quivis alius conſervator ſeu reſidens, quovis tempore præterito, potitus eſt; et ſpeciatim cum poteſtate illi, deputatos ſuos, unum ſeu plures, in dictis officiis, (pro quibus reſpondere tenebitur) cum clericis, miniſtris, aſſeſſoribus, omnibuſque aliis curiæ officiariis, nominandi et conſtituendi, eoſque pro arbitrio vocandi, et exauctorandi, admittendi, et eliminandi; cum poteſtate illi, dictis officiis, cum omnibus dignitatibus, privilegiis, libertatibus, immunitatibus, feodis et caſualitatibus, eo legitime ſpectantibus, per ſe ſuoſque deputatos, modo prædicto, utendi et exercendi, perque ſervos ſuos et collectores, omnia et ſingula emolumenta, cenſus et caſualitates, ad dicta officia conſervatoris et reſidentis pertinentia, vel quæ ad eadem vel alterutrum eorum pertinere et ſpectare poterunt, rogandi, levandi, exigendi, et recipiendi, cumque poteſtate illi, delinquentium perſonas ſeu corpora capiendi et apprehendendi, eorumqe bona diſtringendi et vendendi. Requirimus pariter et mandamus omnibus dicti regni noſtri ſubditis, mercatoribus, præſertim factoribus, navarchis, omnibuſque aliis quorum præſentes interſunt, ſeu intereſſe poterunt, ut dictum magiſtrum Andream Kennedum, ejuſque deputatos, in fideli dictorum duorum officiorum functione, omni qua par eſt reverentia, honore, reſpectu et obedientia, afficiant, colant et proſequantur; utque ipſi, ſuiſque deputatis, collectoribus, aliiſve ejus nomine, omnia feoda, redditus et emolumenta, ad utrumlibet dictorum duorum officiorum pertinentia, vel quæ eidem (durante tempore prædicto) pertinere dignoſcentur, ſub ſumma pœna, et prout nobis reſpondebunt, ſi in contrarium fecerint, prompte et grato animo perſolvant. In cujus rei teſtimonium, præſentibus magnum ſigillum noſtrum appendi præcipimus, apud aulam noſtram de Hollandhouſe, primo die menſis Novembris, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo octogeſimo nono, regnique noſtri primo.

Per ſignaturam manu S. D. N. regis ſupra ſcript.

On the Back as follows:

Written to the Great Seal, and regiſtrate the twenty eighth Day of *January* 1690.

WILL. KERR.

Sealed at Edinburgh, *the 8th of* Feb. 1690.

A. INGLIS.

The foreſaid Commiſſion having appending thereto the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Scotland *on red Wax.*

Here follows the Act of the Committee of the Royal Burrows, ſtanding before the original Contract,

Contract, subscribed by the President of their Honours Convention.

Edinburgh, *the* 15*th Day of* October, 1696.

Sederunt of the Committee of the Royal Burrows.

Edinburgh, *John Robertson*, and *Alexander Monteith.*
Dundee, *Alexander Blair.*
Aberdeen, *John Allardes.*
Glasgow, *John Anderson.*
Air, *John Mure.*
Montrose, (Absent.)
Irvine, Mr. *Alexander Cuningham.*
Dunbarton, Mr. *James Smollet.*
Culross, Mr. *William Erskine.*

The same Day the Committee elects Sir Archibald Mure *of* Thorntoun, *Lord Provost of* Edinburgh, *to be their Preses.*

The same Day the Committee, conform to the 22d Act of of the last General Convention, impowering them to sit after dissolving of the said Convention, for adjusting, determining and settling of the Staple Port, and to enter in Contract with such Places in the *Netherlands*, upon such Terms and Conditions, and for so many Years as should be judged most proper and convenient by the said Committee to condescend to, for the general Benefit of the State of Burrows, having met in order to the settling thereof; and after full reasoning, and debating of the most proper and convenient Place for settling of the said Staple Port, and hearing and considering the Conservator's Memorial given by him thereanent, together with his Report made in their Presence, the Committee, for the good Amity and Correspondence that formerly has been betwixt the State of Burrows and the Town of *Campvere*, and several other grave and weighty Considerations moving them, agrees and condescends, that the Staple Port be again settled in the Town of *Campvere*, and that a Contract be past and expede betwixt the State of Burrows and the Town of *Campvere:* And the said Committee, by virtue of the said 22d Act, impowering them to adjust, determine and settle the said Staple Port, having several Times met, have at last resolved and agreed, in the Form and Manner contained in the following Articles:

Follows the Commission of the Committee to the said Andrew Kennedy.

Edinburgh, 15th *October* 1696.

The which Day, the Committee taking to their serious Consideration, of how great Import and Concern the settling of the Staple Port at *Campvere* will prove to the State of Burrows, and haill Trade of the Kingdom, and how necessary and expedient it is, that some discreet and well qualified Person be employed to treat with the Magistrates of *Campvere* for that Effect; and being fully persuaded of the Integrity, Abilities, and other Qualifications of Mr. *Andrew Kennedy*, his Majesty's Resident in the *Netherlands*, and present Conservator of the *Scots* Privileges; therefore, by these Presents, grant full Power and Commission, express Bidding, Mandament and Charge to the said Mr. *Andrew Kennedy*, to transact and conclude with the Magistrates of *Campvere*, in the express Terms of the Thirty-nine Articles agreed upon by the Committee, and extended in a Contract, subscribed by the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* in Name of the Committee, firm and stable, holding all that shall be transacted and agreed upon by the said Mr. *Andrew Kennedy*, in the Terms above mentioned, and no otherwise; and that the said Mr. *Andrew Kennedy* acquaint the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, from time to time, what Progress he has done therein. And ordain thir Presents to be signed by *Æneas MacLeod* Town Clerk of *Edinburgh*, and general Clerk to the Royal Burrows; and the Common Seal of the said City of *Edinburgh* to be affixed thereto, whereanent thir Presents shall be his Warrant. Extracted.

The Seal on red Wax, covered with a Piece of Paper.

ÆNEAS MACLEOD.

And in like Manner the Court of *Wet en Raad*, Law and Council of the Town of *Campvere*, for furthering of a Work of so great Profit and Advantage to this Town, after communicating with his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, and by the Intervention of the noble and high-born Lord *William* of *Nassau*, Lord of *Odyk*, &c. first, and representing the first Nobility, at the Meeting of the Noble and Mighty Lords the States of *Zealand*, &c. as Commissioner from his said Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, by special Authorization, dated the 5th of *October* 1697, did commissionate from them the Honourable Heer *Joan de Mauregnault*, Deputy Counsellor of the Noble and Mighty States, and of the Admiralty of *Zealand*, &c. the Heer Mr. *Adrian Verelst*, first Ruling Burgomaster of the Town of *Campvere*, &c. and the Heer Mr. *Charles Zegers* Pensionary of the said Town, with full Power, specially on their Behalf, and in their Name, to confer, discourse, treat, and conclude concerning the *Scots* Staple, with the Honourable Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Resident of his Majesty of *Great Britain* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, Conservator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, and Commissioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, anent the continuing and establishing of the *Scots* Staple Court within the said Town of *Campvere:* And thereafter their Honours the

the Magiſtrates have in particular, for meeting, treating, and concluding of the foreſaid *Scots* Staple Contract, commiſſionated and deputed the ſaid Heer Mr. *Adriaan Verelſt*, firſt Ruling Burgomaſter of *Campvere*, (ſupplying the Place of the Honourable Heer *Joan de Mauregnault*, and the Penſionary *Charles Legers* above named); of which reſpective Commiſſions the Copies here follow.

Here follows the Copy of his Majeſty's Commiſſion to the Lord of Odyk.

His Majeſty of *Great Britain* being informed, that the Term of the laſt Contract of the eſtabliſhed Staple Court of the *Scots* Nation, in his Majeſty's Town of *Campvere*, made and begun in the Year 1675, is now towards the expiring, and therefore a further Treaty for renewing of the ſame being neceſſary, has found good to commiſſionate and authorize, and hereby doth commiſſionate the Lord *William* of *Naſſau*, Lord of *Odyk*, and repreſenting his Majeſty's Place, as firſt Noble in *Zealand*, in Name and Behalf of his Majeſty, to proceed to the renewing and perfecting of the ſaid *Scots* Staple Contract, with the Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Nation, *&c.* and thoſe of the Town of *Campvere*, exactly obſerving all that therein ſhall be found requiſite for preſerving his Majeſty's Right and Prerogative. Acted at *Loo*, the 5th *October* 1697.

WILLIAM *R.*

His Majeſty's Cachet or Seal, or a red Wafer covered with a Piece of Paper.

By his Majeſty's Order,
W. V. Schuylenburgh.

Here follows the Commiſſion to the Counſellor Joan de Mauregnault *Burgomaſter*, Adriaan Verelſt, *and the Penſionary* Charles Legers, *commiſſionate together from the Town of* Campvere.

Be it known to all and every one whom it may concern, That we Baillies, Burgomaſters, Schepens and Council of the Town of *Campvere*, have commiſſionate and deputed, and do commiſſionate and deputate, by theſe Preſents, the Honourable Heer *Joan de Mauregnault*, Deputy-Counſellor of the Noble and Mighty States, and of the Admiralty of *Zealand*, &c. the Heer Mr. *Adriaan Verelſt*, firſt Ruling Burgomaſter of this Town of *Campvere*, &c. and the Heer Mr. *Charles Legers*, Penſionary of the foreſaid Town, ſpecially on our Behalf, and in our Name, to treat and conclude, concerning the *Scots* Staple, with the Honourable Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Reſident of his Majeſty of *Great Britain* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, Conſervator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, and Commiſſioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, for re-eſtabliſhing the Staple within this Town, come hither for that End; and in all their Conferences upon the Affairs concerning the foreſaid Town, and *Scots* Court, to endeavour to the utmoſt of their Power the Service of thoſe of the foreſaid Nation, and the Indwellers of this Town, ſo as they in Reaſon and Equity ſhall judge and find convenient, and the preſent ſhall ſupply the Place of the abſent Commiſſioners. In Teſtimony of the Truth, we have cauſed ſeal and confirm this with our Town's Seal, and the ſame to be ſubſcribed by the Clerk, upon the 23d *May* 1697.

The Town's Seal ſtamped on green Wax, covered with a Piece of Paper.

(abſente ſecretario)
HEKELBEKE.
1697.

Here follows the laſt and particular Commiſſion of the Honourable Magiſtrates of Campvere, *given to the foreſaid Burgomaſter* Adriaan Verelſt.

Be it known to all and every one whom it may concern, and to whom theſe ſhall be ſhown, That we Baillies, Burgomaſters, Schepens and Council of the Town of *Campvere* in *Zealand*, have commiſſionate and deputed, and, by theſe Preſents, do commiſſionate and deputate the Heer *Adriaan Verelſt*, firſt Ruling Burgomaſter of this Town, on our Behalf, and in our Name, (ſupplying the Place of the Honourable Heer the Counſellor *Joan de Mauregnault*, Deputy-Counſellor of the Noble and Mighty Lords the States and Admiralty of *Zealand*, and the Heer Mr. *Charles Legers*, Penſionary of this Town, who were formerly commiſſionate together by us, for the *Scots* Affairs, conform to Commiſſion given thereanent, dated the 23d *May* 1697) to tranſport himſelf to the *Hague*, or elſe where it ſhall be needful, and in our Name, beſides the Noble and High-born Lord, the Lord *William* of *Naſſau*, Lord of *Odyk*, &c. firſt, and repreſenting the firſt Nobility, at the Meeting of the Noble and Mighty Lords the States of *Zealand*, &c. as Commiſſioner of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, to treat, agree and conclude, concerning the *Scots* Staple, with the Honourable Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, his ſaid Majeſty's Reſident for the Kingdom of *Scotland* in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Conſervator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, as Commiſſioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, anent the continuing of the *Scots* Staple in this Town; and in all his Honour's Treatings upon the Affairs concerning the foreſaid Town and *Scots* Nation, to endeavour to the utmoſt of his Power, beſt Service of thoſe of the foreſaid Nation, Town of *Campvere*, and Indwellers thereof, ſo as he in Reaſon and Equity ſhall judge and find convenient, and generally to do all Things he ſhall think needful for effectuating the Staple

Contract, even as if we ourſelves being preſent could or might do, although there were need of another and more ſpecial Power and Charge than is contained in theſe preſent Letters; promiſing ſincerely and faithfully to agree to, and hold as firm and obligatory, all that ſhall be done, promiſed and agreed to by the ſaid Burgomaſter *Verelſt*, and to grant our Act of Ratification of the ſame, within the Time that thereto ſhall be prefixed. In Teſtimony of the Truth, we have confirmed theſe Preſents with the Town's Seal, and the ſamen is ſubſcribed by the Clerk, the 20th Day of *November* 1697.

The Town's Seal on green Wax covered with a Piece of Paper.

FRANC DE MEY.

And both Parties, by virtue of their reſpective Commiſſions before inſert, having had ſeveral Conferences together, both in the Town of *Campvere* and at the *Hague*, they have laſtly agreed on the following Articles:

ART. I. *Imprimis*, That for keeping and preſerving of the ſtrict Alliance and Friendſhip, which (by GOD's Providence) is made between his moſt ſacred Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, and for the long Enjoyment of the Fruits of ſo happy a Peace, the Magiſtrates of this City, in all Things according to their Power, upon all Occaſions, ſhall ſeriouſly give a juſt and real Demonſtration of their true Affection to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, Authority and Government, and of their conſtant Inclinations to the Welfare and Tranquillity of his Majeſty's Kingdoms and Dominions, and in particular of his Majeſty's Kingdom of *Scotland*; and, to make the ſamen manifeſt, the ſaid Magiſtrates ſhall, as far as in their Power, obſtruct and hinder the buying or ſelling of all manner of Ammunition of War, Weapons offenſive and defenſive, by, or to the Behoof of any Fugitives, Rebels, Enemies, or others, diſaffected to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government: As alſo, ſo far as in them lyes, to hinder the printing and publiſhing of all ſeditious Books and Pamphlets within their Juriſdiction; and alſo, the tranſporting of them to any of his Majeſty's Dominions; and if, at any Time hereafter, the ſame ſhall be diſcovered by the Conſervator, or his Depute, and Information given to the ſaid Magiſtrates thereof, they ſhall cauſe puniſh ſpeedily the Perſons ſo offending, (being found within their Juriſdiction) according to their Demerits.

II. That there ſhall be a firm Correſpondence and Agreement betwixt the Royal Burrows of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere*, with Approbation of his Royal Majeſty as Marquis of *Campvere*, or his Commiſſioners, for the Eſtabliſhment of the *Scots* Staple Court within the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, for the Space of twenty one Years after the Date hereof fixt, and, after the Expiration of the ſame, for ſo much longer as ſhall thereafter be agreed upon by the Royal Burrows and Town of *Campvere*; but the Contract ſhall take its Effect, with the concluding and ſubſcribing of the ſame by the Commiſſioners on both Sides, and there to enjoy the Privileges and Immunities mentioned in the following Articles, with all other Privileges formerly granted by this Town by antient Contracts, eſpecially that of the Year 1612, (except in ſo far as it may be innovate by this Agreement, or by what may be agreed upon hereafter) for the further Encouragement of the ſaid Intercourſe of Trade, and that the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere* ſhall give publick Aſſurance, that, during the whole Time of this Agreement, the ſaid Conſervator, and all others having Dependence upon the ſaid Staple Court, may have a free and ſafe Conduct and Protection within this Town, and that they, with their Families and Goods, may peaceably dwell and negotiate there, and in the Juriſdiction thereof.

III. In regard that all Staple Commodities that come from the Kingdom of *Scotland*, are the natural Product of that Country, moſt Part of them unmanufactured, by which Means the Town of *Campvere*, and other Towns of the Provinces, have the Conveniency and Advantage of reducing the ſaid Commodities into ſeveral Manufactures fit for Uſe, whereby they reap a greater Benefit than the People of the *Scots* Nation: Therefore it is by this Article agreed, That all the ſaid Staple Commodities may be freely imported to this Town, without paying any Toll or Cuſtom, as is here called, Incoming, Convoy, Licent-money, Vylgelt-money, and Laſt-gelt-money upon any of the *Scots* Ships, or other Veſſels whatſoever belonging to them, and from all other Impoſitions preſent and future; and that all Reſidenters belonging, or any Way depending upon the Staple Court, may be free to uſe and enjoy all the Privileges and Freedoms that the Burghers themſelves do injoy within the Town and Juriſdiction thereof. And by this Article it is agreed that the Goods following are and ſhall be repute Staple Goods, and no other, *viz.* All Sorts of Wool, Woollen and Linnen Yarn, all Woollen and Linnen Manufactures, Hides and Skins of all Sorts, Plaiding-Kerſeys, *Scots* Cloths, Stockings, Salmon, Tallow, Oil, and all Sorts of Barrel-Fleſh, Pork, Butter, and Leather, dreſſed and undreſſed: As alſo, in reſpect Salmon is ſuch a tender and periſhable Commodity, it is hereby declared, That ſuch Quantities thereof as come from *Scotland* to *Campvere*, after the firſt of *October* yearly, the ſamen ſhall not ly longer there, than

to

to the firſt of *November* next following; and in caſe Salmon come after the firſt of *November*, that the Owners, after unloading of the ſame Salmon, (being put in Packhouſes or Cellars) after making a due and publick Offer of Sale within *Campvere*, ſhall have Freedom to go with the ſaid Salmon where they pleaſe, and to tranſport the ſame where they may have beſt Sale therefor, without paying any other thing but the Conſervator's Dues. And ſiclike, it is hereby declared, that Stockings being a Commodity that is not frequently vended at the Staple Port, it ſhall be leiſom to the Merchant, Owner thereof, (in caſe there be no Opportunity to ſell the ſame, after that firſt an Offer of Sale is made duly and publickly, within two Months after importing the ſame to *Campvere*) to tranſport the ſame to any other Port where they may have beſt Sale therefor, and that without Payment of any Impoſts, except the Conſervator's Dues allenarly.

IV. That the Lord Conſervator, without Let, Hinderance, or Moleſtation, may exerciſe Juriſdiction in all Caſes, Civil and Criminal, over the Perſons and Goods of all thoſe who belong to the *Scots* Staple; as alſo, over all thoſe of the *Scots* Nation already dwelling, or which ſhall hereafter dwell, remain, or lodge within the Town of *Campvere*, or Freedom thereof; ſo that no Magiſtrate or Judge of this Town ſhall have Power to determine in or upon any Queſtion or Difference, Civil or Criminal, at any Time happening between two of the *Scots* Nation, but the Caſe ſhall be only pleaded, adjudged, and by definitive Sentence determined by the Court of the Conſervator, and that without Contradiction or Appeal: And in caſe of Incivility, Contention, Oppoſition or Reſiſtance, the ſaid Magiſtrates of *Campvere* ſhall afford the Conſervator or his Depute, all Help and Aſſiſtance to bring the Offender to uſual and deſerved Puniſhment; and that all Acts, Ordinances, Sentences, and Decreets made and given in the Conſervator's Court, as alſo all Certificates and Letters Teſtimonial, given, acknowledged and granted under the Hand of the Conſervator, or his Depute and Secretary, with the Office-Seal thereto affixed or appended, ſhall be holden and eſteemed, in all Caſes, either Civil or Criminal, as obliging, legal and authentick, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as any other given and granted by the Magiſtrates or Judges of this Town, in Caſes belonging to their Juriſdiction: And a Liſt ſhall be given within ſix Weeks, after the Approbation of this Contract, of ſuch Perſons as live under the *Scots* Court, or thereafter ſhall come to live from time to time.

V. If any Queſtion or Action Civil ſhall fall out between any of the *Scots* Nation, and any of the Inhabitants of this Town of *Campvere*, either Native or Stranger, in that Caſe the Plaintiff, or firſt Complainer, he being a *Scotſman*, ſhall be obliged, firſt of all, to apply himſelf to the Conſervator, or his Depute, and being a *Dutchman*, to the Magiſtrates, that there may be Arbitrators nominate over the Buſineſs in queſtion; and the ſaid Conſervator, together with the Magiſtrates ſhall, upon either Side yearly, name three Arbitrators, the preſent to include the abſent, that may freely cognoſce, arbitrate and determine upon the ſaid Differences; and the Sentence and Decreets to paſs by them, upon the Agreement or willing Submiſſion of the Parties, ſhall be holden as valid to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if the ſame were paſt in Judgment before the Magiſtrates of this Town, or Conſervator's Court; and that all ſuch Decreets and Sentences arbitral, ſo given, ſhall, with all Expedition be put in Execution, according to the Privileges of this Town, and Laws of the Country: But in caſe the ſaid Arbiters be equal in their Voice one againſt another, the Caſe being referred to their Determination, then the ſaids Arbitrators ſhall chuſe an Umpire that may pronounce the arbitral Sentence; and if the ſaid Parties will not agree, then the Caſe may be brought before the Judges of this Town, to be determined in Preſence, and with the Advice of the Conſervator, or his Depute, within fourteen Days after that full Probation is made of the Cauſe; and if it ſhall happen, that any of the *Scots* Nation ſhall have to do before the Lords, States, or Council of *Zealand*, the Lords of Admiralty, or Town Council of *Middleburgh*, whether it be for ſtaying of their Ships, confiſcating of their Merchandiſe, or any other Cauſe whatſoever, in that Caſe, the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* ſhall be obliged to cauſe aſſiſt them by their Penſionary, or ſome other of their Council, to the end that thoſe of the *Scots* Nation may be well uſed, and as much favoured as any of their own Burgeſſes: And the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* are obliged, on all Occaſions, to give all dutiful Aſſiſtance to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, even, and in the ſame Manner as their Honours are obliged to do to their own Burgeſſes and Indwellers.

VI. To the end that the People of the *Scots* Nation be not fruſtrate of the Word of God, and the Exerciſe of the reformed Religion, in their own proper Language, the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* ſhall hereby be obliged, within a Year after ſubſcribing hereof, to take care that the old burnt Church be rebuilt, or otherwiſe, within two Months, to accommodate the *Scots* Nation with a fit Place wherein to exerciſe their Religion, and to furniſh the ſame with all Neceſſaries requiſite to the due Order and right Adminiſtration of God's Service, and Exerciſe thereof, according to the Doctrine, Service and Diſcipline, acknowledged, practiſed,

ctiſed, and by Law eſtabliſhed within the Kingdom of *Scotland*; as alſo, a fitting Church-yard, where the Dead of that Nation, and none other (without the Conſent of the Conſervator, or his Depute, firſt obtained) may be buried, together with ſuch Place in the Church, as by the Conſervator, or his Depute, ſhall be thought fit, the ſaid Church or Place, and Church-yard, to be keeped in due Reparation at the Charges of the Town, and to be exempted from any Ground-right which may be pretended to be paid, for burying within or without the Church, and to have the Liberty to bury their Dead at any Time of the Day or Night, at their Pleaſure, without paying any Fine for the ſame: And whereas thoſe of the *Scots* Nation have (ſince the Time their Church was burnt) employed, for exerciſing GOD's Service, the Houſe belonging to the *Scots* Poor, ſtanding in the *Winegaert* Street; and that it was the Duty of the Magiſtrates to have provided them of a Church, yet it is hereby agreed, that, for the Rent of the ſaid Houſe, and Reparation done thereto, nothing ſhall be pretended, the ſame being hereby diſcharged; but, in lieu thereof, the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* undertake and promiſe to pay the yearly Stent impoſed upon the ſaid Houſe and Tenement, and that for the Space of the enſuing twenty one Years, which is the Time of this Contract; and, in like Manner, the Stents of all Years that are paſſed ſince the burning of the foreſaid Church, till the Date of the Ratification of this Contract: And, moreover, that the Obligations belonging to the *Scots* Poor, and at preſent in the Cuſtody of the Town of *Campvere*, ſhall forthwith be delivered over to the Lord Conſervator, and to Mr. *Thomas Hogg*, preſent Miniſter of the *Scots* Nation, with Payment of all the Intereſt that has been received ſince the very firſt Time that thoſe Obligations came into the Hands of the honourable Magiſtrates. Which Delivery of the ſaid Obligations, and bygone Intereſt, the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* have performed to the foreſaid Lord Conſervator, and Miniſter of the *Scots* Nation, conform to the Accompt current of the ſame, and wherefore the ſaid Conſervator and Miniſter have given Acquittance. As alſo, to have a Miniſter, Precentor, and Clerk, for the Service of the ſaid Staple Church, according to their reſpective Callings. And the ſaid Miniſter being duly admitted, the Town ſhall provide, that the Miniſter ſhall receive his yearly Salary and Maintenance, in the ſame Manner as it is now paid; and that they ſhall uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to obtain for, and cauſe be paid a fit Salary to the Precentor and Clerk; and if it ſhall ſo happen that the foreſaid Congregation ſhall ſo increaſe, that it ſhould be found neceſſary to have a ſecond Miniſter for Aſſiſtance, his Maintenance ſhall be at the Charge of the *Scots* Nation.

VII. For the better preventing and eviting of all Perils and Dangers that may be in the Incoming to this Port, the Magiſtrates are hereby obliged to entertain continually the Marks, Beacons, Tuns and Buoys, at the Entry of, and within the Channel leading to this Town, in all Places where it ſhall be found needful; and alſo, that knowing and experienced Pilots and Pinkmen be appointed to bring in and out the Ships belonging to the *Scots* Staple (at the Charge of the Employers) in ſtormy, miſty, and dark Weather; and as oft as the ſaid Pilots ſhall be employed and made uſe of, but not otherwiſe in any Sort, their Salaries ſhall be paid, conform to the Regulation, in ordinary Occaſions, made by the Magiſtrates, together with the Conſervator, or his Depute; and if, through Tempeſt or ſtormy Weather, any Ship of the *Scots* Nation be in Danger, and for their Safety the Skipper be compelled or neceſſitate to promiſe to the Pilots any exorbitant Pilotage by them required, for inbringing of the ſaid Ships, in that Caſe, the Skipper, when arrived, ſhall not be obliged to pay all that was promiſed, but the Magiſtrates of this Town ſhall moderate the ſamen conform to Equity and Reaſon, whereby all Extortion, in ſuch Caſes, may be prevented.

VIII. To the Intent the Ships of the *Scots* Nation, coming to the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, may be well accommodate with a large and ſpacious Haven and Key, for the keeping, lying and livering of the ſaid Ships and Goods, the Magiſtrates are hereby obliged to appoint for them the whole Key wherewith the *Scots* Ships have been ſerved in Time bygone, from the great Bridge till oppoſite to the Houſe of the Heer *Bailiw de Konink*, formerly the Houſe called the *Oliphant*, and that the ſame be keeped free only for the Uſe of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, provided with Pales or Poſts, Crans, good Help and Aſſiſtance of Boats, Duc-Boats and Lighters, eſpecially in Time of Froſt, and, when Ships cannot come to the Haven, that there be appointed a good Number of Sledges, Waggons, and Labourers for the timely loading and unloading of their Ships and Goods, which Labourers Hire ſhall be regulate by the Conſervator and Magiſtrates of this Town: And if it ſhall ſo happen, that the Haven, ſo provided by the Magiſtrates, be not ſufficient to contain all the Number of the *Scots* Ships that ſhall happen to come, in that caſe the Magiſtrates ſhall cauſe accommodate them with ſo much more Place as ſhall be needful, by cauſing their Havenmaſter remove all other Ships from the Shore, to the End there may no Controverſy fall out betwixt the Mariners of the *Scots* Nation,

Nation, and thoſe of other Nations. And the Magiſtrates ſhall take ſuch Order, in this Point, that thoſe of the *Scots* Nation may have no Cauſe to complain; and the Haven-maſter ſhall be ordained by the Magiſtrates, to keep the ſaids Havens and Keys void and clear, that the Ships of the *Scots* Nation may commodiouſly load and unload, without Hinderance or Moleſtation: The Haven-maſter ſhall likewiſe take care, that, on all Occaſions, when the *Scots* Ships are coming in or going out, the Haven ſhall be patent and open to them without any Impediment. And if the Shore-maſters, or any in their Name, at any time, ſhall maliciouſly caſt, looſe, or cut any Cable or Rope, upon the Shore, of any of the *Scots* Ships, he ſhall be puniſhed therefor by the Magiſtrates, at the Sight of the Conſervator or his Depute: And if the Magiſtrates or Shore-maſter fail in any of this Article, the Magiſtrates to be liable for all Coſt and Skaith incurred thereby.

IX. That the Merchants of the *Scots* Nation, coming to this Town, may, in their Negotiations, be well ſerved with Pioneers, Labourers and Workmen, and with Cellars, Warehouſes and Lofts, at reaſonable Prices, to be paid by the ſaid Perſons; and, in caſe any Burgher or other Inhabitant ſhall demand of the ſaid Merchants unreaſonable Hire, the Magiſtrates of the City ſhall moderate the ſame, and the Hire of the Labourers and Workmen ſhall be paid according to the Rates that ſhall be agreed on by the Magiſtrates and Conſervator, whereof a Liſt for that End ſhall be made and publiſhed, *viz.* for the Sledges, Waggons, and Workmen, alſo of the Skippers of Ships, and Scouts that ſhall go with any Goods from the Town to *Middleburgh*, or any other Place within the ſeventeen Provinces, which the Skippers, Labourers, and Workmen ſhall be holden inviolably to obſerve and keep, conform to the Tenor of the ſame; and the Skippers of the Ships and Scouts to be liable for any Damage ſuſtained betwixt *Middleburgh* and any other Place, and *Campvere*, occaſioned by their Default: And all Merchandize and Goods, livered out of the ſaid Ships, ſhall be carried and tranſported off the Shore in Winter, before three Hours Afternoon, and in Summer before ſix Hours Afternoon. And if any of the ſaid Labourers or Workmen ſhall commit any Incivility, by Word or Deed, to any Merchants, Factors, Skippers, Mariners, or other Perſons belonging to the *Scots* Staple, the Magiſtrates ſhall forthwith cauſe ſuch to be puniſhed, according to the Demerit of the Fact. And in caſe any of the Goods or Wares belonging to the ſaid Merchants comes to ſuſtain any Damage or Loſs, by the Inadvertency, Wilfulneſs and Delay of the Cran-maſter, his Subſtitutes, or his Servants by him imployed for loading and unloading of Ships, the Cran-maſter ſhall be obliged to make good the ſaid Damage and Loſs ſo occaſioned, and, in caſe of Refuſal, ſhall be thereunto compelled by the Magiſtrates; as alſo the Workmen and Sledgmen ſhall be obliged and conſtrained to make good the Damages occaſioned by them.

X. For the better Accommodation of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation within this City, there ſhall be provided for, and given to them, for their Uſe, a good, large and wholeſome Houſe, fit for a Conciergery, which Houſe ſhall be free of all Exciſe and Impoſts upon all Sorts of Wine or Beer, and the Houſe-rent, and Reparation of the ſamen Houſe, ſhall be at the Charge and Expence of the Town of *Campvere*, and the Magiſtrates ſhall ſufficiently repair and dreſs the Houſe, that formerly, to the Date hereof, has been imployed and made uſe of for thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, and which now is in a bad Condition: And in caſe that Houſe, after the Reparation that ſhall be made, will not be found fit for a Conciergery, the Magiſtrates ſhall be obliged to provide, and give another and more fit Houſe for a Conciergery, and to inlarge and accommodate thoſe Houſes, till they be ſufficient and great enough; and if it ſhall be found neceſſary to ſet up another Conciergery, the ſamen ſhall injoy the like Privileges with the firſt Conciergery, only that the Rent of that Houſe ſhall be at the Charge of the Nation; and what is through Wilfulneſs or Negligence broken within the Houſe, ſhall be to the Charge of the Conciergery.

XI. If it ſhould happen, (which God forbid) that any of the *Scots* Nation, belonging to the *Scots* Staple Court, or having Dependence thereon, ſhould, in this Town, or Juriſdiction thereof, commit ſuch a Crime or Fault, for which he ought to be puniſhed capitally, by the Loſs of Life or Limb, in that Caſe, it is by this Article agreed unto (notwithſtanding of the foreſaid Crime) that his Goods ſhall not in any Sort be liable to Forfeiture or Confiſcation, but the ſame ſhall remain free to his Heirs or Executors, only paying Ten Pounds *Flemiſh*, according to the Privileges granted to the Inhabitants of this Town on ſuch like Occaſion, by the Earls of *Zealand*; and in like Manner, all the Goods that ſhall be found in his Cuſtody, belonging to any Merchant, Principal, or Friend, ſhall not be liable to any Confiſcation, for any Offence by him committed, although it were in *crimine læſæ majeſtatis*, of whatſoever Kind the ſamen may be, but the ſamen Goods ſhall be holden free, and ſhall be delivered to the right Heirs and Proprietors thereof. And alſo no Perſon, who may be guiltleſs and innocent, ſhall for the Offence, Guilt or Fault of any other, be in anywiſe arreſted or moleſted in his Perſon or Goods, ex-

cept he ſhall be found bound and obliged, either in Perſon or Goods, for another.

XII. That no Arreſt on any of the *Scots* Staple, in Perſon or Goods, ſhall be granted, within this Town or Juriſdiction thereof, except after a Sentence given, or that there be good Ground *de fuga*, or that he is to abſent himſelf; and no Sentence being declared, the Magiſtrates ſhall not give Order for Arreſtment, but after that firſt Knowledge thereof is given to the Lord Conſervator, or his Depute, being in the Town; and in caſe the Debt be denied, Caution ſhall be given before his Departure, till that, upon Knowledge of the Matter, the Proceſs may be determined.

XIII. That no Native or Stranger, Burgher of the foreſaid City, or Indweller therein, or Juriſdiction thereof, ſhall have Power or be permitted to trade, deal or traffick, in *Scotland*, in any Goods or Merchandize, which are already declared Staple Commodities, or ſhall hereafter be declared ſuch, by bringing them over themſelves, or cauſing others bring them, upon the Penalty of having the ſaid Goods confiſcated, *toties quoties*, by the Magiſtrates of the Town; and if any Perſon of the *Scots* Nation ſhall be found, in their Name, to cover, conceal or negotiate for the above ſaid Perſons, they ſhall be puniſhed by the Conſervator or his Depute, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Staple Court: And it is, by this Article, further agreed, that no Perſon of the *Scots* Nation may be made free Burgher of this Town, without Knowledge and Conſent of the Conſervator, or his Depute; and theſe who are already Burghers, ſhall, in no Manner of Way, be favoured to trade in Staple Goods, until ſuch Time as they have quitted their Right of Burgherſhip, and thereafter be legally admitted and declared by the Conſervator, or his Depute, as Members of the *Scots* Staple Court, upon the Penalty above expreſt; neither ſhall any Indweller in this Town be admitted under the Staple Court, without the Knowledge and Conſent of the Magiſtrates.

XIV. And for the better Incouragement of the Navigation and Trade of the *Scots* Nation, it is by this Article agreed, that, in caſe any Ship, or Ships, belonging to them, be robbed, ſpoiled, or taken at Sea, by any Inhabitant or others, holding themſelves under the Juriſdiction of the Province of *Zealand*, the Magiſtrates of the foreſaid City ſhall hereby be obliged to indeavour, according to their Power, that all ſuch Ships or Goods be again reſtored, with their intire Loading, or what ſhall be ſo robbed or taken; or elſe cauſe full Satisfaction be given to the Perſon or Perſons ſo wronged, proportionally to the right Value thereof, and ſhall cauſe the Delinquents to be puniſhed, according to the Nature of the Offence; but if ſo be, that the Offender dwell under another Juriſdiction, then the Magiſtrates ſhall be obliged, by their Penſionary or others, to require the Reſtitution and Satisfaction for the ſaid Damage, and that at the Coſt and Charge of the Town; and further, that all Goods of Ships caſt away, belonging to the Merchants and Factors of the *Scots* Staple, that ſhall be ſaved by any Inhabitant, or other Perſon holding themſelves under the Juriſdiction of this Town, or any Way concealed, or made away by them in any Sort, then the Magiſtrates are hereby obliged to uſe their Power and Authority, to the end the ſaid Goods, or the Value thereof, may be furthcoming to the right Owner, and the Perſons ſo offending to be ſeverely puniſhed for ſuch their Concealment and unjuſt Detention: And alſo, in caſe the ſaid Goods ſhall happen to be taken up, concealed or imbezzled by any Perſon or Perſons, living without the Juriſdiction of this Town, the Magiſtrates ſhall uſe their beſt Indeavour to get the ſaid Goods, or their Value again reſtored to the right Owners; and in caſe any Ship or Ships ſhall be in Danger to be caſt away in the Paſſage leading to the Town, that then all poſſible and ſpeedy Help ſhall be imployed, at the Coſt of the Owner of the ſame, for their Preſervation.

XV. In caſe any of the Inhabitants here, being addebted to any of the Staple, ſhall come to obtain Letters of Reſpite of Time or *Surety du Corps*, or *Ceſſio bonorum*, theſe of the *Scots* Nation ſhall be favoured, and uſed in the ſame Manner as any other Creditors, Indwellers in this Town; and if it ſhall happen that any of the Staple, addebted to any Indweller in this Country, or an Indweller addebted to any of the Staple, come to fail, or otherwiſe, that there be need to appoint a Curator over his Goods, then ſhall the Magiſtrates, together with the Conſervator, chuſe a Curator, *ad opus habentium*.

XVI. For the better ſecuring of the Means of any of the *Scots* Nation that ſhall happen to die in this Town, the Magiſtrates are, by this Article, holden to grant and agree unto theſe of the *Scots* Staple Court, that if any of their Members, happening to die or depart this Life inteſtat, or without making his laſt Will and Teſtament, that then and in that Caſe, their Goods and Eſtate ſhall, and muſt fall under the Adminiſtration of the Court of the Conſervator, inſomuch that neither the Magiſtrates, nor the Orphans Court in this Place, ſhall have any Thing to do with the ſaid Goods, or Eſtates of the Perſons ſo dying, or exerciſe any Authority thereupon.

XVII. The Magiſtrates do by this Article promiſe and conſent, that the Conſervator and his Depute, may and can uſe the Priſon of this Town at their Pleaſure, furniſhed

niſhed with all Neceſſaries thereto belonging, in which the Conſervator, or his Depute, may cauſe to be impriſoned, all ſuch Debtors, Offenders, and Evil-doers of the *Scots* Nation, which he the ſaid Conſervator, or his Depute, ſhall impriſon, and again ſet at liberty out of the ſame, at his or their Pleaſure, without Contradiction, or being obliged to give any Information thereof to the Town Magiſtrates, and that the Maſter, or Keeper of the Priſon-houſe, or his Officers, be obliged to give all dutiful Aſſiſtance to the foreſaid Conſervator, or his Depute, as often as he or they ſhall be thereunto required.

XVIII. And for the better ſecuring of the Trade of the *Scots* Nation, it is hereby agreed, that the Magiſtrates, upon all convenient and fitting Occaſions, in Time of War and Danger, ſhall procure from the Court of Admiralty in *Zealand*, two well furniſhed Ships of War, not mounted under thirty Guns a-piece, that may freely attend in Convoy upon the Ships belonging to the *Scots* Nation, to any Place or Places within the River of *Forth*, or any other Place in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, the 1*ſt* of *April* yearly, and the 1*ſt* of *October* thereafter, *O. S.* to be the fixt Time for the ſaid Convoys to attend, unleſs upon ſome Emergencies falling out, that the Conſervator or his Depute acquaint the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* to ſend the ſaid Convoys ſooner or later, which they ſhall be hereby obliged to agree to, and the ſaid Convoy Ships ſhall wait and ſtay there fourteen, or, at fartheſt, twenty Days, for to bring and convoy back the ſaids, or any other Ships to this Town and Place: And, the *Scots* Ships being here, the Magiſtrates ſhall uſe all Indeavours, (as they have heretofore done) that they ſhall again return with good Convoys.

XIX. It is by this Article agreed, ſiclike the Magiſtrates of this Town promiſe and condeſcend to cauſe good and ſufficient Watch to be kept on the Streets in the Night-time, eſpecially in thoſe Places where the greateſt Part of the Warehouſes of the ſaid Staple Court are, and ſhall alſo take care, that the Inhabitants and Burghers of this Town ſhall carry and demean themſelves peaceably, and in a friendly Manner, to all the Members of the ſaid Staple Court: And farther, the ſaid Magiſtrates conſent, by theſe Preſents, that theſe of the *Scots* Staple may take into their Service ſuch a a Doctor of Phyſick, Chirurgeon, Barber and Apothecary, as they ſhall think fit, without any Contradiction, who ſhall injoy all ſuch Immunities and Privileges, as by Right and Cuſtom belongs to the Doctors, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries of this Town, and all other Doctors, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries, dwelling in this Town, ſhall alſo be freely permitted to practiſe among all ſuch of the *Scots* Nation as reſide here. As alſo the Magiſtrates do promiſe to the Chirurgeons of the *Scots* Nation a fit and free Dwelling. The Magiſtrates are, by this Article, obliged to provide, and appropriate to the Uſe of thoſe of the *Scots* Staple, a convenient Place for their Merchants and Factors, wherein to air and dry their Sheeps Skins, Hides, or other Goods, which may be in Danger to be damnified by Water or otherwiſe; as alſo to afford thoſe of the *Scots* Nation a convenient Place, within or near this Town, whereunto they may reſort, for their bodily Recreation; and likewiſe Liberty and Freedom to the Conſervator, his Depute, Court Officers, Merchants and Factors, to fiſh, ſhoot, hunt, and hawk, in all Places under the Juriſdiction of this Town, without Let, Hinderance or Moleſtation, with the ſame Freedom the Magiſtrates themſelves injoy.

XX. And in caſe, (as God forbid) that, by reaſon of any inteſtine War or Plague, the People of the *Scots* Nation may not, with Security and Safety to themſelves, frequent this Town, then it ſhall be lawful to them to tranſport themſelves, with their Goods and Merchandize, freely to any other Town or Place, they ſhall think fit; provided always, they pay before their Departure what they ſhall be juſtly addebted to any Inhabitant within this Town: And the Magiſtrates ſhall, by this Article, be obliged to help and aſſiſt the ſaid Nation with Ships, Scouts, and all other Things neceſſary for their Tranſportation, upon their reaſonable Charges. And in like Manner, the Magiſtrates are by this Article holden and obliged, that if in caſe (which God prevent) any Difference ſhould ariſe betwixt the King of *Great Britain*, and theſe United Provinces, whereupon Hoſtility and War may enſue, in that Caſe, they are to give ſafe and ſure Protection to all Perſons of the *Scots* Nation for ſix Months Time, after the Publication of the ſaid War, according to the 32d Article of the general Treaty betwixt the King of *Great Britain* and the States General, to the end, that thoſe of the *Scots* Nation may recover and get in the Debts due to them, and alſo pay what they may be owing to any of the Inhabitants here, and thereafter withdraw themſelves to any other Place they ſhall think fit, the Magiſtrates affording them the ſame Aſſiſtance mentioned in the foregoing Part of this Article; and, when the Peſtilence or War is over, ſhall be obliged to bring the Staple again to this Place.

XXI. If any of the *Scots* Nation ſhall happen to marry with any Woman in the *Netherlands*, or within the Town of *Campvere*, and, after the ſaid Marriage, reſide here under the Staple Court, the ſaid Woman ſhall be holden to be under the Government of the Laws of *Scotland*, and that ſhe neither

neither ſhall, nor may, by Contract of Marriage, or otherwiſe, detain, keep, or diſpoſe of her Huſband's Goods, to the Prejudice of his lawful Creditors; but, concerning that, ſhe muſt be regulate conform to the foreſaid Laws of the Kingdom of *Scotland*. And likewiſe, that no Perſon, whether Man or Woman, depending upon the foreſaid Staple, be permitted to diſpone of their Goods by Teſtament, or otherwiſe, contrary to the ſaid Laws of *Scotland*, and Staple Court; and all Tutors and Curators of Children in Minority ſhall alſo be regulate conform to the ſaid Laws.

XXII. And whereas the Trade and Commerce of the *Scots* Nation doth conſiſt not only in the Importation, but alſo in the Exportation of Goods and Merchandize from the Provinces, in which alſo the Town of *Middleburgh* may be concerned, it is agreed, on that account, that the Magiſtrates of this Town ſhall make the ſamen known to the Magiſtrates of *Middleburgh*, to the end the Conſervator, and others belonging to the Staple Court, may be treated and uſed in that Town with all Kindneſs and friendly Reſpect, and with the ſame Freedom and Immunities, that any free Burgher here may injoy there.

XXIII. And, for the better Obſervance of the Staple Port, it is by the Royal Burrows agreed to, and in all Sincerity promiſed, likeas they hereby promiſe, that no Staple Goods contained in the Liſt made thereof, ſpecified above in the third Article, ſhall be brought to, or ſold in any Harbour or Place of the United Provinces, but to the Staple Port, under the Pain of Confiſcation of all their Goods, and that the Conſervator ſhall be holden and obliged rigorouſly to proſecute and puniſh, and cauſe proſecute and puniſh the Tranſgreſſors, or (if Need be) their Cautioners, without any Connivance, Diſſimulation or Delay, according to the Laws of the Staple Court. And it is by this Article condeſcended on, that the Magiſtrates of this Town ſhall, in the moſt efficacious Manner, make a ſuitable Addreſs to his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, as Stadtholder of *Holland*, for interpoſing his Authority, that in caſe any of the *Scots* Nation ſhall import any Staple Goods to any other Town, or Place of the Provinces, beſides the Staple Port, that the reſpective Magiſtrates of theſe Towns or Places may, by his ſaid Majeſty, be obliged to aſſiſt the Conſervator, his Deputy, and other Officers, for bringing theſe of the *Scots* Nation to condign Puniſhment, according to the Nature of the Offence; and in caſe Juſtice cannot be obtained in theſe Towns or Places, in theſe Provinces of the *Netherlands*, then the Conſervator ſhall proſecute and cauſe puniſh the ſaid Perſons, ſo tranſgreſſing in *Scotland*, according to the Ordinances of the Royal Burrows, and Acts of Parliament of that Kingdom, ſtatute and ordained for that Effect.

XXIV. Beſides the Species of Wine and Beer which heretofore have been free of Exciſe and other Impoſts, ſo alſo, all the Salt, bought here by any of the *Scots* Nation, ſhall be free of the ſaid Duty, in regard it much concerns Merchandize; and for the avoiding of Fraud and Deceit that may happen thereanent; a Billet muſt be taken from the Pachters, under the Pain injoined to the Inhabitants, by the publick Placarts of this Land, and the ſaid Wine and Beer to be carried by the ordinary Wine and Beer Workmen.

XXV. Likewiſe it is agreed, that the Magiſtrates do appoint an Anchor, with a Buoy thereon, to be laid out in the Road before the Haven, whereby Ships belonging to the *Scots* Nation may the more ſafely come into the Road, in caſe of eaſterly and northerly Winds.

XXVI. As alſo, when any of the *Scots* Ships can help or accommodate one another with the Ballaſt from their Ships, the Scoutmen ſhall not be permitted to object againſt the ſame; and they ſhall only demand Payment for ſuch Quantity of Ballaſt as they ſhall be ordered to bring aboard, and not more, providing that it be no leſs than ſix Laſt at one Time.

XXVII. And that all Skippers and Maſters of Ships, as well as the Reſidenters of the *Scots* Nation, are hereby holden to be free of the Exciſe of the Wine, Beer and Salt, and to have conſtantly Billets given them, without paying any thing for the ſame.

XXVIII. That the Magiſtrates ſhall, every Year in *January*, cauſe aſſemble the Cran-maſters, Weighers, Meaſurers, Workmen, and other Perſons, with whom thoſe of the *Scots* Staple ſhall have to do, and ſhall cauſe to read and publiſh before them, all and every the Tables that ſhall be agreed upon for the Hire and Salaries that may be demanded by the ſaid Perſons; and alſo to cauſe read any Part of theſe Articles wherein the above mentioned Perſons may be concerned, to the end they may the better know how to regulate themſelves therein, and give all ready Obedience thereto; and, in caſe any Perſon ſhall contraveen the ſame, they are to be puniſhed by the Magiſtrates according to the Demerit of the Offence.

XXIX. And whereas it will be neceſſary, that the ſaid *Scots* Staple Court ſhould be provided and furniſhed with faithful and fitting Meſſengers, Officers and Servants, and alſo with Brokers, Weighers and Meaſurers, that therefore, the Magiſtrates of this Town, with the Knowledge of, and friendly Deliberation with the Lord Conſervator, ſhall chuſe and place ſo many good, honeſt and knowing Perſons as may be requiſite for theſe Offices; and they ſhall be choſen

choſen as well out of the *Scots* Nation, as Inhabitants of this City; all which Perſons, ſo admitted, are to give the Oath of Fidelity before the Magiſtrates of this Town, and alſo before the Conſervator, for doing Right both to Buyer and Seller: The Magiſtrates are likewiſe obliged to have in their Weigh-houſe or Balance, Iron Weights that may be conform to the Weights of *Amſterdam*.

XXX. The Conſervator and his Depute may fully and freely enjoy all ſuch Exemptions, Immunities, Privileges and Prerogatives, as by Law and Cuſtom belong to the Conſervatorſhip, in as ample Manner and Form, as ever any former Conſervator had and enjoyed on all Occaſions; and alſo the *Scots* Nation ſhall enjoy Freedom and Exemption from Exciſe and Impoſt upon Wine, Beer, and all other Sorts of Drink, ſo as the foreſaid Nation has enjoyed, conform to old Contracts; and particularly it is agreed on, that every Maſter of a Family of the *Scots* Nation living under the Staple Court, *viz.* the Miniſter, the Factors, the Members of the Court, ſuch as the Clerk, Fiſcal and Officer, the Doctor, Chirurgeon and Apothecary, the Broker, Metſter, Precentor and Clerk, *&c.* ſhall have the Freedom and Exemption from Payment of Exciſe, and other Impoſts upon Wheat, Turf, Wood, Coals and Soap, ſo as they formerly have had; and the Conciergery-houſe ſhall be free of Exciſe and Impoſt on all Vivers and Firing, and all that is above written: Likewiſe the ſaid Nation ſhall not be obliged to pay any thing for going out and coming in at the Town Ports by Evening, nor either to go to watch, nor training, nor to pay any Money for the Freedom thereof, whether by Compoſition or otherwiſe: Likewiſe the ſaid Nation ſhall be free from quartering or lodging of Soldiers in their Houſes. And it is expreſsly agreed on, that the foreſaid Freedoms, Rights and Privileges ſhall be injoyed by the Widows of the above ſaid Perſons, ſo long as they continue Widows and unmarried; and if any of the above Perſons have Occaſion, as their Conveniency requires, to kill one or more Beaſts for their Uſe, they may freely do the ſame, making it known to ſome of the Magiſtrates, or their Pachter of the Slaughter Money, without paying any Thing for the ſame.

XXXI. Further, it is mutually agreed and condeſcended on, that if, at any Time hereafter, it ſhall be found convenient, by the Magiſtrates of the Town, or the Conſervator, with Conſent of the Royal Burrows, to amplify and explain any of the foreſaid Articles, or to add to the ſame any other Points, or Articles, which ſhall be found neceſſary for the further Benefit and Advantage of the *Scots* Staple and this Town, beſides theſe Articles which ſtand ſpecified in this Agreement; in that Caſe, the Magiſtrates and the Royal Burrows, with the Will and Conſent of both Sides, ſhall amplify, explain, or add to theſe Articles, as ſhall be found equitable; and the ſame to be holden as if they were inſert in this Contract.

XXXII. It is alſo mutually agreed, That, for the better Encouragement of the Commerce of the *Scots* Nation within the Town of *Campvere*, the Magiſtrates are hereby bound and obliged to cauſe erect a Bank of Money within this Town, within half a Year after the Settlement of the Staple Port, whereby the Merchants, Factors, and others of the *Scots* Nation may be furniſhed, from time to time, with ſuch Sums of Money as they may have Occaſion for, upon Security to them, by delivering the Merchants Goods to the Factors, giving Security to the Bank, at the reaſonable Rate of an Half *per cent.* in the Month, and *pro rato* for the Days, Weeks, Months and Years, until the ſame be again paid. It is hereby alſo provided, that during the Time of War, Money being ſcarce, and at high Rates in the Intereſt, the ſaid Merchants, Factors and others, ſhall be obliged to pay for ſuch Money as they ſhall make uſe of, at ſuch Rates as the Neceſſity of the Times obligeth others to pay; but ſo ſoon as the War is over, then the foreſaid Agreement, at the Rate of Six *per cent. per annum*, to be and continue in full Force, according to the true Meaning and Intention of this Article.

XXXIII. And if any Perſon, Inhabitant or Burgher of this Town, or any depending upon the Staple Court, of whatſoever Quality or Condition, ſhall be found to have acted or done any thing contrary to this Agreement, or any Point or Clauſe therein contained, yet, notwithſtanding, the Agreement mentioned in theſe Articles ſhall not be underſtood to be broken or violated thereby, but the Perſons contraveening (being *Scotſmen)* ſhall be puniſhed by the Conſervator, and, (if a Burgher or Inhabitant in this Town) to be liable to the Puniſhment of the Magiſtrates, according to the Quality of the Offence.

XXXIV. And it is hereby agreed, that if any Diſpute ſhall happen to ariſe, betwixt theſe of the *Scots* Nation, and the Balance-maſter, concerning the Right of theſe Goods that are to be ſubject to the Balance, the Balance-maſter ſhall pretend no Dues for any Goods, but for ſuch Goods as ſhall be brought to the Balance, and be by him weighed; and the Merchant ſhall be free to ſell theſe Goods and Merchandize by the Piece, Number or Bulk, without being obliged to bring the ſame to the Weigh-houſe: And in like Manner, the Cran-maſter ſhall not demand, from the *Scots* Merchants and Factors, Dues for any Goods, but allenar-

ly for such Goods as he shall actually unload and liver with the said Cran; declaring hereby, and it is condescended to, that there be no more, nor new Offices set up, without the Knowledge, friendly Deliberation and Consent of the Conservator, or his Depute; and that there be no Comptroller of the Balance in Time coming; nor no new Dues exacted on that Account, except the samen be desired by the Conservator and his Court, as above.

XXXV. If any of the *Scots* Nation shall, through Misunderstanding, Mistake, Negligence, or any other Cause whatsoever, omit to make a right and true Entry of their Goods, to be by them imported or exported, whether in Quantity or Quality, the said Goods shall not be liable to any Fine or Confiscation; only the Persons so offending, shall be obliged to pay the quadruple Duty for the Goods wrong entered or concluded, and so the Goods to be free. And the Magistrates have undertaken further to desire, at the Meeting of the States of *Zealand*, that the foresaid quadruple Duty may be diminished.

XXXVI. In case any Question or Difference illegally, against Right and Reason, happen to fall out betwixt any of the *Scots* Nation and the Licent-master, Customer, or other Receiver of Toll or other Dues, the said Licent-master, Customer or Receiver are hereby obliged to be heard before the Baliu, Burger-master, Scheepens and Council of this Town, to the end the Conservator, or his Deputy, may have Knowledge thereof, and that such good Order may be settled therein, that those of the *Scots* Nation may not be extortioned in the Payment of the said Customs and other Duties, upon Goods by them imported or exported.

XXXVII. It is by this Article mutually agreed, That whensoever any *Scots* Ships or Vessels shall, by Storm or otherwise, be necessitate to come to *Campvere*, having aboard Staple Goods, but not of Intention to liver within the seven United Provinces, in that Case they shall not be troubled nor molested, but shall have Liberty to go to their intended Port, without paying any Dues: As also, if any Vessel come to the Staple Port laden with Staple Goods, or other Goods that are not Staple Goods, being only intended to unload a Part at the Staple, and is to go to another Place without the seven United Provinces, with the Remainder of the Goods, then they are not to be troubled or molested, nor to pay any Dues for that which they do not liver; and the Consent of the Admiralty of *Zealand* thereto must be first desired by the Skipper or Merchant.

XXXVIII. It is by this Article mutually agreed and declared, That the Continuance of the *Scots* Staple at *Campvere* shall be for the Space of Twenty one Years, after the Date hereof, fixt; and thereafter so much longer as the Royal Burrows and the Town of *Campvere* shall agree together; but this Contract shall take its Effect with the concluding and subscribing of the same by the Commissioners on both Sides. And it is hereby also declared, That the Magistrates of *Campvere* shall be obliged to procure from the States of *Zealand*, their Ratification, Approbation and Confirmation of this present Staple Contract, with all the Privileges, Jurisdictions and Immunities therein granted to the *Scots* Nation, in such Manner and with the same Freedom, in all Respects, as the samen is to be ratified, approven and confirmed by the King of *Great Britain*.

XXXIX. Lastly, In consideration of all the foresaid Articles, the Magistrates of the Town of *Campvere*, with Approbation above mentioned, promise to observe, without any the least Violation, and cause to be observed, all the above mentioned Articles, so far as concerns them. Likewise, the State of Burrows do promise to observe, and cause to be observed, without any the least Violation, all the above mentioned Articles, so far as concerns them; and also promise, that, with all Diligence and Faithfulnefs, Order shall be taken to inhibit and discharge any Ships, of what Bulk soever, without Exception, which carry Staple Goods, to come to or frequent any other Port or Haven within the seven United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, than the foresaid Town of *Campvere*; and that all Persons, that shall do in the contrary hereof, shall be rigorously punished as Contraveeners.

All which being thus done and agreed, the Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Resident of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the seventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Conservator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, as Commissioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* anent the Continuance of the *Scots* Staple in the Town of *Campvere*, by Virtue of his Honour's Commission above insert, the Lord *William* of *Nassau*, Lord of *Odyk*, &c. &c. &c. as Commissioner of his Royal Majesty of *Great Britain*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, &c. and the Heer Burgomaster *Adriaan Verelst*, as Commissioner of the Honourable Magistrates of the aforesaid Town of *Campvere*, also by Virtue of their respective Commissions before insert, in Testimony of the Truth, have subscribed these Presents with their usual Subscriptions, and confirmed the same with their Honours Seals, at the *Hague*, the 25th *December*, 1697.

ANDREW KENNEDY. W. DE NASSAU.
A. VERELST.

And the Heer Counsellor *Joan de Mauregnault*, and the Pensionary *Charles Zegers*, both also Commissioners of the Honour-

able

able Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* foreſaid, likewiſe by virtue of their Commiſſion before inſert, have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents with their uſual Subſcriptions, and confirmed the ſame with their Seals, at *Campvere*, Do. 29th of *March* 1698.

J. Mauregnault. C. Zegers.

1698.

Ampliation of the foregoing Staple Contract, conſiſting in theſe following ſeparate Articles.

I. Whereas the Noble and Mighty Lords of the Council, and of the Accompts of his Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*'s Domains, at the *Hague*, by a certain marginal Deciſion or Diſpoſition, dated the 13th *December* 1697, upon a preſented Petition, have been pleaſed to find good, and underſtand, that, during the new-made *Scots* Staple Contract, a *Scotſman* ſhall be appointed Pachter and ſworn Metſter of the foreſaid Staple Goods, he being obliged yearly to pay and perform all that the former Metſter did pay and perform; it is for the foreſaid Reaſons, by this Article, agreed to, that, during the above mentioned Staple Contract, a *Scotſman*, in Manner foreſaid, ſhall be Pachter and Metſter; and that the Magiſtrates (for ſo much as concerns them) ſhall willingly permit, that the chuſing of him be left to the Diſpoſition of the Lord Conſervator.

II. It is alſo agreed, that the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere*, by a Miſſive, in the moſt powerful Manner, ſhall deſire of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, that, by his high and very great Might, he may be pleaſed to bring to paſs, that the High and Mighty Lords the States General, ratify alſo this Staple Contract, ſo as the ſame, conform to the 38th Article of the foregoing Contract, muſt be ratified by the Noble and Mighty Lords, the States of *Zealand*.

III. Seeing the Lord Conſervator does ſuppoſe, that after a little Time he may obtain, that Lead Ore coming from *Scotland* ſhall be ſent to the Staple Port, providing that the ſame do injoy the Freedoms and Privileges as all Staple Goods; therefore it is by theſe Preſents agreed, that the foreſaid Lead Ore, (which, in the third Article of the foreſaid Staple Contract, does not ſtand ſpecified among the Staple Goods therein mentioned) ſo ſoon as the ſame ſhall be brought to the Staple Port, ſhall injoy, in all Reſpects, the Freedoms and Privileges as above.

IV. The Magiſtrates of *Campvere* have hereby undertaken to write a Miſſive to the Royal Burrows, and thereby to ſay, that their Honours, for ſo much as concerns them, ſhall maintain and preſerve the Juriſdiction of the *Scots* Nation, within their Honours Town, during the Time of the foreſaid Staple Contract; in Truſt and Expectation, that the foreſaid Royal Butrows, on their Side, will alſo maintain and preſerve the ſaid *Scots* Staple Contract.

V. It is agreed, That, amongſt the Officers enumerated in the Nineteenth and Thirtieth Articles of the foregoing Staple Contract, there ſhall alſo be holden as ranked a Notar, and that he ſhall injoy all ſuch Privileges and Freedoms, ſo as by the above mentioned two Articles (in relation to the Offices therein ſpecified) is expreſt; and therefore the foreſaid Nineteenth and Thirtieth Articles are hereby for ſo far amplified therewith.

VI. And it is further found good and agreed to, That the Lord Conſervator ſhall injoy his Lordſhip's yearly Gratuity or *Honorarium*, ſo as the ſame has been injoyed by former Conſervators his Predeceſſors.

VII. And *laſtly*, The Parties Contracters, on both Sides, have hereby bound and obliged themſelves, to cauſe ratify and approve, ſo ſoon as poſſible, the foreſaid Staple Contract, with all theſe foregoing ſeparate Articles, each, for their own Parts, where the ſaid Contract, with the foreſaid ſeparate Articles, ought to be ratified and approved.

All which being thus done and agreed, the Heer *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Reſident of his Majeſty of *Great Britain* for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Conſervator, of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation there, as Commiſſioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, anent the Continuation of the *Scots* Staple in the Town of *Campvere*, by virtue of his Honour's Commiſſion above inſert, the Lord *William* of *Naſſau*, Lord of *Odyk*, &c. &c. as Commiſſioner of his Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, &c. and the Heer Burgomaſter *Adriaan Verelſt*, as Commiſſioner of the Honourable Magiſtrates of the foreſaid Town of *Campvere*, alſo by virtue of their reſpective Commiſſions before inſert, in Teſtimony of the Truth, have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents with their uſual Subſcriptions, and confirmed the ſame with their Seals, at the *Hague*, the 25th *December* 1697.

Andrew Kennedy. W. de Nassau.

A. Verelst.

And the Heer Counſellor *Joan de Mauregnault*, and the Penſionary *Charles Zegers*, both alſo as Commiſſioners of the Honourable Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* foreſaid, likewiſe by virtue of their Commiſſion before inſert, have ſubſcribed theſe Preſents with their uſual Subſcriptions, and confirmed the ſamen with their Seals, at *Campvere*, the 29th of *March*, *N. S.* 1698.

J. Mauregnault. C. Zegers.

This

This is a true Copy and juſt Tranſlation of the principal *Dutch* Copy, ſigned at *Campvere*, 29th of *March* N. S. 1698. approven by the Royal Burrows, and ſubſcribed by the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and the Clerk, on the Tail of every Page thereof, as the ſamen is atteſted by *Æneas MacLeod*, Clerk to the City of *Edinburgh*, and general Clerk to the Royal Burrows, at *Edinburgh*, the 21ſt of *February*, 1699.

Æ. MACLEOD *Cler.*

LETTER by King William *to the Royal Burrows.*

WILLIAM R.

Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet you well: We were well ſatisfied with your Letter to us, of the 15th of *October* 1696, whereby you ſignify your Reſolution to renew the Staple Contract with the Town of *Campvere*; and, for this End, you had granted a Commiſſion to Sir *Andrew Kennedy*, our Reſident in the *Netherlands:* Since which Time we underſtand, that, in Proſecution of this commiſſion, the foreſaid Contract is ended, and the Staple Court eſtabliſhed in the foreſaid Town, and that thereby there are very advantageous Privileges granted for the Trade and Commerce of that our antient Kingdom of *Scotland*, which we will be careful to have punctually obſerved, and will likewiſe take care to remove whatever may occaſion any Miſunderſtanding between the Royal Burrows and the ſaid Town of *Campvere*. And, by this Contract, it being agreed, that the ſame ſhall be ratified both by the States of *Zealand*, and by a Convention of our Royal Burrows; and which being already done by the ſaid States, we have therefore appointed your Meeting at this Time, that you may alſo ratify the ſame, and that thereafter we may interpoſe our Authority, and give our Ratification thereof. We have frequent Accounts of your Loyalty and Fidelity to us on all Occaſions; and therefore we give you full Aſſurance of our Royal Protection in all your Concerns; and ſo we bid you heartily farewel. Given at our Court at *Kenſington*, the 31ſt of *January* 1698-9, and of our Reign the tenth Year.

By his Majeſty's Command.

SEAFIELD.

Follows the Ratification of the Staple Contract, 10*th* February 1699.

The ſame Day the Convention having, in obedience to his Majeſty's Letter, met, to take under their Conſideration the Commiſſion granted by the Committee appointed for ſettling the Staple Port, by the general Convention holden at *Edinburgh* in *July* 1696, to Sir *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, Lord Conſervator, with the Articles of Agreement, extended by Way of Contract, paſt betwixt the Royal Burrows and the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, conſiſting of thirty nine Articles, ſigned by Sir *Archibald Muir* of *Thorntoun*, then Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*; which being fully conſidered by the Convention, together with the principal *Dutch* Contract, ſigned by the Lord Conſervator, in Name and Behalf of the Royal Burrows, and by *William Van Naſſau*, Lord *Odyk*, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, and by the Commiſſioners of the Town of *Campvere*, together with the States of *Zealand*, their Ratification and Approbation of the ſamen, the Convention accepts thereof as ſatisfactory, and have ratified, approved and confirmed, and be thir Preſents ratifies, approves, and confirms the foreſaid Contract, with the ſeven ſeparate Articles thereto annexed, and ſigned as aforeſaid, in the haill Heads, Articles, Clauſes, and Conditions therein contained; and declares the Staple Port to be fully ſettled at the ſaid Town of *Campvere* for the Space of Twenty one Years, commencing from the Date of the ſaid Contract, being the 25th Day of *December* 1697 Years, N. S. diſcharging and hereby diſcharges all Ships and other Veſſels whatſomever, paſſing from this Kingdom with Staple Commodities, to go to any Part within the ſeven United Provinces, but to the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, under ſuch Pains and Penalties as are contained in the Acts of Parliament and Burrows, which the Convention, by thir Preſents, renews and revives all and whatſomever, and Statutes made by any former Conventions in favours of the Staple, and that againſt the Breakers and Contraveeners of the ſame; declaring the Generality hereof to be as ſufficient, as if every particular Act, Statute, Penalty and Certification were ſpecially herein expreſſed, whereanent this preſent Convention diſpenſes for ever.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas Sir *Andrew Kennedy* of *Clowburn*, our Reſident for the Affairs of our antient Kingdom of *Scotland*, in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Conſervator of the Privileges of that our Kingdom in the Low Countries, hath, by our Commiſſion, (and alſo by Commiſſion from our Royal Burrows, by our Allowance and Royal Approbation) agreed upon Articles with the Commiſſioner, authoriſed by us as Marquis of *Campvere*, and with the Deputies of our Town of *Campvere*, for renewing and ſettling the *Scots* Staple Court, and Trade of that our antient Kingdom within the ſaid Town, which Articles are now approven by our Royal Burrows in *Scotland*; and we being willing to countenance the Trade and Commerce of our ſaid Kingdom, by giving our Royal Aſſent to what ſeemeth moſt advantageous for the ſame; we therefore,

fore, by theſe Preſents, ratify and approve of the ſaid Articles, of which the foregoing Copy is ſigned by the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and tranſmitted to us by Direction of our Royal Burrows; by which Articles the *Scots* Staple is renewed, and reſettled in our ſaid Town of *Campvere*, by our ſpecial Allowance. And we appoint, that the ſaids Articles be ſtrictly obſerved, and that the Staple Court be fully reſettled at *Campvere:* and that the antient ſtanding Acts of Parliament or Acts of Conventions of our Burrows, in favours of the Staple Court and Conſervator, be all declared to be in full Force. And we further ordain the Royal Burrows to make ſtrict Orders, that the Staple be duly obſerved. Given at our Court at *Kenſington*, the 28th Day of *March* 1698-9, and of our Reign the 10th Year.

By his Majeſty's Command.
SEAFIELD.

The Ratification of the Noble and Mighty Lords, the States of Zealand, *as Sovereigns of the Province, was in like Form granted and exchanged in* 1699.—— *And in* 1718, *the following Articles of Ampliation and Prolongation of the Staple Contract were entered into.*

Foraſmuch as the preſent Staple Contract betwixt the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* on the one Side, and the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* on the other Side, made and concluded the 25th of *December*, 1697, N. S. for the Term of twenty one Years, does expire the 25th of *December* N. S. this preſent Year; and the ſaids Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, finding, that, by a ſalutary Claule, the 28th Article of the ſaid preſent Staple Contract, it was agreed and ſtipulate by them, that after the Termination of the ſaid twenty one Years, the ſaid Royal Burrows, and Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town, ſhould have Power to continue and prolong the ſaid Staple Contract, for what Term of Years they ſhould agree together. Therefore, to confirm, preſerve and maintain the good Intelligence that has ſo long continued betwixt the ſaid Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town, whereby the Subjects of *Scotland*, and the Inhabitants of this Town, have, by their Commerce and Navigation, mutually ſo much profited, and for continuing the ſame, and bringing it to a happy Concluſion, the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* have thought fit to commiſſionate and depute *Andrew Kennedy* Eſq; Agent and Conſul of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, their Commiſſioner and Deputy, for that End, within the Town of *Campvere*. And in like Manner, the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town, have, for the ſame End, commiſſionated and deputed Mr. *Peter Haak Kerkman*, Counſellor and firſt Burgomaſter, Mr. *Gerrard de Mauregnault*, Counſellor and ſecond Burgomaſter, Mr. *Adriaan Verelſt* Counſellor and old Burgomaſter, and Mr. *John Mauregnault* Counſellor and Penſionary of the ſaid Town; which Deputies are reſpectively furniſhed with full Powers, the Copies of which are as follow.

Here follows the Commiſſion of the Royal Burrows to Andrew Kennedy *Eſq; &c.*

In the general Convention of the Royal Burrows, holden at the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, upon the 11th Day of *July* 1718 Years, by the Commiſſioners therein conveened.

The which Day, the Convention taking into their ſerious Conſideration, that whereas by the 38th Article of the ſtanding Staple Contract, entered into betwixt them and the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, for the Term of twenty one Years, dated at the *Hague*, the 25th of *December* 1697 Years, N. S. that by the ſaid Article it is ſtipulate and agreed, that the Royal Burrows and Town of *Campvere* may prolong and continue the ſaid Contract, after the Expiration of the ſaid twenty one years, for what Term of Years longer they ſhall agree together; and the Convention conſidering of how great Import and Concern the Continuation of the ſaid Staple Contract for twenty one Years longer, at the Port of *Campvere*, will prove to the State of Burrows and Trade of this Kingdom, and how neceſſary and expedient it is, that ſome diſcreet and well qualified Perſon be employed to treat with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* for that Effect, and being fully perſuaded of the Integrity, Ability, and other Qualifications of *Andrew Kennedy*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Agent and Conſul in the *Netherlands*, and preſent Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges; therefore, by theſe Preſents, granted full Power and Commiſſion, expreſs Bidding, Mandament and Charge, to the ſaid *Andrew Kennedy*, to execute and conclude a Prolongation and Continuance, with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, of the ſaid Staple Contract, for the Term of twenty one Years longer, after the Expiration of the preſent Staple Contract, firm and ſtable, holding all that ſhall be concluded upon by the ſaid *Andrew Kennedy*, in the Terms above mentioned; and that the ſaid *Andrew Kennedy* acquaint the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, from time to time, what he has done therein; and ordained thir Preſents to be ſigned by Mr. *George Home*, Town Clerk of *Edinburgh*, and general Clerk to the Royal Burrows, and the common Seal of the ſaid City of *Edinburgh* to be affixed hereto, whereanent thir Preſents ſhall be his War-

rant. Extracted forth of the Records of the Royal Burrows by me

GEORGE HOME.

Here follows the Commiſſion of the Magiſtrates of Campvere, *to the Burgomaſters* Peter Haak Kerkman, Gerrard de Mauregnault, Adriaan Verelſt, *and the Penſionary* John Mauregnault.

Be it known to all Men, be theſe Preſents, That we, the Bailluw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens, and Counſellors of the Town of *Vere*, having maturely conſidered, that the Staple Contract, that we made and concluded with the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, on the 25th of *December*, 1697, Years, *N. S.* for the Term of 21 Years, does expire the 25th *December* this preſent Year, and of how great Neceſſity and Concern a Continuation and Prolongation of the ſame will be to this Town, and the Inhabitants thereof, and how that, by the 38th Article of the ſaid Staple Contract, it is ſtipulate and agreed by the Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of this Town, that they ſhall be at Liberty, after the Termination of the ſaid 21 Years, to continue and prolong the ſaid Staple Contract for what Term of Years longer they ſhall agree together; therefore we have commiſſionated and deputed, likeas we, by theſe Preſents, commiſſionate and depute Mr. *Peter Haak Kerkman*, Counſellor and firſt Burgomaſter, Mr. *Gerrard de Mauregnault*, Counſellor, and ſecond Burgomaſter, Mr. *Adriaan Verelſt* Counſellor and old Burgomaſter, and Mr. *John Mauregnault* Counſellor and Penſionary of this Town, ſpecially for us, and in our Name, with *Andrew Kennedy*, Eſq; Agent and Conſul of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, Commiſſioner and Deputy for the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, come here to handle, conclude and execute a Continuation or Prolongation of the Staple Contract again, for the Term of 21 Years; we hereby firmly promiſing to agree, to approve and ratify all that ſhall be done for us, and in our Name, by our Commiſſioners, by virtue of this our full Power, and hereby declaring, that it is our Meaning, that the preſent Deputies ſhall include the abſent; in Witneſs whereof we order our Town's Seal to be appended to this our full Power, and Commiſſion and Inſtructions, and the ſame to be ſigned by our Secretary, on the 8th *October* 1718.

P. HAAK KERKMAN.

And accordingly, both Parties, by virtue of their reſpective Commiſſions before inſert, having had ſeveral Conferences together within this Town of *Campvere*, in Name of the Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of this Town, have laſtly agreed on the following Articles.

1*mo*, That the preſent Staple Contract, and Articles of Ampliation thereof, of Date 25th *December* 1697, *N. S.* made betwixt the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere* on the one and other Sides, ſhall continue for 21 Years, in all Points, in its full Force, without the leaſt Alteration, according as it ſtands ſettled, except only in ſo far as, by theſe Articles of Prolongation and Continuation, it ſhall be explained or altered.

2*do*, That all *Scots* Ships belonging allenarly to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, and coming from *Scotland* here to the Staple Port, to liver, ſhall injoy Freedom and Exemption of the Paught of all Vivers here, and at their Departure; and with reſpect to the Town's Laſt Money, the paying the ſame ſhall be regulated in ſuch an eaſy Manner as thoſe of the *Scots* Nation ſhall have Reaſon to be contented with.

3*tio*, When it ſhall happen, that any Merchandize, belonging to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, tranſported from this to *Holland*, and there ſeized by a Cuſtom-houſe; in that Caſe the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Vere* oblige themſelves to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, and good Offices to reclaim the ſaid Goods, and get them reſtored to the Owners, in the ſame Manner as they would, or can do, for the Inhabitants of their own Town.

4*to*, Concerning the allowing Salt made in *Scotland* to be a Staple Commodity, and injoying the Freedom of Cuſtom, *&c.* in the ſame Manner as thoſe mentioned in the third Article of the Staple Contract do, the Magiſtrates undertake to inform themſelves, if it is poſſible for them to allow it, and in caſe it can be, then, for the further Encouragement of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, it ſhall come to injoy the ſame Privileges, as other Staple Commodities do, which ſhall be ſo ſettled, in a ſeparate Article of Ampliation after by itſelf.

5*to*, For the further Encouragement of the Commerce of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, the Magiſtrates of this Town agree, that Herring cured in *Scotland*, conform to Law there, as alſo all other ſalted and dried Fiſh, coming here to the Staple Port, ſhall be reputed and be Staple Commodities, with the ſame Exemptions and Privileges as the Goods ſpecified in the third Article of the ſaid preſent Staple Contract of the 1697, providing it be in their Power to do it; and they oblige themſelves to do their utmoſt Endeavours they are capable of to obtain theſe Goods to be Staple Goods, and injoy the Privileges as ſuch.

6*to*, It is agreed and concluded, That, for the further explaining of the 5th Article of the Staple Contract, that when Arbiters, with Conſent of the Parties contending, and an Umpire are choſen, and thereby not only renouncing any Reduction of the arbitral Sentence, but likewiſe it ſhall be declared,

red, That they ſhall be willing to ſubmit thereto, in the ſame manner as it were a Sentence of the *Hoff van Holland*; and that the Sentence of the Arbitrators and Umpire ſhall be final and deciſive, without being ſubject to be reverſed by any ſuperior Judicatory, upon what Pretence ſoever.

7mo, The Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere* oblige themſelves, That they ſhall make their utmoſt Application to the States of the Province of *Zealand*, in the firſt Meeting, that a fit Salary be allowed and paid to the Precentor and Sexton of the *Scots* Church here, at the Staple Port of *Campvere*.

8vo, For the further Satisfaction to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, it is, by this Article, concluded and agreed, That, for the better explaining of the 23d Article of the preſent Staple Contract, the Penalty againſt Tranſgreſſors of the Staple, expreſſed in the ſaid Article, ſhall be ſo far limited and altered, that, in Time to come, thoſe carrying Staple Goods by the Staple Port, contrary to the expreſs Agreement of the Staple Contract, ſhall be liable to the Confiſcation only of all their Staple Goods, or the Value of them, inſtead of all their Goods.

9no, It is agreed and concluded, That, whenever any of the *Scots* Nation, through Ignorance, ſhould tranſgreſs the Laws concerning the Paught of any Goods, and in caſe ſuch Goods be challenged, being of a ſmall Value, the Magiſtrates oblige themſelves to protect thoſe of the *Scots* Nation from any vexatious Suits of the Collectors of ſuch Paughts, and, in Conformity to the Meaning of the 27th Article of the Staple Contract, there ſhall be no further demanded from thoſe of the *Scots* Nation for Billets or Paughts Briefs, as only two Stivers for Expedition. As alſo, the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town oblige themſelves to give the *Scots* Factors here Toll Briefs, in order to ſending their Merchandize ſafer to *Holland*, without the ſaid Factors being obliged to take any Oaths cuſtomary on theſe Occaſions.

10mo, Further, it is found good and agreed, That the preſent Conſervator ſhall injoy his yearly Traitament or *Honorarium*, in the ſame Manner as the Conſervators his Predeceſſors have done, and as the ſame ſtands extended in the Ampliations of the Staple Contract in 1697.

11mo, That the Conſervator ſhall not employ, in any Offices depending on his Court, any of the Burghers or Inhabitants of this Town, without the previous Knowledge and Conſent of the Magiſtrates of this Town had thereto; but he ſhall be at Freedom to employ any other Perſons that do not live in this Town, and ſuch are to injoy all the Privileges, *&c.* that ſtand ſpecified in the Staple Contract to thoſe of the *Scots* Nation.

12mo, It is likewiſe agreed, That the *Scots* Factors here ſhall have Liberty to hire and freight ſuch ſmall Ships and Scouts, belonging to this Town, they pleaſe, without being bound to obſerve the ordinary Forms of Beurts or Smack Reyſen, and that there ſhall be a Regulation made of their Hires; and, for that End, the Magiſtrates of this Town, together with the Conſervator, ſhall make an Ordinance regulating the Hires to be paid ſuch Skippers.

13tio, The Magiſtrates of this Town promiſe to do their Endeavours, in this Article, to the End, that the Letters from *England*, coming for Merchants within this Town, may come directly here in a Packet apart by themſelves.

14to, It is by this Article mutually agreed, concluded, and declared, That the Continuation and Prolongation of the *Scots* Staple Contract, within this Town of *Vere*, ſhall be for Twenty one Years firmly ſetled, after the Expiration of the preſent Contract, and to continue ſo long after, as the Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of this Town ſhall mutually agree together, and this Contract of Prolongation and Amplification to take its Effect from the executing and ſigning thereof by the Deputies on both Sides.

And *Laſtly*, We the Commiſſioners and Deputies of the ſaids Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town, by virtue of our reſpective Powers before inſert, in their Names, have cauſed make two original Inſtruments, and ſigned the ſame with our ordinary Subſcriptions, and thereto affixed our Seals, within the ſaid Town of *Vere*, upon the 24th Day of *December* 1718 Years.

ANDREW KENNEDY. P. HAAK KERKMAN. G. DE MAUREGNAULT. A. VERELST. J. DE MAUREGNAULT. 1718.

Foraſmuch as a Contract betwixt the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* on the one Side, and the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of *Campvere* on the other Side, was, by their reſpective Commiſſioners, made and concluded on the Twenty fifth Day of *December*, Sixteen hundred and ninety ſeven, N. S. for the Space of Twenty one Years, concerning the Prerogatives, Freedoms and Immunities, which thoſe of the *Scots* Nation injoy within the ſaid City, and ratified and confirmed by his Majeſty King *William* III. of glorious Memory, as King of *Scotland*, and by their Noble Mightineſſes the States of *Zealand*; which Staple Contract expiring the twenty fifth Day of *December*, Seventeen hundred and eighteen, the ſame was, upon the twenty fourth of that Month of *December*, Seventeen hundred and eighteen Years, amplified, continued and prolonged for a like Space of Twenty one Years: Which laſt Prolongation is again to expire on the twenty fifth of *December*, Seventeen hundred

hundred and thirty nine Years; and whereas the above mentioned Royal Burrows, and the Noble and Honourable Magiſtrates of the foreſaid City are again diſpoſed, by virtue of the ſalutary Clauſe contained in the Thirty eighth Article of the ſaid Staple Contract, and the Fourteenth Article of the ſaid Contract of Amplification, Prolongation and Confirmation following thereupon, of twenty fourth *December*, Seventeen hundred and eighteen, by which it is expreſsly ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſaid Royal Burrows and Burgomaſters, and Counſellors of *Campvere*, ſhould have Power, after the Expiration of the above written firſt and ſecond Terms of Twenty one Years, to renew, continue and prolong the ſaid Staple Contract, with the Contract of Prolongation and Amplification, for ſuch a Term of Years, as they the ſaid Royal Burrows and Magiſtrates of the ſaid City ſhould find good, and agree together, the more and more to preſerve, renew and increaſe the antient good Underſtanding and Friendſhip, which began in the Year 1444, and has continued, to this Day, betwixt the ſaid Royal Burrows on the one Side, and the Magiſtrates of ſaid City on the other Side, by which the Subjects of the ſaid Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Inhabitants of the ſaid City have, by their Trade and Commerce, mutually reaped ſo great Advantages; therefore it is, that, to obtain a Purpoſe and Deſign ſo much wiſhed for, they have thought fit to appoint Commiſſioners and Deputies, that is to ſay, the ſaid Royal Burrows have appointed the Honourable *Archibald MacAulay* Eſq; Reſident of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and Conſervator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Commiſſioner of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*; and the ſaid Burgomaſters and Counſellors of the ſaid City, have appointed the Honourable Heer *Joan Hieronymus Huyſen*, and *Joan Louiſt Verelſt*, Counſellors and Ruling Burgomaſters, together with *Pieter Haak Kerkman* and *Nicolaas Steengracht*, Counſellors and Old Burgomaſters. and Mr. *Joan Bernard Laurens de Vaſſi*, Counſellor, Scheepen and Penſionary of ſaid City; which Deputies being furniſhed with proper Powers, the true Copies of them follow:

Here follows the Commiſſion of the Royal Burrows of Scotland.

In the general Convention of the Royal Burrows, holden at the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, upon the 8th Day of *July* 1736 Years, by the Commiſſioners therein conveened.

The which Day the Convention taking into their ſerious Conſideration, That whereas, by the 38th Article of the ſtanding Staple Contract, entered into betwixt them and the Magiſtrates of the Town of *Campvere*, for the Term of 21 Years, dated at the *Hague*, the 25th *December* 1697 Years, *N. S.* it is by the ſaid Article ſtipulated and agreed, that the Royal Burrows and the Town of *Campvere* may prolong and continue the ſaid Contract, after the Expiration of the ſaid 21 Years, for what Term of Years longer they ſhould agree together. Accordingly, upon the 24th *December* 1718, the ſaid Staple Contract was prolonged for a Term of 21 Years thereafter, and ſeveral additional Articles were then concluded and agreed upon by the Commiſſioners and Deputies for both Parties; and particularly, by the 14th Article, it is ſtipulate, that the ſaid Contract ſhould continue not only for the ſaid Number of 21 Years, but alſo ſo long thereafter as the Royal Burrows and the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere* ſhould mutually agree together: And the Convention conſidering, that the Staple Contract and Prolongation thereof above mentioned, expires upon the 25th *December* 1739, and of how great Import and Concern the Continuation thereof, for a further Term of 21 Years, will prove to the State of Burrows, and how neceſſary and expedient it is, that ſome diſcreet and well qualified Perſons be employed to treat with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* to that Effect, and being fully perſuaded of the Integrity, Abilities, and other Qualifications of *Archibald MacAulay*, Eſq; his Majeſty's Agent and Conſul in the *Netherlands*, and preſent Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges; therefore they have given and granted, and, by theſe Preſents, grant full Power and Commiſſion, expreſs Bidding, Mandament, and Charge to the ſaid *Archibald MacAulay* to execute and conclude a further Prolongation and Continuance, with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, of the ſaid Staple Contract, for a Term of 21 Years longer, after the Expiration of the preſent Staple Contract, and firſt Prolongation thereof above mentioned, firm and ſtable holding all that ſhall be concluded upon by the ſaid *Archibald MacAulay* in Terms above mentioned; and that the ſaid *Archibald MacAulay* acquaint the annual Committee of the Royal Burrows, from time to time, what he has done therein; and ordain thir Preſents to be ſigned by Mr. *George Home* Town Clerk of *Edinburgh*, and General Clerk to the Royal Burrows, and the common Seal of the ſaid City of *Edinburgh* to be affixed hereto; whereanent thir Preſents ſhall be a Warrant. Extracted forth of the Records of the Burrows by me

GEORGE HOME.

Here follows the Commiſſion of the Honourable Burgomaſters and Council of Campvere, *wrote in the* Dutch *Language, and tranſlated into* Engliſh.

Be

Be it known unto all whom it may concern, That we the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of *Campvere*, having maturely conſidered, that the Staple Contract which we concluded with the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, upon the 25th of *December* 1697, *N. S.* for the Space of 21 Years, and again upon the 24th *December* 1718, renewed and continued for the like Space of 21 Years, does expire upon the 25th *December* 1739, and of how great Neceſſity and Importance it is to this Town and the Inhabitants thereof, that this Staple Contract ſhould be renewed and prolonged; and further, that it is expreſsly ſtipulated and agreed in the 31ſt and 38th Articles of the ſame, that, upon the Expiration of the ſaid Space of 21 Years, it ſhould be in the Power of the Royal Burrows, and of the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, to continue and prolong the ſaid Contract, for ſuch a Term of Years, as the ſaid Royal Burrows and the Magiſtrates of *Campvere* ſhall think good; therefore we have commiſſionated and appointed, and hereby do commiſſion and appoint the Hon. Heer *Joan Huyſen* and *Joan Verelſt*, Counſellors and ruling Burgomaſters, together with *Pieter Haak Kerkman* and *Nicolaas Steengracht*, Counſellors and old Burgomaſters, and Mr. *Joan Bernard Laurens de Vaſſi*, Counſellor and old Scheepen of this City, on our Part; and in our Names, to treat with the Hon. *Archibald MacAulay*, Eſq; Reſident of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and Conſervator of the Privileges of the *Scots* Nation in the ſeventeen Provinces of the *Netherlands*, and Commiſſioner from the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, being arrived here, and to conclude and ſign, for the Space of 21 Years, a Continuance, or Prolongation and Amplification, and Explication of the ſaid Staple Contract, firmly promiſing, on our Part, to agree to approve, ratify and guarantee, all and every Thing that ſhall be done in this Matter, in our Name, and on our Part, by our ſaid Commiſſioners; and hereby further declaring, that, in caſe of Abſence of one or more of the Deputies, thoſe preſent ſhall have Power notwithſtanding to proceed. In Teſtimony whereof we have cauſed this our full Power, Commiſſion and Inſtruction to be ſealed, and the Town's Seal thereto appended, and to be ſigned, by our Secretary, on the 6th *October* 1736.

P. HAAK KERKMAN.

And accordingly the ſaids Deputies, by Virtue of their full Powers and Commiſſions, having, at ſeveral Times, within the foreſaid Town of *Campvere*, had ſundry Conferences together, for and in the Name of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and the Hon. the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of *Campvere*, they have at laſt concluded and agreed to the following Articles and Conditions.

ART. I. That the preſent Staple Contract, with the ſeparate Articles thereof, both concluded on the 25th *December* 1697, *N. S.* betwixt the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of *Campvere*, on the one Side, and the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* on the other Side, ſhall continue in full Force, and be obſerved in all its Parts without Alteration, except ſo far and in ſuch Reſpects as, by this preſent new Contract of Prolongation, Confirmation, Amplification and Explication, any Change or Alteration, ſuitable to the preſent Times, may, by virtue of the 31ſt and 38th Articles of the ſaid Contract, be made; the Contract of Amplification, concluded the 2d *Auguſt* 1702, and alſo the foreſaid Contract of Amplification and Prolongation of 24th *December* 1718, (excepting the 14th Article thereof, which continues in full Force) being hereby caſſed and annulled, in ſo far as they are not in this renewed and continued.

II. That, for Explication of the 5th Article of ſaid Staple Contract anent the Arbitrators, it is agreed, that, in their Meeting, one of the *Dutch* Commiſſioners ſhall proceed, whether the Plaintiff be a *Scotſman* or a *Dutchman*; that the Place of their Meeting ſhall always be in the Stadthouſe; that the Records of their Proceedings ſhall always be in the *Dutch* Language, and regiſtrated in a Book to be keeped in the Secretary's office of the City, that all whom it may concern may have Acceſs to ſee, and have Extracts of the ſame; that the Officer of the Conſervator's Court ſhall ſummon the Defendant, if he be a *Scotſman*, (unleſs he ſhould be contumacious) and a Town's Meſſenger, if he be a *Dutchman*; that the ſaid Court ſhall not proceed, unleſs there be preſent at eaſt one Arbitrator, of each Nation, unleſs it ſhould happen, that all the Arbitrators of the one or the other Nation continue to abſent themſelves more than once after being cited a ſecond Time, in which Caſe thoſe of the other Nation may proceed; and, finally, that the Office of Arbitrators, in any Cauſe, ſhall not be underſtood to be ſet aſide; but after the ſecond Neglect, in caſe both the contending Parties ſhould be inclined and reſolved abſolutely to adhere to the arbitral Sentence of the foreſaid Arbitrators, in the Matter in Queſtion, and, agreeable thereto, having renounced Right to Reduction and Appeal, and other Remedies uſual in the Law, inſtead of following and proſecuting their Cauſe or Cauſes, in Manner as is more fully expreſt in the foreſaid firſt Article of the ſaid Staple Contract, in that Caſe, the ſaid Arbitrators ſhall be bound and obliged, if Need be, to chuſe, by Majority of Voices, and join to themſelves an Overſman, and together carefully to examine the Cauſe or Cauſes in queſtion, and pronounce ſuch Sentence and Decreet-arbitral as they ſhall find agreeable to Juſtice and Equity; which Sentence and De-

creet-arbitral ſhall be final and deciſive, ſo that the Parties contending ſhall not have Power to carry their Cauſe before any other Court or Judge whatſomever.

III. Concerning the 6th Article, it is underſtood thereby, the *Scots* Kirk ſhall be left entirely for the Uſe of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation; ſo that the Magiſtrates, during the Contract, may not diſpoſe of it, without Conſent of the *Scots* Conſiſtory; That, for the future, thoſe of that Nation may be exeemed from the ſtamped Warrand for burying their Dead. And, laſtly, the Magiſtrates agree, that the Obligations belonging to the *Scots* Poor ſhall always continue appropriated to them, as long as there are here a *Scots* Church and Poor, even tho' the Staple ſhould be removed to another Place.

IV. The Royal Burrows ſhall ſtrictly diſcharge and forbid all Staple Factors to have Partnerſhip or Companyſhip in Factory with any Houſe in *Rotterdam*, or any other Place in the Provinces, except the Staple Port; and that they ſhall not, at any other Place, by themſelves or by their Correſpondents, receive or ſell any Staple Goods from *Scotland*, upon Pain of Forfeiture of Five hundred Guilders each Time they ſhall be found to contraveen, for which Effect they ſhall give a Bond ſuitable to the Agent of the Burrows.

V. Farther, the Lord Conſervator ſhall be diſcharged to receive Dues on Staple Goods brought to any other Place but *Campvere*, but ſhall be obliged, as ſoon as he can get Knowledge thereof, to proſecute the Tranſgreſſors before his Court at the Staple Port.

VI. For the ſtricter Obſervation, Elucidation and Execution of the 23d Article of the Staple Contract, it is hereby agreed and concluded in the firſt Place, that the Agent of the Royal Burrows ſhall, as far as poſſible, indeavour to procure Liſts of all Shipmaſters and Merchants, that may preſume to carry Staple Goods from *Scotland* to any other Place in the United Provinces than to the Staple Port; of which Liſt or Liſts an authentick Copy (if required) ſhall be ſent to the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*. *2dly*, If any ſuch Ship-maſters or Merchants ſhould come to the Staple Port within an half Year after ſending of the above mentioned Liſt, the Conſervator, or his Depute, ſhall be obliged to proſecute them before his Court, to the end that they may be condignly puniſhed for the Contravention. *3dly*, After Expiration of the foreſaid ſix Months, the Conſervator, or his Depute, ſhall be obliged to ſend to the Preſident of the Royal Burrows, a Liſt or Liſts of all ſuch Contraveeners and Tranſgreſſors as have not received their juſt Puniſhment at the Staple Port, by reaſon of their not coming there, or otherwiſe, to the end that they may be proſecuted by the Agent of the Royal Burrows before the proper Courts in *Scotland*, and receive condign Puniſhment conform to the Laws thereanent; of all which Proſecutions, and the Sentences and Executions following thereupon, either before the Conſervator's Court, or the Courts of *Scotland*, Accounts ſhall be regularly given every half Year to the Burgomaſters and Counſellors of *Campvere*. And farther, the foreſaid Shipmaſters, who have been guilty of Breach of the Staple Contract, ſhall be obliged to declare upon Oath for whoſe Account the Staple Goods were loaded which he carried to any other Port in the *Netherlands*, what Bills of Loading, or private Orders relating to them, he had under Hand from the Freighters, to the end that theſe who may be found, may be proceeded againſt in Manner above expreſſed. And to facilitate and forward the Accompliſhment of this Article, the Conſervator, or his Depute ſhall keep an exact Regiſter of all *Scots* Ships which come to the Staple Port, whether with Staple Goods or any other, with the Names of the Ship-maſters and Merchants from whence they come.

VII. For the farther Explication and clearing of the 3d Article of the Amplifications or ſeparate Articles of the Year 1697, upon the earneſt Deſire and repeated Inſtances of the preſent Lord Conſervator, it is hereby declared to be underſtood, that, under Lead Ore, Bar Lead ſhall be likewiſe comprehended, as being of the ſame Subſtance and Nature, and only by Miſtake omitted to be therein expreſſed, and therefore ſhall be reckoned amongſt the Staple Goods mentioned in the 3d Article of the Staple Contract, and ſhall injoy the ſame Freedoms and Exemptions as Lead Ore, when it ſhall be brought to the Staple Port.

VIII. Concerning Salt made in *Scotland*, that it may be reckoned amongſt the Staple Goods mentioned in the foreſaid 3d Article of the Staple Contract, with the ſame Exemption of Duty, *&c.* as other StapleGoods: It is agreed and reſolved, upon the preſſing Inſtances of the preſent Lord Conſervator, that the Burgomaſters and Council of the foreſaid City of *Campvere* ſhall, with all Earneſtneſs, renew their Deliberations, whether it can in Prudence be granted; and, in caſe it may be, then for the farther Incouragement of thoſe of the *Scots* Nation, it ſhall be brought into the Claſs of Staple Goods by a ſecond and farther Amplification, or by a ſeparate Article to be hereto ſubjoined.

IX. In like Manner the foreſaid Burgomaſters and Council of *Campvere*, upon the repeated Inſtances and preſſing Repreſentations of the foreſaid Lord Conſervator, ſhall renew and continue their Deliberations, whether it can likewiſe be agreed, for the farther

ther Incouragement of the Trade of the *Scots* Nation at the Staple Port, that Herrings, cured according to Law in *Scotland*, and all other Sorts of ſalted and dried Fiſh, may be looked upon as Staple Goods, amongſt thoſe mentioned and ſpecified in the 3d Article of the ſaid preſent Staple Contract of the Year 1697; and, in caſe it can by any Means be allowed with requiſite Circumſpection, the foreſaid Burgomaſters and Council ſhall willingly acknowledge the ſaid Goods as ſuch, that they may injoy the Privileges and Immunities of other Staple Goods.

X. The Burgomaſters and Council of *Campvere*, in conſequence of, and for fulfilling the Seventh Article of the above mentioned Contract of Amplification and Prolongation of 24th *December* 1718, having obtained from their noble Mightineſſes the States of *Zealand* a proper Salary for the preſent Precentor and Sexton of the *Scots* Church here at the Staple Port, they hereby farther oblige themſelves, in caſe theſe Offices ſhould fall vacant, to continue their utmoſt Endeavours, that the foreſaid Salary ſhould not only be continued to the ſucceeding Precentor and Sexton, but, if poſſible, that it ſhould be augmented and increaſed.

XI. For the farther Incouragement of the *Scots* Nation, it is by this Article concluded and agreed, that, for the better explaining of the Twenty third Article of the preſent Staple Contract, the Penalty againſt Tranſgreſſors of the Staple, expreſſed in the ſaid Article, ſhall be ſo far limited and altered, that, in Time coming, thoſe who carry their Staple Goods to any other Port, contrary to the expreſs Tenor of the ſaid Contract, inſtead of forfeiting all their Goods, ſhall forfeit only their Staple Goods, or the Value of them.

XII. If any of the *Scots* Nation, thro' Ignorance, ſhould tranſgreſs againſt the Pachters (or Farmers) of the City's or the publick Revenues, if, in ſuch a Caſe, any Goods, being of ſmall Value, ſhould be challenged, it is agreed, that the Burgomaſters and Council of *Campvere* ſhall protect thoſe of the *Scots* Nation from vexatious Suits of ſuch Pachters, or their Collectors; and farther take care, that, in Conformity and agreeable to the Twenty ſeventh Article of the foreſaid Staple Contract, no more than two Stivers, for Expedition ſhall be demanded from thoſe of the *Scots* Nation for Billets or Pacht-notes. As alſo it is agreed by the Burgomaſters and Council of *Campvere*, that *Scots* Factors ſhall be allowed Toll-brieves for ſending their Goods to *Holland*, without being obliged to take the uſual Oaths.

XIII. Farther it is found good and agreed, that the Lord Conſervator ſhall injoy his yearly Traitament, or *Honorarium*, in the ſame Manner as the Conſervator his Predeceſſors have injoyed it, and as it is expreſſed in the Amplifications of the Staple Contract 1697.

XIV. The Conſervator ſhall not employ, in any Offices or Places depending on his Court, any of the Burghers and Inhabitants of this Town, without the previous Knowledge and Conſent of the Honourable Burgomaſters and Council of the ſame; but his Lordſhip may freely imploy, in ſuch Offices, any other Perſons not living in this Town, and ſuch ſhall injoy all the Privileges and Immunities ſtipulated by the Staple Contract for thoſe of the *Scots* Nation.

XV. It is likewiſe agreed, That *Scots* Factors may hire and freight, as they think fit, any of the Veſſels, called ſmall Scheepen and Schuyten, belonging to this Town, without being obliged to obſerve the ordinary Forms of Voyages by Turns, or by Lot; but always paying the Hires to be appointed, for which Purpoſe a new Regulation of the ſaid Hires ſhall be made by the Honourable Burgomaſters and Council, with Approbation of the Lord Conſervator or his Depute.

XVI. *Laſtly*, It is by this Article mutually agreed and concluded, That the Continuation and Prolongation of the Staple of the *Scots* Nation, within this Town of *Campvere*, ſhall again be renewed and prolonged for the like Space of twenty one Years, after the Expiration of the preſent Contract of Prolongation and Amplification of the Year 1718, that is, after the 25th of *December* 1739, and thereafter for ſuch a Number of Years, as the foreſaid Royal Burrows and Burgomaſters, and Council of *Campvere*, ſhall agree and think proper, before the Expiration of the foreſaid enſuing Twenty one Years, the foreſaids Commiſſioners promiſing, in Name and Behalf of their Conſtituents on both Sides, ſtrictly to obſerve, and hold firm and ſtable all the Articles and Points contained, as well in the foreſaid Staple Contract of the Year 1697, as in this new Contract of Prolongation, Amplification and Continuation, that thereby the foreſaid Staple Contract, and this Amplification, may, as far as poſſible, be made of laſting Continuance; and this Contract of Prolongation and Amplification ſhall take full Effect, upon concluding and ſigning thereof by the Commiſſioners on both Sides.

XVII. The Ratification on both Sides ſhall be mutually exchanged within twelve Months after concluding and ſigning this preſent Contract of Prolongation and Amplification.

All which being thus done, agreed and concluded, we the Commiſſioners of foreſaid Royal Burrows, and the Burgomaſters and Council of *Campvere*, by virtue of our reſpective Powers before inſert, have, in their Names, cauſed make two original Inſtruments of the ſame Tenor, and ſigned the ſame with our uſual Subſcriptions, and thereto

thereto affixed our Seals, within the ſaid Town of *Campvere*, on the 24th of *October* 1736.

ARCH. MACAULAY. JOAN H. HUYSSEN.
P. HAAK KERKMAN. J. L. VERELST.
J. B. L. DE VASSY.

Here follows the Ratification of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange *and* Naſſau, *with his Highneſs's Authority, as Marquis of* Campvere, *to proceed to a farther Prolongation.*

We *William Charles Henry Friſo*, by the Grace of GOD, Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, Earl of *Catſenelnbogen*, *Vianden Diet*, *Spiegelberg*, *Buuren*, *Leerdam* and *Cuylenburg*, Marquis of *Veer* and *Vliſſing*, Lord and Baron of *Breda*, *Beelſtein* of the City *Grave* and *Land* of *Cuiik*, *Lieſveldt*, *Dieſt*, *Grembergen*, *Herſtall*, *Cranendonk*, *Warneton*, *Anſay*, *Noſeroy*, *St. Vith*, *Doeſburg*, *Polanen*, *Williamſtadt*, *Neervaard*, *Yſelſtein*, *Breedwoord*, *Steenbergen*, *St. Martenſdyk*, *Geen*, *Arndenburg*, *Turnhout*, *Zevenbergen*, the High and Low *Swaluws*, and *Naaldyk*, Lord of *Ameland*, Hereditary *Burg-Graaf* of *Antwerp* and *Beſancon*, Hereditary Mariſchall of *Holland*, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the ſeven United Provinces, Captain General and Admiral of the Union, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, *&c. &c. &c.* to all who may ſee or hear this read, greeting: Whereas the Honourable *Archibald MacAulay*, Eſq; Agent of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, did, as Deputy from the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, together with Meſſrs. *Joan Hieronimus Huyſſen*, and *Joan Louis Verelſt*, Counſellors and Ruling Burghermaſters, *Pieter Haak Kerkman*, and *Nicolaas Steengracht*, Counſellors and old Burghermaſters, and *Joan Bernard*, *Laurence de Vaſſy*, Counſellor and old Scheepen of our City of *Campvere*, as Deputies of our ſaid City, upon the 24th Day of *October* 1746, did prolong, for the Space of Twenty one Years, the then ſubſiſting Staple Contract, and ſo beginning the 25th *December* 1739, to which is ſtill wanting our Approbation, Conſent and Acceſſion. And as we are deſired by the Right Honourable *George Drummond* Lord Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh*, and *Archibald MacAulay* Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, as Deputies of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and Mr. *Dirk Huybert Verelſt* Counſellor of our City of *Campvere*, and Deputy from the Province of *Zealand*, in the Council of State, Mr. *Joan Boreel de Mauregnault*, Scheepen and Counſellor, and *Jacobus de Clievet* Secretary of our ſaid City, agreeable to their reſpective Commiſſions above inſert, not only to ſtrengthen, with our Conſent and Acceſſion to the aforeſaid Contract, as being founded upon a Contract made, and concluded the 25th *December* 1697, in the Time of a former Marquis of *Campvere*, King *William* III. of glorious Memory, but alſo to conſent, that the Staple Contract, ſtill ſubſiſting, may be prolonged for the Space of Twenty one Years after the Expiration, which will be upon the 25th *December* 1760, and thereafter as much longer as the Royal Burrows and the City of *Campvere* may agree; therefore it is, that we, as Marquis of our ſaid City, in Conſideration of the very antient Friendſhip which has ſubſiſted betwixt the foreſaid Royal Burrows and our ſaid City of *Campvere*, and to the Incouragement, and to increaſe the Trade betwixt them, hereby approve and agree to the foreſaid Staple Contract of the Year 1736; as alſo that of the 25th *December* 1697, in ſo far as it is not changed or altered by that of the 1736; and, ſo far as it relates to us, we agree and conſent, that the foreſaid Contract of the Year 1736, in all its Points and Articles, ſhould be prolonged for the Space of Twenty one Years after the Expiration thereof, and this to begin the 25th *December* 1760, and as much longer as the Royal Burrows and our City of *Campvere* may agree, approving and ratifying the Contract of Prolongation concluded betwixt the Deputies of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and the Deputies of our City of *Campvere*, with our Conſent and Acceſſion, here at the *Hague*, upon the 7th *December* this Year; and in Conſideration of the foreſaid Deputies of the Royal Burrows have come to this Place for that Purpoſe, we corroborate this with our own Subſcription. Done at our Court in the *Hague*, the 12th *December* 1748.

W. H. C. Prince of ORANGE and NASSAU.
By his Serene Highneſs,
J. BACK.

Here follows the laſt Prolongation in December 1748.

Whereas, upon the 25th of *December*, in the Year 1697, *N. S.* a Contract betwixt the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* on the one Part, and the Burgomaſters and Rulers of the City of *Campvere* on the other Part, was by their reſpective Deputies concluded and entered into, concerning the Prerogatives, Freedoms and Privileges, which thoſe of the *Scots* Nation enjoy within the City of *Campvere*, which was approven and ratified by his Majeſty *William* III. of glorious Memory, as King of *Scotland*, and by their Noble Mightineſſes the States of *Zealand*; which Contract was, upon the 24th of *October* 1736, renewed with ſome Ampliations and Alterations for the Space of Twenty one Years, commencing from the 25th of *December* 1739; and whereas the aforeſaid Royal Burrows, and the Noble Worſhipful

ſhipful Government of the aforeſaid City, being again inclined to renew the ſame, with the Approbation, Conſent and Acceſſion of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the United Provinces, as Marquis of the ſaid City of *Campvere*, by virtue of the ſaving Clauſe contained in the Thirty eighth Article of the aforeſaid Contract of the Year 1697, and of the ſixteenth Article of the Year 1736, whereby it is expreſsly ſtipulated and agreed, That the foreſaid Burgomaſters and Rulers of *Campvere* ſhould be permitted, after the Expiration of the foreſaid Staple Contract, to prolong and amplify the ſame for ſuch a Term of Years, as the foreſaid Royal Burrows and Burgomaſters and Rulers of *Campvere* ſhould together agree and think proper, the more and more to preſerve, renew and increaſe the very antient and good Underſtanding and Friendſhip, which began in the Year 1444, and has ſubſiſted, to this Day, betwixt the foreſaid Royal Burrows on the one Part, and the Government of the foreſaid City on the other Part, whereby the Subjects of the ſaid Kingdom, and the Inhabitants of the ſaid City have mutually gained ſo much by their Trade and Navigation; therefore it is, that, to attain ſo deſirable an End, they have thought good and proper to appoint and depute, that is to ſay, the foreſaid Royal Burrows depute and appoint the Right Honourable *George Drummond* Eſq; Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and the Honourable *Archibald MacAulay* Eſq; Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, and Deputies of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and the aforeſaid Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of the foreſaid City of *Campvere*, depute and appoint Mr. *Dirk Huybert Verelſt*, Counſellor of the ſaid City, and Deputy from the Province of *Zealand*, in the Council of State of the United Provinces, Mr. *Joan Boreel de Mauregnault*, Scheepen and Counſellor, and *Jacobus de Clievet*, Secretary of the ſaid City; which Deputies being furniſhed reſpectively with proper Powers, true Copies of them here follow.

Here follows the Commiſſion of the Royal Burrows of Scotland.

In the general Convention of the Royal Burrows, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, holden at the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, upon the 5th Day of *July* 1748 Years, by their Commiſſioners therein conveened.

The which Day, the general Convention of the Royal Burrows, having taken into their Conſideration their Staple Contract with the Hon. Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, obſerved that this Contract was extremely antient, preſerved with great Amity and Benevolence between the Right Honourable and Reſpectful Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, and the State of Burrows, in which antient Contract the illuſtrious Princes of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, Marquiſſes of *Campvere*, were Parties, and theſe confirmed by the moſt Noble Regency of the States of *Zealand*.

That as the ſubſiſting Contract wants to be ratified and approven by his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* as Marquis of *Campvere*, they judge it neceſſary to have this Contract confirmed, in all its Particulars, by his ſaid Serene Highneſs and the States of *Zealand*, and prolonged for ſuch a Space of Time, as ſhall be required by the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, or thought fit and convenient by his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, as Marquis of *Campvere*, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces, and moſt Noble Lords of the States of *Zealand*;

Therefore they, for promoting ſo good Purpoſes, and confirming the Privileges of the Royal Burrows, being well ſatisfied of the Abilities of the Right Hon. *George Drummond*, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of the City of *Edinburgh*, and of the Hon. *Archibald MacAulay*, Eſq; Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, do hereby commiſſion, authoriſe and appoint the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and Lord Conſervator, with Concurrence of the very Hon. the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, to wait on his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, Marquis of *Campvere*, and after repreſenting the great Joy and Satisfaction the Royal Burrows have of his having attained the Rank and Dignity of Stadtholder of the Republick of *Holland*, ſo gloriouſly maintained by his illuſtrious Predeceſſors, for the Honour of the State in which he preſides, and the Liberties of neighbouring Nations, to uſe their Endeavours, in Conjunction with the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, to obtain from his Serene Highneſs the Marquis of *Campvere*, a Ratification of the preſent ſubſiſting Contract, and a farther Prolongation of the ſame, in ſuch Terms, and for ſuch a Space of Years as ſhall be agreed upon between the Honourable Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, and the Commiſſioners abovementioned; and they hereby appoint their Clerk to certify this Deed by adhibiting his Subſcription, and, as uſually, by affixing thereto the Seal of the City of *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of *Scotland*. Extracted furth of the Records of the Convention of Royal Burrows, by me Mr. *Joſeph Williamſon*, General Clerk to the Royal Burrows; likeas the Seal of the City of *Edinburgh* is hereto affixed.

Jos. Williamson.

The Commiſſion of the Noble and Worſhipful the Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of ſaid City of Campvere, *wrote in the Low* Dutch *Language, being tranſlated, is as follows,* viz.

We Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, and Scheepens and Counſellors of the City of *Campvere*, to all thoſe who may ſee or hear this read, greeting: As the very Honourable and Worſhipful the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* have thought fit to depute the very Honourable and Worſhipful Gentlemen, *George Drummond*, Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and *Archibald MacAulay*, Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the United *Netherlands*, to enter into Negotiation with us, concerning the ſtrict Obſervation and maintaining the Staple Contract concluded in the Year 1736, in conſequence of the Authorization mutually given by the 38th Article of the Staple Contract, concluded the 25th *December* 1697, and particularly to intreat the Approbation and Agreement of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, as Marquis of this City, to the Staple Contract of the Year 1736, which, in all its Parts, is quite agreeable to the Contract made in the Year 1697, with the Approbation and Conſent of his Majeſty the King of *Great Britain*, *William* III. of glorious Memory, then Marquis of this City, being a Prolongation thereof, his Serene Highneſs not having given his Approbation and Conſent thereto, as he was not then put in Poſſeſſion of the foreſaid Marquiſate: Therefore it is that we, to forward ſo beneficial a Work for this City, have thought meet to depute, likeas we hereby depute Mr. *Dirk Huybert Verelſt*, Counſellor of this City and Deputy of the Province of *Zealand*, in the Council of State in the United *Netherlands*, Mr. *Joan Boreel de Mauregnault*, Scheepen and Counſellor, and the Secretary *Jacobus de Cliever*, that, together with the foreſaid Deputies of the Royal Burrows, they may addreſs themſelves to his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, hereditary Stadtholder, and to intreat his Serene Highneſs to accede to the foreſaid Staple Contract, and to ſupport it with his Power; and that it may pleaſe his Serene Highneſs, by his Influence in the Aſſembly of the States of this Province, to effectuate that the foreſaid Staple Contract may be ratified by the States of the Province, as was done concerning the Contract of the Year 1697. Further intreating, that it may pleaſe his Highneſs to conſent to the Prolongation of the foreſaid Staple Contract for the Space of Twenty one Years after the Expiration of the current Contract, or for as many Years as his Serene Highneſs may judge for the Good of his City, and the Burghers thereof.

And if his Serene Highneſs ſhould think fit to conſent to the foreſaid Prolongation, the foreſaid Deputies are authoriſed to conclude, and ſign in our Name, the neceſſary Deeds of Prolongation; and every Thing that ſhall be done by the ſaid Deputies, in our Name, ſhall be approven, warranted and ratified by us.

In Teſtimony whereof, we have ordered this to be ſealed with the Counter Seal of the City, and to be ſigned by the Secretary, upon the 29th *November* 1748.

JACOBUS DE CLIEVER.

And the aforeſaid Deputies, by virtue of the full Powers and Commiſſions above inſert, having been ſeveral Times in Conference together in the *Hague*, for and in Name of the ſaid Royal Burrrows, and of the Noble and Worſhipful the Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of the ſaid City, have again, with the Approbation, Acceſſion, and Conſent of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, hereditary Stadtholder, *&c. &c.* as Marquis of *Campvere*, agreed and concluded, likeas they hereby declare, that they have agreed and concluded,

I. That the Staple Contract, with the ſeparate Articles thereof, both concluded upon the 25th *Decem.* 1697, N. S. betwixt the Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of the City of *Campvere* on the one Part, and the Royal Burrows of *Scotland* on the other Part, in ſo far as it is not altered by the Contract of Prolongation and Ampliation concluded upon the 24th of *October* 1736, as alſo the ſaid Contract of the 24th *October* 1736, ſhall remain in their full Power and Force, without any Alteration, and that therefore, in all their Parts and Articles, they are to be performed and obſerved.

II. It is mutually agreed and declared, That the Continuance of the *Scots* Staple at *Campvere* ſhall remain in full Force, for the Space of Twenty one Years, after the Expiration of the preſent ſubſiſting Contract of Prolongation and Ampliation of the Year 1736, which will be upon the 25th *December* 1760, and thereafter for as many Years as the ſaid Royal Burrows and the Lords Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of the ſaid City may agree and think proper. And it is further undertaken by the Magiſtrates of *Campvere*, that they will effectuate, that the foreſaid Staple Contract of the Year 1736, together with this of Prolongation, ſhall be approved and ratified by the States of *Zealand*; likeas, it ſhall be approved and ratified by his *Britannick* Majeſty.

Laſtly, The foreſaid Deputies, in Name and Behalf of the Conſtituents on both Sides, promiſe regularly to obſerve and perform all the Articles contained in the foreſaid Staple Contract of the Year 1697, and of

of the Contract of Ampliation and Prolongation of the Year 1736, and of this Contract of Prolongation, in all their Points and Parts, that ſo the Staple Contract, the Ampliations and Prolongations, may, as much as poſſible, be made everlaſting.

This being done, agreed and concluded, we the Deputies of the Royal Burrows, and we the Deputies of the Noble and Worſhipful Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of *Campvere*, by virtue of our reſpective full Powers above inſerted, and in their Names, have hereof made two Inſtruments of the ſame Tenor, and ſigned them with our uſual Subſcriptions, and thereto put our Seals, in the *Hague*, upon the 7th of *December* 1748.

D. H. VERELST.

GEO. DRUMMOND.

J. BOREEL DE MAUREGNAULT.

ARCH. MACAULAY.

JACOBUS DE CLIEVER.

Follows the Ratification of the laſt Staple Contract by the Magiſtracy of Campvere.

We Baillieuw, Burgomaſters, Scheepens and Counſellors of the City of *Campvere*, to all who may ſee or hear theſe Preſents, greeting, make known, That whereas *George Drummond*, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and *Archibald MacAulay*, Eſq; Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the United *Netherlands*, Deputies from the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, and Meſſrs. *Dirk Huybert Verelſt*, Counſellor of this City, and Deputy from this Province in the Council of State, of the United *Netherlands*, *John Boreel de Mauregnault*, Scheepen and Counſellor, and *Jacobus de Clievet*, Secretary, as our Deputies, did, upon the 7th of this Month, in the *Hague*, make and conclude a Contract of Prolongation, of the preſent ſubſiſting Staple Contract, and that for the Term of 21 Years, after the Expiration of the ſaid Staple Contract, and ſo commencing the 25th *December* 1760; to which Contract his Serene Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, hereditary Stadtholder, as Marquis of this City, and Principal Contractor, has graciouſly acceded: And, to give Proof of our Sincerity, therefore it is that we agree, approve and ratify; likeas we hereby agree, approve and ratify the Contract made by the foreſaid Deputies of the Royal Burrows and our foreſaid Deputies, upon the 7th of this Month, in the *Hague*; promiſing, in all Truth and Sincerity, that we ſhall inviolably obſerve the ſame, in all its Points and Articles, without doing any thing contrary thereto, directly or indirectly, in any Manner whatſoever. In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe Preſents to be ſigned by our Secretary, and the Great Seal impreſſed thereon. Done in *Campvere* 31ſt *December* 1748.

JACOBUS DE CLIEVER.

Follows the Ratification of the ſame by the Royal Burrows.

In the general Convention of the Royal Burrows of *Scotland*, holden at the Burgh of *Edinburgh*, upon the 4th Day of *July* 1749, by their Commiſſioners therein conveened.

The which Day there was preſented to the Convention, by *George Drummond*, Eſq; late Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, the laſt Renewal of the Staple Contract, dated the 7th Day of *December* 1748, ſigned and ſealed by the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the City of *Campvere*, and by the ſaid *George Drummond*, as Preſes of the laſt, and by *Archibald MacAulay*, Lord Conſervator of the *Scots* Privileges in the *Netherlands*, Commiſſioners for that End appointed by the laſt Convention, together with the Ratification of the Contract 1736, commencing from the 25th of *December* 1739, and a further Prolongation from the Expiration thereof, for the Space of Twenty one Years, from the 25th Day of *December* 1760, by his Royal Highneſs *William Charles Henry Friſo*, Prince of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, and hereditary Stadtholder of the *United Provinces*, which being read, the Convention unanimouſly ratified, approved and confirmed, and hereby ratify, approve and confirm the ſaid laſt Renewal and Prolongation of the Staple Contract, ſigned and ſealed by the Commiſſioners for the City of *Campvere*, and their Commiſſioners above named, and approved, and hereby approve of the Conduct and Proceedings of their ſaid Commiſſioners in the ſaid Matter, and agreed to return them the Thanks of this Convention, for the faithful Execution of the Truſt repoſed in them; which was done accordingly. Extracted furth of the Records of the Convention of the Royal Burrows, by me Mr. *Joſeph Williamſon*, conjunct general Clerk to the ſaids Royal Burrows: Likeas the Seal of the City of *Edinburgh* is hereto affixed.

JOS. WILLIAMSON.

Upon Delivery of this Ratification in Form, Application will be made for the Ratification of their Noble Mightineſſes the States of Zealand.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

This Society of Lawyers, called *The Faculty*

culty of Advocates, is a Body of learned Civilians in great Repute, into which none are admitted as ordinary Members, but ſuch as have been regularly educated in the Study of the Law; though many Perſons of Diſtinction are admitted honorary Members of the ſame, the Origin whereof was occaſioned as followeth.

Pref. Forb. Journ. Decif. p. 7.

The Court of Seſſion was no ſooner inſtituted, than a certain Number of learned Men, of Probity, Knowledge and Experience, called Advocates, were authoriſed to plead in the ſaid Court; but the ſmall Number of Perſons qualified for that Office, not exceeding Ten in Number, were not ſufficient to anſwer the Demands of the People; wherefore divers of the Lords or Judges officiated as Advocates, to ſerve the Publick. And ſuch was the Care at that Time, to have Proceſſes faithfully and carefully conducted, that it appears by the Books of *Sederunt*, of the Years 1580 and 1585, that divers Perſons, at their Admiſſion as Advocates, were obliged to ingage, not to plead in a weighty or difficult Cauſe, without the Aſſiſtance of an experienced Lawyer.

Ibid. p. 8.

The Manner of admitting Members into this Society, is, Firſt, by a private Trial in the Civil Law, which is managed by nine Examiners, yearly choſen for that Purpoſe, whereof Seven are a Quorum, who, after Examination by Ballot, report the Candidate's Qualifications, which, if not approved of, is remanded back to his Studies; but, if qualified, he is recommended to the Dean of Faculty, who aſſigns him a Taſk out of the Civil Law for his Theſes, which, on a Day appointed for his publick Trial, he defends in Preſence of the Faculty, againſt three at leaſt of the Examiners, his Opponents; purſuant to which, the Faculty by a Ballot report his Performance: And if found qualified, the Dean aſſigns him a Text out of the Civil Law, for the Subject of his Oration, to be made before the Lords of Seſſion; and to which End, on a Day prefixed, he is allowed to ſtand in the Place of one of the ſaid Lords or Judges, who on that Occaſion adminiſter to him the Oaths to the Government, and that of faithful Adminiſtration. Advocates are ſometimes admitted by a Trial in the *Scotiſh* Law; but that not being held ſo honourable as the former, the Candidate makes no Speech before the Lords.

Id. ibid.

The Advocates are ſubject to the Authority of the Lords of Seſſion, who give Rules for their Conduct in Buſineſs, and may cenſure, fine, or debar them from practiſing, for Diſobedience, or Malverſation in their Office.

Id. ibid.

The Faculty meet yearly on the firſt *Tueſday* of *January*, when they chuſe their Officers for the ſucceeding Year, *viz.* the Dean of Faculty, who preſides in all their Meetings, and with a Council of the beſt qualified Members, conducts the Affairs of the Society; the Treaſurer, who manages the publick Stock; the Clerks; the Curators of the Library; and the publick and private Examiners. The Dean, Treaſurer, and Clerks, are frequently continued, but the Examiners, and one of the five Curators of the Library, are yearly changed.

LIBRARY.

A Motion being made in a Meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, on the 11th of *December*, in the Year 1680, for founding a Library for the Uſe of the Society; which being approved of, a Committee was appointed to put their Deſign in Execution; who having, on the 18th Day of *November*, *anno* 1682, taken a Houſe on Leaſe for the intended Library, at the yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds *Sterling*; on the ſecond Day of *January* following, *David Forbes* and *John Mackenzie* were appointed Curators thereof; and in the Year 1692 was printed a Catalogue of the Library, with a *Latin* Preface by Sir *George Mackenzie*. *Anno* 1695, the Books in the Library were conſiderably increaſed in Number, by the generous Benefaction of *William* Duke of *Queenſberry*, of a valuable Collection of rare and curious Books in Law and Antiquities, which belonged to his late Son Lord *George Douglas*. And on the ſecond of *January*, in the Year 1700, the Faculty added a third Curator to the aforeſaid two, and ordered that the *ſenior* thereof ſhould be annually removed, and another choſen in his Stead.

Librar. Acct.

A great Conflagration having happened in the Parliament Cloſe in the Year 1700, amongſt other great Ravages committed thereby, this Library was deſtroyed; which occaſioned the Faculty to apply to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, for the Uſe of a certain large Room of theirs under the Southern End of the Parliament Houſe: But this ſpacious Apartment being ſubject to the Search and Inſpection of the Lord High Conſtable every Seſſion of Parliament, both Parties judged it neceſſary to apply to the Privy Council for their Opinion in this Affair; which being taken into Conſideration, they readily adviſed, that the deſired Place ſhould be granted for ſo laudable a Purpoſe, ſubject nevertheleſs to the occaſional Search and Inſpection of the ſaid Lord High Conſtable during the Sittings of Parliament. Purſuant to this Advice, the Town Council appointed a Committee of their Number to view the ſaid Room, and to treat with the Faculty concerning the ſame; which being performed, made their Report as follows.

'The Committee appointed to inſpect the 'Laigh Parliament Houſe, in order to ac- 'commodate the Faculty of Advocates 'with a Bibliotheck, having ſeveral Times 'viſited

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXXVI. p. 918.

'viſited the ſamen, and communed with 'the Faculty thereanent, are of opinion '(conſidering the Loſs of their own Biblio-'theck by the late Conflagration in the Par-'liament Cloſe, and that no convenient 'Place can be found for the ſame) the Com-'mon Council may be pleaſed to concede 'and allow them the Uſe of the South-end 'of the ſaid Houſe, to the fourth Stone-pil-'lar thereof, including the Stone Chimney 'therein; with this expreſs Proviſion and 'Condition, That before they be put in 'Poſſeſſion, they make an Loft from the ſaid 'South Pillar alongſt the Eaſt Side of the 'ſaid Houſe, from the Eaſt-ſide Wall to 'the Pillar in the Midſt thereof; and to the 'North-gavil of the ſaid Houſe, with an con-'venient Stair to the Entry of the ſaid Loft, 'upon their own Charges and Expences.

'And that the ſaid Faculty ſhall make 'no other Uſe of the ſaid Room, ſave for 'the Bibliotheck; and that in caſe the Par-'liament find it inconvenient to have the 'ſaid Library under them, and therefore 'oblige them to remove; or if they ſhall 'think fit of themſelves to remove their Bi-'bliotheck from the ſaid Room, they, in 'either of theſe Caſes, at their Removal, 'ſhall leave their whole fixed Reparations 'within the ſaid Houſe and Bibliotheck, to 'be uſed and diſpoſed upon at the Pleaſure 'of the Council of *Edinburgh*, without plead-'ing, or pretending to the Reſtitution of a-'ny Part of the Charges or Expences (they 'ſhall be at) from the good Town, now, 'or at any Time hereafter.

'And likewiſe, during the Poſſeſſion a-'bove mentioned, the ſaid Faculty ſhall 'pay Five Marks of Rent to the good 'Town yearly, as the Report under the 'Hands of the Committee bears; which 'Report the ſaid Lord Provoſt, Baillies, 'Council and Deacons of Crafts aforeſaid 'approved, and hereby approves; and 'therefore, in Teſtimony of their Reſpect 'to the ſaid Faculty, and of their Deſire to 'continue a good and friendly Underſtand-'ing with them, do hereby concede and 'allow them the Uſe of the South-end of 'the ſaid Houſe, as above limited and 'bounded, and that with and under the 'Conditions and Proviſions mentioned in 'the ſaid Act of Privy Council and Report 'foreſaid; and particularly the paying 'yearly to the good Town the ſaid Sum of 'Five Marks *Scots* of Rent, as long as they 'ſhall think fit to poſſeſs the ſame, for the 'foreſaid Uſe and End allenarly.

'And laſtly, Leaving the Pavement-'ſtones wherewith the ſamen is laid at pre-'ſent for the good Town's Uſe, ſo ſoon as 'the ſaid Faculty ſhall cauſe raiſe the ſame. 'To the Performance of all which Provi-'ſions, the ſaid Faculty, by their Acceptа-'tion hereof, are underſtood to oblige them-'ſelves and their Succeſſors in Office; 'whereanent theſe Preſents ſhall be a War-'rand, the 31ſt Day of *October* 1701.

In the Year 1705, the Faculty purchaſed of *James Sutherland*, Profeſſor of Botany and Intendant of the Phyſick Garden at *Edinburgh*, a large and valuable Collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *Scotiſh*, *Saxon* and *Engliſh* Coins and Medals, to inrich their *Muſæum* withal.

On the 6th of *January*, *anno* 1719, to the three Curators of the Library, two more were added, who, with the former, were reſpectively to officiate during the Term of five Years, and the *ſenior* whereof, his Office expiring yearly, another is choſen in his Stead.

This Library, for ſome Time after its founding, had no ſettled Fund for purchaſing Books, that being left to the Diſcretion of the Curators, who, according to the Circumſtances of the Faculty, occaſionally added to the Collection: But, Inconveniencies ariſing from this Method of Managing, the Faculty, in the Year 1712, ordained, That out of the Money payable by each Member at his Admiſſion into the Society, Two hundred Marks thereof ſhould be appropriated for buying Books, which Sum, on raiſing the Admiſſion Money to Forty Pounds *Sterling*, was advanced to the Sum of Eighteen Pounds *Sterling*, which is a Fund, whereby the Books in the Library are greatly increaſed in Number.

As this Library was founded by and for the Uſe of a Society of Lawyers, it is but reaſonable, that it ſhould chiefly conſiſt of Books relating to their Profeſſion, which it accordingly does, by having in it a numerous, choice and valuable Collection of Law Books of all Kinds, Civil, Canonical, and of the Municipal Laws of moſt *European* Nations, particularly *Scotiſh* and *Engliſh*: And as Books in other Sciences are requiſite to the Study of the Law, this Library abounds with a Number in Divinity, Phyſick and Mathematicks, but eſpecially in Hiſtory, Antiquities, Medals, *&c.* of the beſt Editions: Among which are the *Bibliotheca Patrum*, in 28 Volumes. *Labbe*'s Councils in 17 Vol. The *Byzantine* Hiſtorians, 38 Vol. *Oceanus Juris*, or *Tractatus Tractatuum*, 28 Vol. *Grævius* and *Gronovius*, and *Sallengre*'s *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities, 23 Vol. *Grævius's Theſaurus Antiquitatum & Hiſtoriarum Italiæ*, 44 Vol. *Atlas Blavianus*, 11 Vol. *Critici ſacri cum Mentheri Theſauro Diſſertationum Theologicarum*, 11 Vol. *Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum*, 9 Vol. *Rymeri Fœdera Angliæ*, 20 Vol. *Corpus Deplomatique*, *par du Mont*, 12 Vol. *L'Antiquitée expliquée*, *par Montfaucon*, 15 Vol. Together with a compleat Collection of the beſt Editions of the Fathers, without mentioning a vaſt Number of other rare and curious Books.

Coun. Regiſt.

In this uſeful Library is likewiſe a valu-

able Collection of Manuſcripts of conſiderable Antiquity, conſiſting of claſſick Authors, *viz. Martial, Juvenal, Perſius, Virgil, Ovid, Claudian, Statius*, ſome Parts of *Cicero*, &c. together with a Number of old Chartularies or Regiſter Books of *Scotiſh* Monaſteries, namely, of *Dunfermline, Scoon, Kelſo, Melroſe, Aberbrothock, Cambuſkenneth, Dryburgh, Balmerino*, &c. ſome of our Monaſtical and other Hiſtories, as *Liber Cuprenſis, Liber Carthuſianorum de Perth, Liber Dunblanenſis ſive extracta de Chronicis Scotiæ, Gibſoni compendium, Libri Paſletenſes, &c.* with divers others relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Scotland*, ſeveral Collections of Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, and other Law Treatiſes; with a Number of devotional Books, curiouſly written and embelliſhed, in the Times of Popery.

This Library, which conſiſts of upwards of Twenty thouſand Volumes, is of very great Service to the Publick, as appears by the Number of Perſons who daily uſe it; and it is probably more frequented, both by common Readers and Tranſcribers, than moſt other publick Libraries.

COURT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This is the ſupreme Eccleſiaſtical Court in *Scotland*, to which Appeals from the provincial Synods ly, and from which, as the dernier Reſort, no Appeal lies. It conſiſts of three hundred and fifty ſix Members, *viz.* two hundred and three of the Clergy, and one hundred and fifty three of the Laity, who are Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Preſbyteries, Royal Burrows, and Univerſities in *Scotland*, *viz.* from a Preſbytery conſiſting of twelve Miniſters or under, two Miniſters and one Ruling Elder; from one above twelve, and not exceeding eighteen, three Miniſters and one Elder; from one above eighteen, and not exceeding twenty four, four Miniſters and two Elders; from one above twenty four, and not exceeding thirty, five Miniſters and two Elders; and all Preſbyteries exceeding thirty Miniſterial Charges, to ſend ſix Miniſters and three Ruling Elders. *Edinburgh* ſends two Repreſentatives, and every other Royal Borough one, and each of the Univerſities ſend one. The Commiſſioners, both Clergy and Laity, are choſen ſix Weeks before the Meeting of the Aſſembly; and the Ruling Elders or Lay Members are of the firſt Quality of the Countries they reſide in.

The Aſſembly meet once a-Year, commonly at *Edinburgh*, wherein preſides his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, but without a Vote, to ſhew the Church's Independency of the King. And as a farther Inſtance thereof is the Aſſembly's Act, appointing the Time and Place for the Meeting of the next Aſſembly, which ſeems to intimate, that the Royal Commiſſioner's Power, both of diſſolving and appointing an Aſſembly is only aſſumed, without a Right thereto.

On a Day prefixed, the Moderator of the preceeding Aſſembly preaches before the Aſſembly; which being ended, the Members repair to the Place of Meeting, where, in Preſence of the Commiſſioner, they proceed to the Choice of a Moderator, which is managed thus: The late Moderator nominates two or three Miniſters, to whom the Aſſembly add whom they pleaſe; and the Nominees having given their reſpective Suffrages, withdraw; and the Aſſembly proceeding to vote, he that has the Majority is choſen and takes the Chair at the Foot of the Throne.

The Moderator being choſen, the Commiſſioner, who is always one of the Principal Nobility, produces his Majeſty's Commiſſion to himſelf, with a Royal Miſſive to the Aſſembly, both of which being read by the Clerk, all the Members ſtanding, the Commiſſioner makes a Speech, which is anſwered by the Moderator; and proceeding to appoint the ſeveral Committees, finiſh the Buſineſs of the firſt Day. The Day following is imployed in Prayer, and the third Day they proceed to Buſineſs; the firſt of which is to anſwer the King's Letter, which is done by a Committee, whoſe Draught is read and examined, and if neceſſary, altered; and being approved by the Aſſembly, is ſigned by the Moderator, and delivered to the Commiſſioner, who forwards it to his Majeſty.

The Moderator, who has no Negative, only ſums up the Debates, and puts the Queſtion. Though Buſineſs be uſually done by Committees, yet any Member may move what he pleaſes in the Aſſembly; and when a Motion is made, or Buſineſs brought in by a Committee, the Moderator names certain of the moſt eminent Members to ſpeak to it; after whom, any Member who pleaſes may ſpeak to it; when the Debate is over, 'tis put to the Vote and carried, agree or diſagree by the Majority.

Matters of great Weight, that binds the whole Church, are brought in by Way of Overtures, and being debated in the Houſe, if approved, are tranſmitted to the ſeveral Preſbyteries throughout *Scotland*, who return Anſwers by their reſpective Commiſſioners to the approaching Aſſembly, who, as they find them either approved or diſapproved by the ſaid Preſbyteries, paſs them into Laws, or reject them.

By every Aſſembly, a Diet is appointed to inſpect the Acts of the provincial Synods, as they before had inſpected the Proceedings of the ſeveral Preſbyteries; and, before they riſe, nominate a ſtanding Commiſſion of Miniſters and Ruling Elders, choſen out of the ſeveral Synods to attend the Affairs of the

the Church, till the Meeting of the next Aſſembly, thirty one to be a *Quorum*, of whom twenty one to be Miniſters. The Moderator of the Aſſembly moderates in the Commiſſion, if preſent. The Commiſſioners were obliged to ſit the firſt Week of every Quarter, all Parliament Time, and as often as ſhall be found neceſſary. They have the Power of an Aſſembly, in all Matters referred to them from it; they can act in nothing regularly, but what is recommended from the Aſſembly; but that Recommendation often includes a general Clauſe, impowering them to act in every thing for the Good of the Church; and being accountable to the General Aſſembly, keep a Regiſter of their ſeveral Tranſactions.

When the Aſſembly is to riſe, the Moderator acquaints them, that it is Time to diſſolve, and appoint an other Aſſembly in the Name of their Maſter the Lord Jeſus Chriſt: And having addreſſed himſelf to the Commiſſioner in the Name of the Aſſembly; to which an Anſwer being returned, diſſolves them in the King's Name, and appoints a Time and Place for the Meeting of a new Aſſembly, which muſt be within a Year and Day. Then a Prayer being ſaid by the Moderator, and a Pſalm ſung by the Aſſembly, and the Benediction given, they break up.

High Court of PARLIAMENT.

Mackenz. Inſt. tit. 3. p. 57.

We are told by a certain Writer, that the *Scotiſh* Parliament was antiently the King's Baron Court, at which all Freeholders were obliged to attend, in the ſame Manner as others do at Head Courts at preſent. I cannot be of this Opinion for divers Reaſons: 1. It appears in the Acts of *James* I. (called *The Black Acts*, from their being printed on a Black Letter) that the ſaid *James*, by Requeſt, obtained of his Parliament, that the Prelates and Barons ſhould not remove Huſbandmen from their Farms (nor let the ſame to others for the Year to come) unleſs they intended to take them into their own Hands. 2. In the Acts of *James* II. it is ſaid, 'That it is thocht ſpeid-'ful, that the King make Requeſt to cer-'tain of the Burrowis of the Land, that are 'of Mycht, to make Cartis of Weir; and 'in ilk Cart twa Gunnis, *&c.*' Surely Barons are not to petition their Vaſſals in this Manner, or Vaſſals Power to order their Lords to petition them, or to diſpoſſeſs them of their Eſtates, if they did not fulfil their Grants to them, or whether their Lords Eſtates were their own Property, or only the Gifts of their Vaſſals: This, I think effectually demonſtrates, that this Convention was not the King's Baron Court, but his Parliament, of whom he requeſted thoſe Favours.

Hiſt. Account. Parl. Scot. p. 18. 19.

Be this as it will, the firſt national Convention we had by the Name of Parliament, was in the 13th of *Robert* I. (this Appellation was introduced by the *Engliſh* during the Competition between *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*) at which Time it conſiſted of the Biſhops, mitred Abbots and Priors, Earls, leſſer Barons and Community or Commons. It is by ſome queſtioned, whether at this Time the Commons were Part of the Legiſlature: I ſee no Room to doubt this, ſince 'tis expreſsly ſaid in the Preamble to the ſeveral Acts paſſed in this Parliament, that they were made by the Advice and Conſent of the ſeveral States aforeſaid.

The firſt Mention I find of the three Eſtates of Parliament is in the Reign of *David* II. when they were called *The Clergy*, *Nobility*, and *Commons*, at which Time, all the Barons or Freeholders repaired to Parliament; but the leſſer Barons being very numerous, and Conventions annual, their Eſtates were not ſufficient to defray the Expence of Attendance: Wherefore it was by Parliament enacted, that the petty Barons, inſtead of attending the Convention, ſhould chuſe out of each Shire, according to its Dimenſions, two or more Perſons to repreſent them, except the ſmall Counties of *Kinroſs* and *Clackmannan*, which were to ſend one each, and to pay them ſeverally for their Attendance. The Qualifications required both for the Electors and Elected was a Fee Farm Rent of Forty Shillings *Scotiſh per annum* held of the Crown, which is equal to Ten Pounds *Sterling*, of yearly Revenue at preſent; and the Repreſentatives of Boroughs being elected by the Common Council of the ſeveral Burghs; their Expences were defrayed by their Conſtituents; and thus it continued till *James* the VI.'s Time, when the Officers of State, though Commoners, were admitted to ſit in Parliament.

Ja. I. Parl. 7. Act. 101.

A Candidate for the Peerage was antiently named in Parliament, and the Reaſons for his Promotion to that Dignity laid before the Houſe; which being ſet forth in the Patent creating him a Peer, were ratified by the States of the Kingdom.

MSS. Account Parl. Scot.

And when an inferior Burgh was converted into a Royal Borough, with a Power to have a Repreſentative in Parliament; the ſame was likewiſe confirmed by the States, and the Privileges of Parliament were ſo great, that it could neither be prorogued and adjourned but by their own Conſent, and the Time and Place of Meetnig appointed by an Act of their own: And if our Author may be believed, whatever was antiently paſſed in Parliament the King did ratify, as having had no Negative, though the States had one upon him.

Ibid.

And the Parliament, during their ſeveral Receſſes, appointed a Committee to ſuperintend the Adminiſtration, and to aſſiſt them with

Hiſt. Account Parl. Scot. p. 226.

with their Advice; and appointed another Committee, called *Lords of the Articles*, conſiſting of thirty two of their Members, who, together with the Officers of State, prepared Matters for their Diſpatch; which continued till the Year 1617, when *James* VI. changed the Method of Election, by commanding the Biſhops to chuſe eight Noblemen, and they the like Number of Biſhops, who being united, choſe the ſame Number of the Repreſentatives of Shires and Boroughs, to whom the King or his Commiſſioner added the ſeveral Officers of State. But this Committee being regarded as a very great Grievance to the Subjects, it was aboliſhed by Parliament in the Year 1690.

Id. ibid. Though the Prerogative of our King was antiently as much reſtricted as that of any other Prince, yet at the Union of the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* in the Year 1707, it was as extenſive as that of the King of *England*, both in Parliamentary and other Affairs; at which Time our Parliament conſiſted of Ten Dukes, three Marquiſſes, ſeventy five Earls, ſeventeen Viſcounts, Fifty two Lords, ninety Knights of Shires, and ſixty ſeven Burgeſſes; together, three hundred and fourteen, who, by the Treaty of Union, are reduced to ſixteen Peers, and forty five Commoners, who are both elected to ſit in the Britiſh Parliament.

On the firſt Day of the Meeting of every new Parliament, a very ſtately and pompous Cavalcade was made in *Edinburgh*, called *The riding of the Parliament*; which was performed in the following Manner. In the Morning, the Regalia, conſiſting of the Crown, Sword and Scepter, were carried from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, in the ſpacious Outer Court of which, the ſeveral Members of Parliament having mounted their Horſes, richly accoutred with Velvet Foot-cloths, and ſumptuous Trappings, the magnificent Cavalcade was marſhalled as follows.

The CAVALCADE.

Two Trumpeters.

Two Purſevants, in their Coats, uncovered.

The Burgeſſes, in their Cloaks, two and two, each attended by his Footman.

Four Door-keepers of the Court of Seſſion, two and two.

Knights, or Commiſſioners of Shires, in their Cloaks, two and two, attended by two Footmen each.

Commoners, Officers of State, two and two.

Two Door-keepers of the Privy Council Chamber.

The Peers in their Robes, *viz.* the Lords or Barons, two and two, attended by their Train-bearers, Pages, and three Footmen each.

Viſcounts, two and two, waited on by their Train-bearers, Pages, and three Footmen each.

Earls, two and two, attended by their Train-bearers, Pages, and four Footmen each.

Marquiſſes, two and two, waited on by their Train-bearers, Pages, and ſix Footmen each.

Dukes, two and two, attended by their Train-bearers, Pages, and eight Footmen each.

The Lord High Chancellor, bearing a Purſe, with the Great Seal therein.

Four Trumpeters, two and two uncovered.

Four Purſevants, in their Coats, two and two, uncovered.

Six Heralds in their Coats, two and two uncovered.

The Gentleman Uſher uncovered.

Lyon, King at Arms, with his Coat, Robes, Footmantle and Batoon, uncovered.

The Sword of State, borne by one of the moſt antient Nobility uncovered, with a Mace-bearer on each Hand.

The Scepter, borne by a Nobleman of the ſame Diſtinction, uncovered, with a Mace-bearer on each Side.

The Crown, borne by another of the ſaid antient Nobility, uncovered, with a Mace-bearer on each Hand.

The King, attended by the Maſter of the Horſe, a little behind on his Left-hand.

And the Cavalcade cloſed with the Troop of Life-guards.

In the Abſence of the King, the High Commiſſioner ſupplied his Place, which occaſioned this Difference in the Proceſſion, that his Grace was attended by the Dukes on his Right-hand, and Marquiſſes on his Left, and preceded by a Nobleman, uncovered, bearing a Purſe, wherein was the Commiſſion.

The two Archbiſhops being in Degree with the Dukes, had the ſame Sort of Equipage, and their Suffragans, in Equality with Barons, had their Equipages anſwerable to thoſe of the Lords. The Train-bearers and Pages were richly dreſſed; and the Footmen had each a ſhort Velvet Surtoot over his Livery, with his Lord's Arms imbroidered thereon. The Cavalcade returned in the ſame Manner as it came; and the Streets through which it paſſed were lined with the Train'd Bands on both Sides: And the ſame order of riding was performed on the laſt Day of the Parliament's ſitting.

Coun. R vol. V.

Coun. vol V 194.

HIGH-SCHOOL.

The firſt Mention I find of a School in *Edinburgh*, is in an Act of the Town Council at this Time, whereby it is ordained, 'That

1519. Coun. Regiſt. vol I. f. 11. 10th Jan.

'That na Maner of Nychtbor nor Indweller 'within yis Burgh, put yair Bairnis till ony 'particular Scule within yis Toun, bot to 'the principall Grammer Scule of the ſamyn, 'to be techeit in ony Science, bot allanerlie 'Grace-buke, Prymar and Plane Donatt, 'under the Payne of Ten Shillings *Scotiſh* 'Money, to be tane of the Nychtbors yat 'breke or dois in ye contrair heirof; and 'als oft bot Favor, to be applit to the Ma-'ſter of the ſaid principall Scule for the 'Tyme.'

The Head Grammar School of this City being in its Infancy, the Town Council, for the Incouragement of its Maſter, by their Act aforeſaid, ordered, That no Inhabitant preſume to put their Children to any other School to learn a Science, than thoſe contained in the Grace-book, *&c.* under the Penalty therein mentioned.

And the ſaid Council having made divers Attempts to found a College for the Education of Youth, the firſt whereof was in the Year 1578; but being vigorouſly oppoſed therein by the Archbiſhops of *St. Andrew's* and *Glaſgow*, and the Biſhop of *Aberdeen*, were forced to defer proceeding till a more favourable Opportunity; but, that in the mean time they might have a Place wherein to inſtruct their Children, agreed in the ſame Year with *William Bickerton* a Maſon, to build them a School, for the Sum of Two hundred and ſixty Pounds *Scotiſh*; which being erected in the Cemitery of the conventual Church of the *Blackfriars*, where it is at preſent ſituated, it was denominated the *High School:* But, ſufficient Salaries not being provided for the Maſter and Uſher of the ſame, in the Year following acquainted the Council, that they would be obliged to leave the School, were not a reaſonable Allowance granted for their Maintenance; which being taken into Conſideration, the Council, for their better Support, ordered, beſides their reſpective Salaries, that every Scholar, the Son of a Freeman, ſhould pay to the Maſter quarterly the Sum of Three Shillings *Scotiſh*, and to the Uſher Two Shillings, excluſive of the Quarterages received by them of Scholars, Sons of Unfreemen. And as a further Incouragement for the ſaid Maſter and Uſher, diſcharged all Perſons from keeping a Grammar School or Schools within the City or Liberties of *Edinburgh*, without Licence from the Magiſtrates.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 96.

Coun. Regiſt. vol V. f. 193. 194.

But this Regulation not anſwering, a new one was made by the Town Council in the Year 1598, whereby four Regents or Maſters were appointed to preſide over the ſame Number of Claſſes, to be kept in different Apartments of the School, in the firſt whereof were to be taught the firſt and ſecond Rudiments of *Dunbar*, with *Corderius*'s Colloquies; and, on *Sunday*, *Catacheſis Palatinatus*. In the ſecond Claſs to be taught the Rules in the firſt Part of *Peliſſo*, with *Cicero*'s familiar Epiſtles, to make three Verſions weekly; and, on *Sunday*, the aforeſaid Catechiſm, with *Ovid de triſtibus*. In the third Claſs to be taught the ſecond Part of *Peliſſo*, with the Supplement of *Eraſmus's Syntax*, *Terence* and *Ovid's Metamorphoſis*; and, on *Sunday*, *Buchanan*'s Pſalms. And in the fourth Claſs, to be taught the third Part of *Peliſſo*, with *Buchanan's Proſodia*, *Talen*'s Figures and Rhetorick Figure, *Linacre*'s Conſtructions, *Virgil*, *Saluſt*, *Cæſar*, *Florus* and *Ovid*'s Epiſtles; and, on *Sunday*, *Buchanan*'s Pſalms.

And as a ſufficient Maintenance for the ſaid Maſters, the ſeveral Salaries and Allowances were ſettled upon them as follows. The firſt or lowermoſt and ſecond Maſters to have an annual Salary of Twenty Pounds *Scotiſh* each, and from their ſeveral Scholars, Thirteen Shillings and four Pence *Scotiſh per* Quarter. The third Maſter to have a quarterly Salary of Forty Marks *Scotiſh*, and from each Scholar the Sum of Fifteen Shillings Quarterage. And the fourth, or principal Maſter, to have Two hundred Marks of yearly Salary, and from each Scholar Twenty Shillings *Scotiſh per* Quarter. This being in full for the Service of the ſeveral Maſters, they were diſcharged from receiving any Bleiſe-ſilver from their Scholars, and no Bent-ſilver, other than Four Pennies at one Time: And that the ſaid School might not be injured for want of a Maſter or Maſters, the ſeveral Regents, at the Times of their Election, are to give Five hundred Marks Security, that they will not leave their Offices, without giving half a Year's Warning.

Id. ibid.

And for the more effectual Support of this School, and Incouragement for Men of Learning and Merit to become Maſters thereof, the Common Council, on the 9th *December*, *anno* 1709, ordained, That in all Times coming, the Rector or Headmaſter ſhall have a Salary of Three hundred Marks *Scotiſh* yearly, and Four Shillings *Sterling per* Quarter from each Scholar in his own Claſs, and One Shilling *Sterling* quarterly from every Scholar in the Claſſes of the Under-maſters; and each of the four Under-maſters to receive a Salary of Two hundred and fifty Marks *per annum*, and from the ſeveral Scholars in the reſpective Claſſes, Four Shillings *Sterling* Quarterage, and the Maſter of the third Claſs to receive One Shilling *Sterling* quarterly from each Scholar in the Rector's Claſs. This Emolument to accrue to each of the other three Maſters, as their Claſſes advance.

Ibid. vol. XXXIX. f. 00.

The Scholars of the ſaid School having in the Year 1595 withſtood their Maſter, by holding out the School againſt him, *Macmoran*, one of the Bailiffs, was ſent to bring them to a Submiſſion; but, inſtead of prevailing on them to ſubmit, *Sinclair*, one of

Coun. Regiſt. vol. X. f. 42.

the Scholars, with a Piſtol, ſhot him through the Head: And though the utmoſt Indeavours were uſed by the Citizens to bring him to Juſtice; yet the Murderer, through a ſuperior Intereſt, was pardoned by the King, in Oppoſition to Honour, Virtue and Juſtice, in remitting the Puniſhment of ſuch an atrocious Wickedneſs. This School at preſent is in a very flouriſhing Condition, under the Tuition of a Head-maſter and four others.

Justice of Peace COURT.

This Court was erected by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James* VI. in the Year 1617, and the Reaſons for its Erection ſet forth in the Preamble, are, *viz.* That for many Years bypaſt, many great and deadly Feuds having ariſen amongſt the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, on the moſt trivial Occaſions, ſuch as for Peats, Divots, Fold-dykes, March-ſtones, injurious Words and drunken Diſcords, which being adopted by their Kindred and Friends as their own, many and bloody Engagements enſued, and their Revenge, Malice and Cruelty carried to ſuch a Height, that it often terminated in the Deſtruction of ſome of the chief Families, Diſtraction of the Kingdom, Rebellion and civil Wars; the direful Effects whereof had often been felt, both by the Prince and People: Which being chiefly owing to the Defect and Remiſſneſs of Magiſtrates, in not timely repreſſing thoſe fatal and deſtructive Animoſities. It was therefore at this time judged neceſſary to put a Stop to thoſe wicked Practices, and to prevent the Effuſion of Blood, Deſolation and Ruin to the Country in Time coming.

Ja. VI. Parl. 20. chap. 7. To which end it was ordained, That there ſhall be yearly appointed by the King in every County throughout the Kingdom, certain worthy and judicious Men, to be Juſtices of the Peace, who were impowered to maintain Peace within their reſpective Diſtricts, by compelling all diſorderly Perſons to give Security for their keeping the Peace, and to appear before certain Judges, when called for; and in caſe of Diſobedience, to call Perſons to their Aſſiſtance; to ſeize and commit to Priſon all that prove refractory, and to inflict ſuch Puniſhments on them, as were adequate to their ſeveral Crimes and Circumſtances.

Ja. VI. Parl. 22. chap. 8. And by a ſubſequent Act of Parliament, the ſaid Juſtices are impowered to hold four Courts or Seſſions in the Year, wherein they were to call Rioters and other Perſons (under the Degrees of Noblemen, Prelates, Privy Counſellors, and Senators of the College of Juſtice) guilty of a Breach of the Peace; and upon a Complaint to a Juſtice on Oath, of a Perſon's being threatned by another, he ſhall oblige the Offender to give Security for his good Behaviour: And if the ſame cannot be readily had, to commit him to Dureſs, till the ſame be obtained. And if any of the ſaid Juſtices of Peace ſhall at any time receive Information of a Difference ſubſiſting between Men, he ſhall bind them both to the Peace, as aforeſaid, unleſs both Parties ſolemnly declare, that they bear not the leaſt Grudge againſt one another.

And the ſaid Juſtices are likewiſe authoriſed to puniſh all Vagabonds, ſturdy Beggars and Vagrants, called *Egyptians*, and to inflict Penalties on all Perſons who ſhall either harbour or let Houſes to them. And the ſaid Juſtices are further impowered to ſee to the Reparation of the Highways, to prevent their being incroached upon, and to puniſh Tranſgreſſors in a diſcretionary Manner. The ſaid Commiſſioners are alſo authoriſed to put the Laws in Execution againſt the Deſtroyers of young Trees, green Wood, Orchards, Gardens, and the Fry of Salmon, Robbers of Dove-houſes, Conyngers, and Stealers of Beehives, Pochers, and Moor and Moſs Burners, and to fine the Tranſgreſſors in pecuniary Mulcts, ſuitable to the Offence and Circumſtances of the Delinquents.

And the ſaid Juſtices ſhall give Information to the Lords Treaſurer or Advocate, of all Regraters or Foreſtallers of Markets, and Contraveeners of Acts made againſt Maltſters, and ſhall make Rules or Orders for the better Government of the People in Time of Peſtilence, ſhall appoint the Wages of Workmen, Labourers and Domeſticks, and compel Maſters and Miſtreſſes to pay the Wages ſo appointed. They are likewiſe to take care, that the common Priſons be kept in Repair, and by their Information Goals be erected at the Appointment of the Privy Council, at all Places where they are wanted; and to provide Suſtenance for Perſons in Diſtreſs in the ſaid Priſons.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners are likewiſe impowered to aſcertain the Prices of Work made by Craftſmen; Rates to be paid at Penny Weddings; the Wages of Labourers in Time of Harveſt; to puniſh Drunkards according to their ſeveral Stations or Qualities; and to inſpect the publick Weights and Meaſures, to prevent the People's being defrauded by wicked Men.

And the ſaid Juſtices, in Conſideration of their Attendance at their ſeveral Quarter-ſeſſions, or elſewhere, they are to receive the Sum of Two Pounds *Scotiſh per* Day each; and whoever of them, who ſhall not attend at the ſeveral Seſſions aforeſaid, they ſhall for each Day's Abſence (without a ſufficient Reaſon aſſigned) forfeit the Sum of Forty Pounds *Scotiſh* Money.

JUSTICIARY

JUSTICIARY COURT.

This, which is the ſupream Court of *Scotland* in Matters criminal, was antiently compoſed of the Juſtice General, Juſtice Clerk, two Deputy Juſtices, Deputy Clerk, and inferior Officers; but at preſent it conſiſts of the Juſtice General, Juſtice Clerk, five Judges of the Court of Seſſion, the Clerk Depute, his Subſtitute, three Macers and a Dempſter. The Juſtice General is Preſident, in his Abſence the Juſtice Clerk preſides; and in the Abſence of both, the Judges preſent chuſe one of their own Number; four whereof, during the Term of Sittings of the Court of Seſſion, are a Quorum; three in the Time of Vacation and in Circuit Courts; and one, in caſe of Sickneſs, during the Courſe of the Circuit. In this Court (which during the Term or Sittings of the Court of Seſſion, meets every *Monday* Morning at nine of the Clock, and occaſionally at other Times) are tried all criminal Offences, both capital and arbitrary, unleſs in difficult Caſes, which are remitted to the Cognizance of the Court of Seſſion; but as that Court cannot decide in capital Matters, they return the Caſe, with their Opinion thereon, when this Court, on ſufficient Grounds, proceed to try the Criminal on an Information by the King's Advocate, and either acquit or condemn the Offender.

The Reſpect due to this Court is ſo very great, that whoever ſtrikes or wounds a Perſon therein, in Preſence of the Judges, incurs the Penalty of Death. And the ſaid Judges, who have a Power to regulate the inferior Officers and other Affairs belonging to the Court, ſit in Scarlet Robes; that of the Juſtice General is faced with Ermine, and thoſe of the reſt with white Sattin. And the Yearly Salaries belonging to the ſeveral Officers, in *Sterling* Money, are as follows.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Lord Juſtice General	2000	00	00
To the Lord Juſtice Clerk	400	00	00
To the five Lords of Juſticiary, each 100 *l.* -	500	00	00
To the Clerk of Juſticiary	100	00	00
To the Advocates three Deputies, each Circuit 50 *l.*	300	00	00
To the Deputy Clerk -	40	00	00
To three Deputy Clerks of Juſticiary, each Circuit 30 *l.*	90	00	00
To the Macers, each - -	10	00	00
To the Dempſter - - -	5	00	00
To the ſix Trumpeters, each 10 *l.* - - -	60	00	00
To the Houſe-keeper -	8	06	08

COURT OF SESSION.

The King and his Council being at firſt ſupream Judges in Civil Affairs, the People were obliged to follow the Court in all its Journeys for Juſtice; which proving very inconvenient as well as expenſive, the Lord Chancellor, and divers others well verſed in the Law, were choſen by the King from among the three Eſtates of Parliament to adminiſter Juſtice; who, not being to follow the Court, were to ſit thrice in the Year, at ſuch Times and Places as the King ſhould appoint. This Court being converted into a daily Council, was denominated *The Seſſion*, to diſtinguiſh it from the Privy Council: It was ordered to ſit at *Edinburgh*, and the Times of ſitting notified to the People by Proclamation.

This Committee of Parliament, for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, was to have no other Allowance for their Service, than the Fines ariſing to the King; the Parliament being of opinion they ought to bear their own Expences, ſince they were not to ſit above forty Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again in the Space of ſeven Years; ſo that there would be a Rotation of the Judicial Power amongſt the Nobility and Gentry, without the leaſt Expence to the Publick.

But this Court not anſwering the End for which it was erected; for, by the frequent changing of Judges, Cauſes, which required ſome Time for their Diſcuſſion, could not be determined by the Judges before whom they commenced; and being brought before new Judges, altogether unacquainted with the Proceſs, occaſioned Proceedings to be not only tedious and expenſive, but proved an Inlet to Bribery and Corruption. For the redreſſing of which, *James* V. in the Year 1537, judged it neceſſary to erect a College of Juſtice upon the Plan of the Parliament of *Paris*; which was ſoon after confirmed both by a Parliamentary and Papal Authority.

The Pope's (whoſe Uſurpation on the Regal, our Kings were juſtly jealous) Confirmation of this new Foundation, was owing to a Conteſt between the King and Clergy, concerning a pecuniary Impoſition on the Revenues of Biſhops, towards the Maintenance of the newly appointed Lords of Seſſion; which, by an Appeal being drawn to *Rome*, Matters were there compromiſed, by granting ſo great an Intereſt in this new Eſtabliſhment to the Clergy. Spotſ. Hiſt. Edit. 1677. p. 68.

Divers of the Members or Judges of the aforeſaid Court of Seſſion, being Lords of Parliament, both Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, the whole were called *Lords of Seſſion*; and this Title being continued to the Members or Judges of the College of Juſtice or new Court of Seſſion; their Succeſſors ſtill injoy the ſame.

The

Ja. V. Parl. 5. cap. 36. 44.

The Senators of the preſent Court of Seſſion, at its Eſtabliſhment, conſiſted of fourteen Ordinary Lords, or Puiſne Judges Spiritual and Temporal, of an equal Number, with the Abbot of *Cambuſkenneth* for their Preſident: And they being appointed to go Circuits quarterly, for trying Cauſes in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, the Lord Chancellor, when preſent at any of the Places of their Meeting, was to preſide therein. And the King having reſerved to himſelf a Right to add certain other Lords of his Great Council to the above mentioned four Extraordinary Lords were appointen to ſit with them; but they being rather to learn than decide, are admitted without Trial or Examination; but not being of the *Quorum*, have no Salary, nor are obliged to conſtant Attendance, therefore ſit and vote when they pleaſe; the Duke of *Argyll* and Marquis of *Tweeddale* being the only two remaining at preſent, on their Demiſe the Office will be extinct.

Ibid. cap. 68.

The Salaries of the Lords or Judges of this Court at firſt being very ſmall (*'tis* ſaid not above One hundred Pounds *Scotiſh per annum)* they were exempt from all Manner of Taxes, Contributions, and publick Charges, as they were alſo from bearing Offices in any City, Town, or Country, againſt their Inclinations. But it ſeems the Act of Parliament whereby this College of Juſtice was eſtabliſhed, not having ſufficiently explained by whom are meant the Lords of Seſſion; it was by a Decreet of Declarator, of the 23d of *February*, *anno* 1687, againſt the City of *Edinburgh*, ſet forth, that the Members of the ſaid College are the Lords of Seſſion, Advocates, Clerks of Seſſion, and Bills, Writers to the Signet, Under clerks, and one Subſtitute for regiſtring in the ſeveral Clerks Offices; the three Deputies of the Clerks to the Bills, Clerks of Exchequer, Directors of the Chancery, their Deputy, and two Clerks; the Writer or Clerk to the Privy Seal, and his Deputy; Clerks to the general Regiſters of Saſines and Hornings, Macers of the Seſſion, Keepers of the Minute-book, and Keeper of the Rolls of the Inner and Outer Houſes. And the ſaid Privileges are alſo extended to one Servant of each of the Lords and Advocates; four Extractors in each of the three Clerks Chambers, two Clerks belonging to the Clerk Regiſter, and the Keepers of the Seſſion-houſe, and of the Advocates Library; all of whom are exempted from paying to the Miniſters Stipends in *Edinburgh*; Watching, Warding, Cuſtoms, Cauſey-mails, Shore-dues, Impoſitions on Meat and Drink, and on Goods carried to and from *Edinburgh*.

Bayn Abridg. Act Seder. p. 201.

Notwithſtanding of the great Pains taken to eſtabliſh the Court of Seſſion on an honourable, juſt and equitable Foundation for Relief of the oppreſſed, yet, as there is no Perfection in human Affairs, it ſoon appeared by the wicked Practices of Courtiers, and Corruption of others, that the Courſe of Juſtice was greatly obſtructed, to the great and irreparable Loſs of injured Clients, as will appear by the following Clauſe of an Act of Parliament.

Ja. VI. Parl. 6. cap. 92.

'Whereas divers private Writings and 'Charges have been directed to the Lords of 'Seſſion by the King and his Privy Council, 'ſometimes to forbear proceeding in Civil 'Cauſes, at other Times to ſtop Proceed-'ings and remit the Cauſe to Parliament, 'and ſometimes to prevent the Execution of 'Decrees; wherefore the ſaid Lords were 'injoined to proceed in all Cauſes depending 'before them, notwithſtanding any private 'Writing, Charge or Command by any 'Perſon or Perſons to the contrary.'

But the wicked Practices did not ſtop here; for, by the following Clauſe, in another Act of the ſame Parliament, it appears, that the Judges were as corrupt as the Courtiers.

Ibid. cap. 93.

'Whereas Complaint having been made, 'that the King has preſented divers young 'Men to be Senators of the College of Ju-'ſtice, void of Gravity, Knowledge, and 'Experience; and who being neceſſitous, 'they, their Wives, or Servants, have ta-'ken Bribes to prevent Juſtice.' For the remedying whereof it was enacted, 'That none 'of the ſaid Lords, their Wives, or Servants, 'preſume to take any Bribe or Reward from 'any Perſon concerned in a Proceſs before 'them, under the Penalty of Confiſcation of 'all their moveable Goods, to be deprived 'of their reſpective Offices, declared infa-'mous, and to be puniſhed at the King's 'Diſcretion.' And it is farther declared, 'That when a Vacancy ſhall happen in the 'ſaid College of Juſtice, the King will ſup-'ply the ſame with a Perſon of Repute, 'Piety, Judgment, Learning, well verſed 'in the Law, and of Means ſufficient to 'ſupport himſelf and Family, without being 'neceſſitated to have Recourſe to wicked and 'deteſtable Practices for that Purpoſe.'

Id. ibid.

Pref. Forbes.

The Preſident of this Court, before the Reformation of Religion, was an Eccleſiaſtick, but ſince that Period, might be either Temporal or Spiritual: And as Biſhops have frequently been Extraordinary Lords, of Seſſion, there is only one Inſtance that I can learn, of an Eccleſiaſtick's being one of the Ordinary Lords ſince the Reformation, who was *Robert Pont*, Miniſter of *St. Cuthbert's* Church, near *Edinburgh*, whom the General Aſſembly, at that critical Juncture of their Affairs, allowed to accept of the Office, with a Proviſo, that it ſhould not be a Precedent for Miniſters to intermeddle in Secular Affairs, by ſitting in Civil Judicatories. For which Reaſon, the Parliament, in the Year 1584, ordained, that no Miniſter ſhould bear any Office in the College

Ibid. p.

Ja. VI Parl. 8. cap. 133.

lege of Juſtice, or other Judicatory, which obliged *Pont* to reſign his Office of Senator.

The Judges of this Court who are called *Senators of the College of Juſtice*, or *Lords of Council and Seſſion*, are, in Precedence, next to the Sons of Earls, and are deemed the firſt Gentlemen in *Scotland:* And their Offices being during Life, or good Behaviour, for the Preſervation of their Honour and Dignity, are to accept of no pedaneous Office, on the Pain of Deprivation. They are appointed by the King as aforeſaid, and, after Examination, if duly qualified, are admitted by the Lords. The Qualifications required in a Perſon to be admitted, are, that he muſt, at leaſt, be twenty five Years of Age, a Man fearing God, learned in the Law, has ſerved in the College of Juſtice as an Advocate, or principal Clerk for the Space of five Years, or having been ten Years a Writer to the Signet, is found qualified for the Station of an Advocate, on Examination before the Faculty of Advocates, in a publick Trial on the Civil Law, which muſt have been two Years before his being appointed a Senator, and muſt be poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of Twenty Chaldren of Victual or Grain, amounting to the yearly Sum of One thouſand Marks *Scotiſh*.

MSS Account Coll. Juſt.

Pref. Forb. Jour. Seſs. p. 5.

This Court, as already hinted, conſiſts of Fifteen Senators, who are both Judges and Jury; eight whereof, with the Preſident, make a *Quorum:* They hold two Terms in the Year, the firſt, which commences on the firſt Day of *June*, and ends on the laſt of *July*, is denominated *The Summer Seſſion*, and the laſt, which begins on the firſt of *November*, and ends on the laſt Day of *February*, is called *The Winter Seſſion*. Here are tried not only Actions of Debt and Treſpaſs, and all Cauſes in Civil Affairs, but Matters of Equity, having no Court of Chancery, ſupplies the Place of a Committee of Parliament, called *The Commiſſioners* for Plantation of Kirks, and Valuation of Teinds; and in this Capacity, judge concerning Miniſters Stipends, Tithes and Patronages, or Right of Advowſon. And to this, from all inferior Courts lie Appeals, called advocating; and from it Appeals only lie to the Houſe of Lords, the ſupream Judicatory of *Britain*.

Id. ibid.

Ibid. p. 9.

The Court of Seſſion is attended by ſix Clerks, who are admitted by the Clerk Regiſter, during Life or good Behaviour, with a Power to appoint Clerks to the Outer-houſe, and Extractors in their ſeveral Offices: No Perſon is eligible to be a Clerk in the Inner-houſe, who has not ſerved as an Advocate, or Clerk to the Signet for the Term of three Years. There are alſo two principal Clerks of the Bills, who are likewiſe admitted by the Clerk Regiſter, with a Power to appoint three Deputy Clerks, all of whom ſerve in the Bill Chamber Office, where they attend every Day, during the Time of Seſſion; and on every *Tueſday* and *Thurſday* during the Vacation, attend from the Hour of Nine in the Morning, till ten; and in the Afternoon, from two of the Clock till ſix, to receive the Bills that are brought in, which they carry to the Ordinary Lord in waiting, to be by him either paſſed or rejected. And the Clerk or Keeper of the Minute-book, who is likewiſe admitted by the Clerk Regiſter, enters all judicial Acts that may be extracted.

The Mace-bearers attending the Court are four in Number, three whereof are appointed by the King, and the fourth by *Moncreif* of *Reidie*, hereditary Macer, who officiates by his Deputy; one of the Macers attend the Lord Ordinary in waiting in the Outer-houſe; another, the Ordinary at the Side-bar; and the other two, the Court of Seſſion in the Inner-houſe. Theſe Officers, with their Silvern Maces, uſher the Lords of Seſſion into Court, proclaim Cauſes, and execute the Orders of the Court, by citing and apprehending Perſons ſummarily complained of, impriſon Advocates Clerks, for unduly detaining Proceſſes, and ſee good Order obſerved in Court by the meaner Sort of People; are Judges of the Service of Breves iſſued from the Chancery Office, and to whom the Lords, advocate Services from inferior Courts, in Caſes of Incompetency and Iniquity, frequently appointing ſome of their Aſſeſſors to direct them, and ſometimes the whole Bench are Aſſeſſors to them.

Id. ibid.

Salaries belonging to the ſeveral Officers of this Court, in Sterling *Money.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the Preſident of the Court of Seſſion - -	1000	00	00
To the fourteen Ordinary Lords, each - -	500	00	00
To the Lord Regiſter -	1200	00	00
To the Lord Advocate, -	1000	00	00
To the two Solicitors General	400	00	00
To the Clerk Regiſter - -	100	00	00
To the ſix principal Clerks, each about - -	350	00	00
To the ſix Under Clerks, each about - - - -	150	00	00
To the heritable Uſher of Seſſion, *&c.* - - -	250	00	00
To the Writer of Hornings	50	00	00
To the Regiſter of Hornings	20	00	00
To the Clerk of the King's Proceſſes - - -	40	00	00
To the Extractor of the Kings Proceſſes - -	10	00	00
To the Deputy Clerk of the King's Proceſſes -	10	00	00
To the Clerk of the Minute-Book - - -	40	00	00
To four Macers, 10 *l.* each	40	00	00
To the Clerk of the Planta-			

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
tion of Kirks, caſual -			
To the Deputy Clerk of *ditto* caſual - -			
To the two Keepers of the Seſſion Houſe, caſual			
To the two Clerks of the Bills, caſual - -			
To three Deputy Clerks of the Bills, caſual -			
Sum total - - -	12990	00	00

For the better underſtanding the Form of Proceſs in the Court of Seſſion, I think it will not be amiſs, for the Information of the Curious, and Satisfaction of thoſe concerned, to ſubjoin a compendious Account thereof, as publiſhed in the Preface to *William Forbes*'s Journal of Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion.

'The Lords (Judges) are veſted with 'duplex officium, viz. ordinarium et extraordinarium, called *officium nobile:* They proceed in their ordinary Capacity, according 'to the moſt rational Rules of ſtrict Form 'and Law.

'That they may have Time to conſider 'weighty Caſes maturely, they get them reduced into Writ by the Lawyers; and every Lord hath a Box ſtanding upon a 'Table in the waiting Room of the Inner-houſe, from Two till Four in the Afternoon, wherein all who have Papers to offer may put them, by a Slit in the Cover. 'This, though a mighty Advantage to the 'Lieges, is of late, ſince Informations and 'Bills are allowed to be printed, become an 'incredible Fatigue, who, after toiling all 'Day in hearing Cauſes, are obliged to ſhut 'themſelves up, to peruſe and conſider a 'Multiplicity of Papers at Night; and 'thereby often to want the neceſſary Relaxation due to Nature, which viſibly 'ſhortens their Days.

'The ordinary Lords are all imployed at 'the ſame time in different Capacities, 'according to the Nature and Import of 'Buſineſs aſſigned to them. Every Lord, 'except the Preſident, takes his Turn of 'ſitting in the Outer-houſe upon the Bills; 'at the Side-bar upon Oaths of Parties and 'Witneſſes, and upon concluded Caſes. 'Other particular Lords are detached out 'of the main Body, *pro re nata*, to rank 'Creditors, and diſcuſs Compt and Reckoning at particular Diets. Each Lord is 'called the Ordinary with reſpect to Affairs 'that come before him in the Forenoon; 'there is always an Ordinary upon the Bills, 'another in the Outer-houſe, a third at the 'Side-bar, for reconſidering Matters formerly debated before him, when upon the 'Bills, or in the Outer-houſe; and the reſt 'of the Lords ſit with the Preſident at the 'ſame time.

'The Ordinary in the Outer-houſe diſcuſſeth common Cauſes and dilatory Defences, or preliminary Steps in thoſe of a 'higher Nature; determines the Controverſy, 'if clear, without further Trouble or Expence; and in caſe of Difficulty, makes *Aviſandum* to himſelf, or to the whole Lords: 'That is, takes ſome Time to adviſe it 'himſelf, or conſults the Lords upon it. 'When he agrees to make *Aviſandum* with 'the Matter to the Lords, he acquaints 'the Parties what Day he will report it, 'that they may the Night before put Informations about it into the Boxes. If the 'Ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interlocutor, to the Diſſatisfaction of either Party, he who thinks himſelf leſed, may get 'Redreſs, by putting a written Repreſentation in the Lord's Box, and procure a new 'Calling of the Cauſe before him at the 'foreſaid Bar, when he hath a Diet of Audience. If the Ordinary do, notwithſtanding all that's repreſented, adhere to his 'former Opinion, the Party grieved may 'require the Anſwer of the whole Lords 'upon the Point; and, if refuſed, may get 'their Anſwer by Bill; and if that diſpleaſe, has the Benefit to reclaim againſt it 'once and again.

'There is a weekly Ordinary upon the 'Bills, both in the Time of Seſſion and Vacation. For underſtanding what is incumbent upon him, it may be noticed, that 'the Inhabitants of *Scotland* are, all the Year 'over, under the benign Influence of Juſtice 'at Home, by the proper Courts of Commiſſaries, Admiralty, Sheriffs, Stewards, 'Bailies of Royalty, Regality and Barony, 'and Juſtices of Peace: Moſt of which ſubordinate Judges having a cumulative Juriſdiction in their reſpective Capacities, 'are a Check upon one another; and in 'Matters to which they are competent, 'Parties may ſue before either, where they 'expect to be beſt ſerved; ſo that in caſe of 'Intricacy, preſumptive Suſpicion of Partiality in theſe Judges, or Incompetency, 'where they go beyond their Line, or 'when they commit Iniquity, the Cauſe 'may be called up to the Seſſion by Advocation (which anſwers to both the *Engliſh* 'Law Terms of *Certiorari* and Prohibition) 'before, or Suſpenſion and Reduction after Sentence, in order to get it reviewed, or 'a Stop put to the Execution of it: which 'pretorial Remedies of Advocation and Suſpenſion are procured or refuſed, by Deliverance or Interlocutor of the Ordinary 'upon Bills or Petitions offered to him for 'that End.

'This Ordinary paſſeth alſo common Bills 'of Horning and Caption, *&c.* in order to reduce a Perſon to a State of civil Rebellion 'or Outlawry, *&c.* for Not-payment of Debt,

'or

'or Performance of Deeds: And in all Caſes 'there lies Acceſs to get his Miſtakes al-'tered, or rectified by the reſt of the Lords. 'The Ordinary upon the Bills may even 'ſuſpend Decreets of the Seſſion pronounced 'in Abſence of the Defender; but Suſpen-'ſions of greater Conſequence can only be 'paſſed by a Quorum of the Lords in Term 'Time, or by the Lords in the Vacation.

'The Lords in the Inner-houſe hear and 'determine Cauſes of greateſt Importance, 'upon the pleading of Advocates; adviſe 'Reports made by the reſpective Ordi-'naries, or Reports by the Preſident of 'Points, that, after an Inner-houſe Debate, 'merited to be further cleared by Infor-'mations; adviſe reclaiming Bills againſt 'their own Interlocutors, or thoſe of parti-'cular Ordinaries; and what they do, is 'adviſed to be done *in præſentia*.

'Not only are the Lords imployed in the 'Forenoon, but they do alſo meet often in 'a Body Afternoon, to adviſe complex and 'perplexed Cauſes, that cannot be conve-'niently extricated in a Forenoon, or to 'adviſe Bills and Anſwers, when ſo multi-'plied in the latter Days of Seſſion, that 'they cannot be overtaken at the ordinary 'Time. Some Lords doth alſo then pre-'pare concluded Cauſes (where the Import 'of Evidence produced is to be determined 'in the Inner-houſe) by drawing up a State 'of what is therein material, in order to 'ſhorten the Pains of the Lords, at adviſing 'Compt and Reckonings, and the ranking 'of Creditors upon bankrupt Eſtates, are 'diſcuſſed by other particular Ordinaries. 'Two Lords are at Work in taking the 'Oaths of Parties and Witneſſes: All which 'Ordinaries report to the Lords any dubi-'ous Points occurring at Examination, or 'preparing Cauſes, and are under their Di-'rection, if they do amiſs.

'Though we be not ſo happy as certain '*Indian* People, whom *Pliny* obſerves to 'have *neque lites neque forum* amongſt them; 'or as thoſe of *Ethiopia*, who, according 'to my Author, have almoſt no Pleas; yet 'very prudent Meaſures are taken here to 'ſtop the Growth of them.

1. 'For keeping down their Number, 'and hinder over-acting, or nimious Dili-'gence about them. The Members of the 'College of Juſtice can neither buy Pleas, 'nor bargain *de quota litis*. And any Pur-'ſuer or Defender found to have been ca-'lumnious, or unaccountably litigious, is 'ſure to be condemned in large Expences 'to the other Party, which ſometimes ex-'ceed the Value of the Subject of the Plea.

2. 'All Occaſion of unneceſſary Delay is 'obviated thus. 1. All Cauſes are heard 'according to the Order of Rolls, without 'Reſpect of Perſons. 2. When either Party 'tergiverſeth, by keeping up the Proceſs, 'it can be recovered ſummarily by a Caption 'or Warrant to arreſt him by a Macer; 'when the Purſuer wilfully declines to inſiſt 'in his Suit *de novo*, at leaſt, the Plea will 'be ſcored out of the Roll, and muſt run 'the Courſe of a new Inrollment before it 'be heard again; if no Application for a 'Hearing be made within a Year, the Cauſe 'falls aſleep (as we ſay) and muſt be rouſed 'by a Summons of wakening executed againſt 'the Defender, before any farther Step can 'be made therein; if the Defender with-'draw and appear not, the Lords proceed 'to give Judgment againſt him. 3. That 'is never done *per plura quod æque commode 'fieri poteſt per pauciora*. Eſpecial Care is 'taken, that the whole Lords be never 'troubled with what a ſingle Ordinary may 'more conveniently determine; and that an 'extraordinay Mean be not uſed, where 'lies an ordinary Remedy.

'Moſt Part of Cauſes are decided upon 'Report of the Ordinary, or upon ſumma-'ry Bills and Anſwers: And becauſe even 'the whole Lords *in præſentia* may, upon 'the firſt View of a Cauſe, miſtake it, and 'decide amiſs, it being *humanum errare*, 'the Party grieved may find Redreſs by a 'Petition, complaining to them of them-'ſelves; but as it were hard to tie down the 'Lords to ſuch Dimenſions, that they can-'not upon new Light and fuller Information 'alter a wrong Judgment; ſo to hinder the 'Abuſe of petitioning, Bills reclaiming a-'gainſt Interlocutors muſt be offered while 'they are recent in the Lords Memory. 'Clerks are not to take in more than two 'Bills from the ſame Party againſt any In-'terlocutor in Preſence; nor to receive the 'ſecond, but upon the Ingiver's conſigning 'Twenty Shillings *Sterling*, to be delivered 'to the other Party in caſe of a Refuſal, and 'to be given back to the Petitioner, if the 'Bill be not refuſed. Every Bill muſt be 'ſubſcribed by an Advocate, who is liable 'to a Reprimand, if the Bill be palpably 'groundleſs.

3. 'No Perſon, who is but tolerably vi-'gilant (and *vigilantibus* only *jura ſubveni-'unt*) needs to be taken napping, having 'not only the Rolls to advertiſe him of the 'Time of calling his Cauſe, but alſo Inti-'mation of any Judgment given againſt him, 'by the excellent Monitory the Minute-'book, wherein all Sentences muſt be en-'tered immediately, and read ſo many 'Days after pronouncing, and cannot be 'extracted till twenty four Hours after 'reading; during which Intervals, any 'Thing amiſs may be got rectified, by ap-'plying to the Ordinary, or to the whole 'Lords: And when the Defender cannot 'quarrel any Thing done by the Lords, he 'has the Privilege to demand a Copy of any 'Sentence or Decreet, before it be ſigned 'by the Clerk (which we call Extracting) to 'compare the ſame with the Minutes and

'Warrants,

'Warrants, that Things may be fairly 'done; yea, the Lords will even recall De-'creets unwarrantably extracted, if queſti-'oned by a Bill *de recenti*.

4. 'Buſineſs is carried on before the Seſ-'ſion in the beſt Order can be thought of; 'that of greateſt Moment is calculated to 'be determined in Preſence; and what is 'leſs material, is committed to particular 'Ordinaries. Moſt Diſpatch is given to 'haſty Affairs, diſtinct Marches are kept 'betwixt the different Provinces of particu-'lar Lords, that they interfere not in the 'leaſt, but may be mutually ſubſervient in 'the Diſtribution of Juſtice; for they diſ-'patch the ſeveral Kinds of Buſineſs by 'turns, and *Monday*'s Roll intimates what 'every one has to do that Week, and at 'what Hours. Yea (which is the peculiar 'Excellency of the Conſtitution of our Seſ-'ſion) as much Buſineſs is done there (and 'I hope none will deny, with more Safety 'and Exactneſs, and leſs Expence to the 'Nation in general) as ſo many Judges and 'in different Courts, could rationally be ſup-'poſed capable to diſpatch: For in the Seſ-'ſion particular Ordinaries determine all 'common Buſineſs, and moſtly do ſo ripen 'and prepare weighty Matters, that the Se-'nate in the Inner-houſe have nothing to 'do, but to give them the finiſhing Stroke; 'whereas ſingle Judges in ſeparate Courts, 'though of ordinary Knowledge and Expe-'rience, cannot (unleſs reſolved to decide 'at random) expedite Juſtice with that Ce-'lerity may be expected from particular 'Lords in the Seſſion, in their reſpective 'ſingle Capacities, who are ſupported and 'forwarded in their Procedure by the com-'municated Advice of the collegiate Body. '*Facilius enim invenitur quod à pluribus quæ-'ritur*.

5. 'As Perſons who have to do before 'the Seſſion, muſt be wanting to them-'ſelves, if either they be ſurpriſed or un-'neceſſarily delayed; ſo they have as little 'Ground to fear Harm by unequal Proceed-'ings, either in Parties, the Managers of 'Proceſs, or in the Judges, who are all ſuf-'ficiently reſtrained from debording and un-'fair Dealing.

1. 'If the Plaintiff or Defendant invade 'or be at the other Party, the Perſon guilty 'loſeth his Plea, and Judgment is given 'in favour of the other, without farther dip-'ping into the Cauſe, or the Ground of his 'Pretenſion. 2. An Advocate, Agent, or 'other Officer in the Seſſion, tripping in 'Matters committed to his Truſt, may ex-'pect not only to be turned out of his Of-'fice, but alſo to be fined and otherwiſe pu-'niſhed, according to the Decree of his Of-'fence, without Mercy. Yea, Advocates u-'ſing undecent or diſreſpectful Expreſſions 'in Papers drawn by them, are to be debar-'red from the Exerciſe for a Time, or far-'ther Puniſhment, as the Lords ſee Cauſe.

'3. As the ſeveral judicial Concoctions and 'Shiftings to which any material Caſe, is 'liable before it is finally determined in the 'Seſſion, will not ſuffer any indifferent Per-'ſon to think eaſily, that Matters will go 'wrong there, through Ignorance of the 'Lords, ſo, that there is as little Reaſon to 'apprehend that theſe can ſhew themſelves 'partial in Cauſes before them. For as by 'Act of Parliament, any Lord giving par-'tial Counſell, or taking Bribes, is pu-'niſhable by Infamy, Deprivation and Con-'fiſcation of Moveables: And all the Lords 'promiſe upon Honour to obſerve the Acts 'of *ſederunt* againſt Solicitation: So the 'great Number of the Lords having Right 'to their Places during Life, with ſufficient 'Salaries to defend them from the leaſt Su-'ſpicion of being liable to Partiality through 'any ſiniſter Influence.

6. 'Matters being ſo maturely digeſted 'in the Seſſion, when a Decreet thereof in '*foro*, (that is, where both Parties compear-'ed) is once fairly extracted and ſigned by 'the Clerk, and given to the prevailing Par-'ty, *omnia præſumuntur ſolemniter acta*, it 'becomes *res judicata* ſo firmly by our Law, 'that it cannot be overturned upon the 'Head of Iniquity, or upon Grounds propo-'ned and repelled, or competent to have 'been proponed and omitted in the Plea; 'nor yet can it be laid open upon nullities, far-'ther to the Effect of hearing Parties about 'redreſſing their Prejudice by the nullities; 'which is Security againſt the licentious 'queſtioning ſolemn Decrees, and aſcer-'taining of Property is a mighty Eaſe to 'Peoples Minds, which no where elſe that 'I know, is injoyed but in *North Britain*.

'The *officium nobile* of the Lords is exer-'ciſed in new and ſingular Caſes, for qua-'liſying ſtrict Law and Form with Equity; 'which abundantly ſupplies the Want of 'Chancery, without any additional Expence 'to the Country; and in Truth, our ordi-'nary Rules of Court are ſo well digeſted, 'calculated, and fitted to all Occurrences, 'that the Lords have very ſeldom Occaſion 'to act *in officium nobile*. However this 'great Authority could be no where more 'ſafely eſtabliſhed, than in thoſe whom our 'Law conſiders as Perſons of that publick 'Spirit, Honour and Inclination to Equi-'ty, that it allows them not to reduce their 'own Sentences upon Grounds of Equity, 'as if they could not be guilty of wreſting 'or perverting Juſtice.'

SHERIFFS COURT.

The Judge of this Court called *Sheriff*, is an Officer of great Antiquity, and of a *Saxon* Origin; for *Alfred the Great*, King of *England*, having, for the Detection of Rogues, and Security of his People, divided

vided his Kingdom into Shires, Hundreds, and Tythings, made them anſwerable for the ſeveral Villanies committed therein; the firſt whereof was ſo denominated from the *Saxon*, *ſcire*, ſignifying a Diviſion; and *grave*, implying a Governor, Judge, Overſeer or Collector, which, by Corruption, is converted into Sheriff, who was antiently the King's Bailiff, who received his Rents, and kept the Peace within his own Shire or Diviſion.

He has both a Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction, is Judge in all Crimes except Treaſon, and the four Pleas of the Crown; namely, Murder, Fire-raiſing, Robbery, and Raviſhment: But Murder he can try, if the Homicide be taken with red Hand, that is, in the Act of Murder; in which Caſe, he muſt proceed againſt him within three Suns. And in Theft he may judge, if the Thief be taken with the Fang, or Thing ſtolen in his Cuſtody, provided it be only a petty Theft or Robbery, which is not Capital. The Sheriff is alſo a Judge of Bloodwits, for which he can only fine in a pecuniary Mulct of Fifty Pounds *Scotiſh*, unleſs the Crime be greatly aggravated by the Character of the Perſon on whom it was committed, or Circumſtances of Time or Place; and, in caſe of Contumacy, may fine to the Amount of Ten Pounds *Scotiſh*.

The End of the Sixth Book.

THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK VII.

Containing Accounts of the ſeveral Hoſpitals, Societies, and other charitable Foundations within the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh.

CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

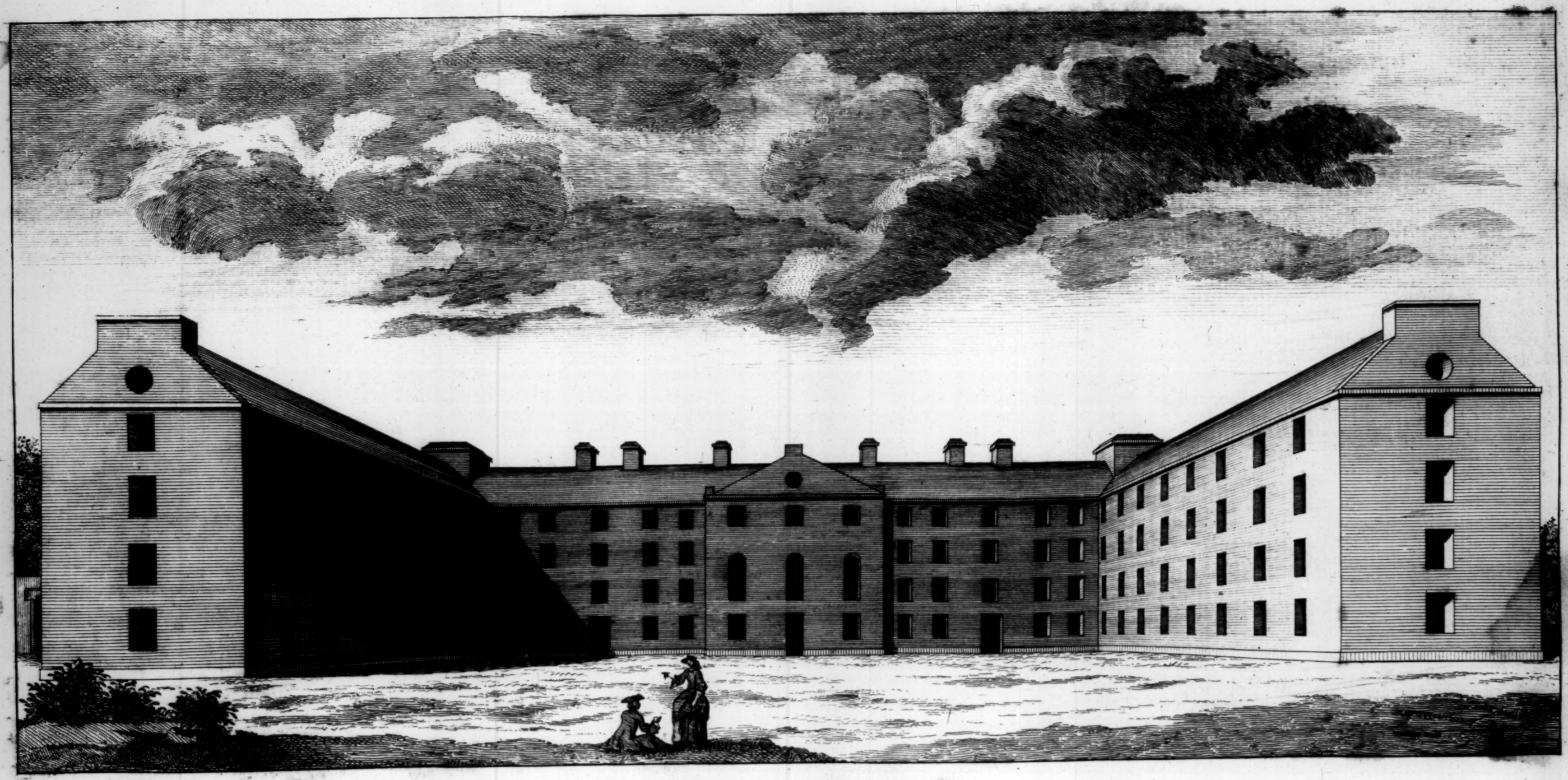
EDINBURGH being greatly peſtered with Beggars, both of their own and others from all Parts of the Kingdom; to remedy this Nuſance, and prevent the like in Time to come, it was judged neceſſary to erect an Edifice for the Reception and Intertainment of the City Poor. The readieſt Way to put this laudable Deſign in Execution, was thought to be by charitable Collections; purſuant to which Contributions were made by the Common Council, Companies of Trades, Colleges, Faculties, Societies, and well diſpoſed Perſons of all Denominations, by which the ſpacious Fabrick was built, and finiſhed in the Year 1743, at the Expence of about Pounds; and being furniſhed, and Apparel provided for the Poor, they were taken into the Houſe on the 24th of *June* in the ſaid Year, wherein they are plentifully ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life, in a frugal, decent, and cleanly Manner, inſomuch that many of the ſaid Poor, who at firſt deſpiſed the Houſe, have ſince gladly accepted of the Benefit.

The Poor, that are capable to work, are imployed in their ſeveral Trades, *viz.* Taylors in making and mending Cloaths, Shoemakers in mending Shoes, Maſons and Labourers in erecting Walls, and other Buſineſs in their Way; Wrights or Carpenters in making Stools, and other Neceſſaries; and Gardiners, in dreſſing the Gardens, and raiſing Garden Stuff for the Uſe of the Houſe.

Some teach the Children to read, and others aſſiſt the Brewer; the Women are imployed in carding, ſpinning, weaving, waſhing and dreſſing the Linnen; making of Thread or Bonlace, cleanſing the Houſe and nurſing the ſick. The Children are occupied in carding, ſpinning, weaving, knitting, plaiting Whips, and the ſtrongeſt Girls in ſcouring and cleanſing the Houſe to fit them for Service in private Families; and as an Incouragement for People to labour, they are allowed Two Pence out of every Shilling they earn.

The Proviſions for the Family, which conſiſts of about five hundred and ninety ſix Perſons, is Bread, made of Wheat-meal, as it comes from the Mill, other than the Sand being ſeparated from it. Their Breakfaſts and Suppers are Pottage or Haſty-pudding made of the beſt Oat-meal; Fleſh they only have when it is low in Price, and then but once a Week, to the Amount of One Pound one Shilling *Sterling* Money; ſo it ſerves to mend their Broth, rather than to make a Meal of it. Their Dinner is Bread and Broth, five Days in the Week, and Bread and Ale twice; the Ale is good, and the Broth is made of the beſt Oaten Groats, with Barley, Greens and Roots, according to the Seaſons. The Officers and Servants belonging to this Foundation, beſides their Maintenance and Apartments in the Houſe, are allowed Salaries for their better Support.

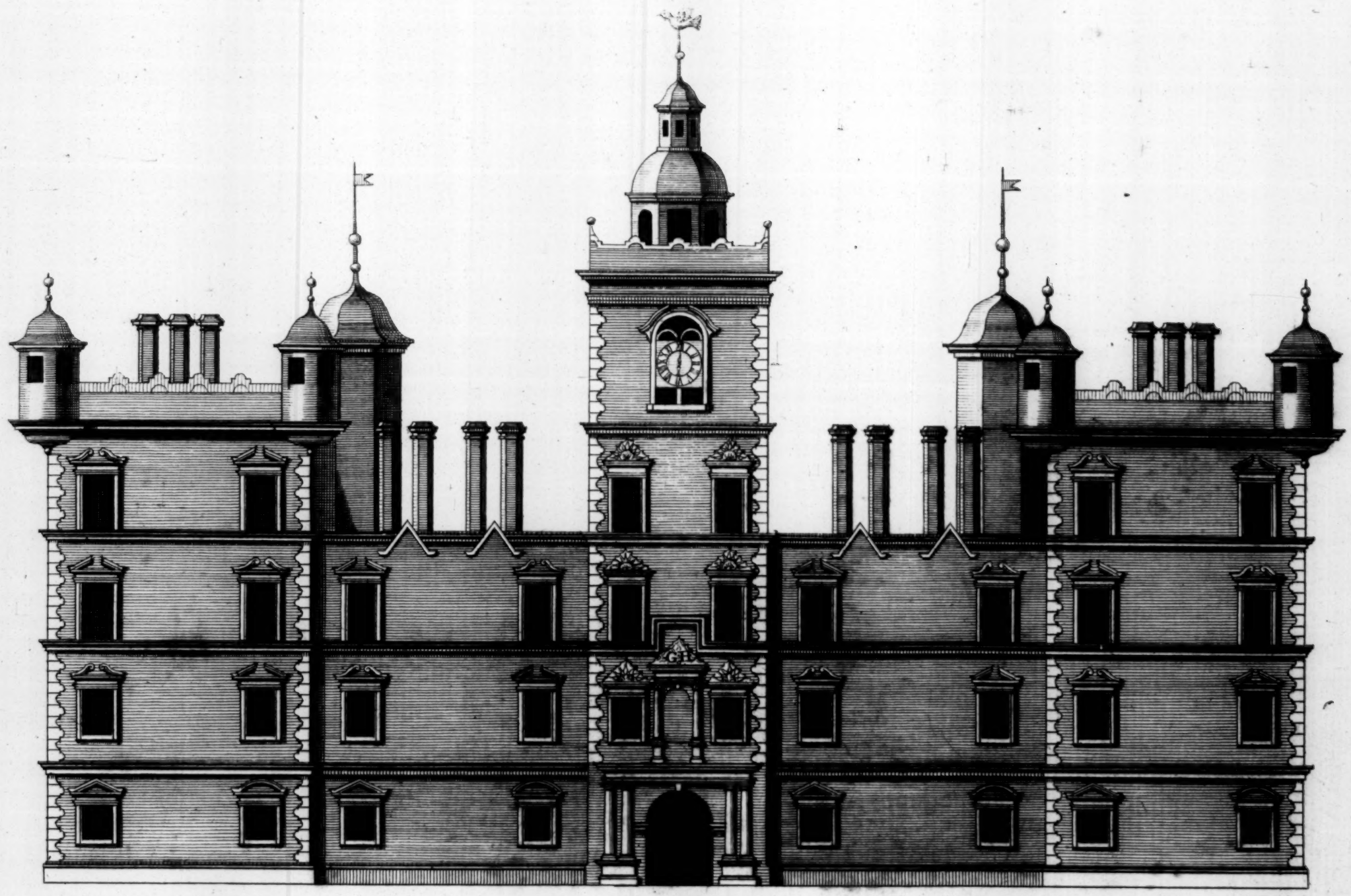
The Amount of the ſaid Salaries, together with the ſeveral Articles concerning Proviſions, Apparel, and other neceſſary Expences in Support of the Houſe (excluſive of Buildings, Repairs, Ground-rents, *&c.*) at a Medium of the firſt four Years, was Two thouſand and three hundred Pounds three Shillings and eleven Pence; but by a Calculation lately made by the Town Council, the Expence of the ſaid Houſe in Time to come, will not amount to above Two thouſand two hundred Pounds *per annum*: though the Perſons in the Houſe at preſent are near ſix hundred in Number, and are likely to continue ſo. The above Expence is defrayed by the Collections made at the Places of publick Worſhip; Two *per cent.* by a Duty on Houſes, Profits of the Aſſembly-houſe, charitable Contributions and Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons; Mem. Magiſt. & Council.



The Charity Work Houſe.

P. Fourdrinier Sculpt

BRITISH MUSEUM



Heriot's Hospital.

W. Fourdrinier Sculp.

Perſons; and the Profits ariſing from the Labour of the Poor in the Houſe.

In the Neighbourhood of the Charity Houſe, are three handſome Buildings, Appendages thereof; the firſt of which is a beautiful Edifice of Aſhler-work, erected above half a Century ago, for the Reception of Lunaticks; and from an Hoſpital of the ſame kind in *London*, was denominated *Bedlam*, a Corruption of *Bethlehem*, the antient Name of a Priory in that City, before it was converted into an Hoſpital for Lunaticks. This Fabrick is turned into an Infirmary for accommodating the Sick belonging to the ſaid Charity Houſe. On the Southern Side of the ſaid Infirmary, in the Year 1746, was erected an Edifice, containing twenty one Cells, for the Reception of Lunaticks, with a convenient Apartment, for a Houſe of Correction. And on the Weſtern Side of the ſaid new Building, *anno* 1748, was built a handſome and convenient Textoratory, wherein to inſtruct the poor Children in weaving. And between the aforeſaid Buildings and the Charity Houſe is a handſome Garden, divided by a Way leading through a poſtern Gate, made in the City Wall *anno* 1744, for the Convenience of the Citizens to paſs to *Hope*'s Park, which is beautified with pleaſant Walks, for the People to divert themſelves in walking.

The Government of the Houſe is veſted in ninety ſix Governors, who are choſen out of ſeveral Corporations and Societies in the City, namely, by the Town Council 18, the Church Seſſions 18, Lords of Seſſion 5, Barons of Exchequer 1, Faculty of Advocates 6, Writers to the Signet 6, Epiſcopal Clergy 3, College of Phyſicians 2, College of *Edinburgh* 1, Merchants 18, and Trades of *Edinburgh* 18, who being annually elected in the Month of *July*, appoint the ſeveral Committees, one whereof called *The Annual Committee*, conſiſting of thirty two Members, nine whereof being a Quorum, they have the Management and Direction of the Houſe, of whom the Lord Provoſt or eldeſt Magiſtrate of *Edinburgh* for the Time is Preſident. Beſide the annual Committee, there is another conſiſting of fifteen Members, which is divided into three Claſſes, one whereof attend weekly, and one of its Members viſit the Houſe daily, excepting on *Sundays* and *Tueſdays*: And the attending Claſs, with two Members of that of the preceeding Week, three whereof to be a Quorum, ſhall every *Tueſday* in the Afternoon inſpect the whole Management of the Houſe, whoſe Proceedings ſhall be recorded, and laid before the annual Committee for their Approbation. And for their better Government, they have a Treaſurer, Clerk and Matron, beſides inferior Servants.

HERIOT's HOSPITAL.

George Heriot, the Founder of this Hoſpital, was Son of *George Heriot* Goldſmith in *Edinburgh*, who brought him up in his own Buſineſs; and being willing to ſettle him in the World, a Contract of Marriage, of the 14th *January*, *anno* 1586, was entered into by him and *Chriſtian Marjoribanks*, Daughter of *Simon Marjoribanks* Merchant in *Edinburgh*. *George* the Father on this Occaſion agreed to give his Son the Sum of One thouſand Marks *Scotiſh*, and Five hundred Marks of the ſame Money to fit up his Shop, and to buy Tools and Cloaths; to which he got with his Wife the Sum of One thouſand and ſeventy five Marks, which lay on a Mortgage at Ten *per cent.* (legal Intereſt at that Time) brought in the Sum of One hundred and ſeven Marks, ſix Shillings and eight Pence *Scotiſh* yearly. By which it appears, that both Sums put together, our Founder had the Sum of One hundred and forty three Pounds one Shilling *Sterling* to begin Trade withal: And ſometime after, *Heriot* had the good Fortune, by a Writ of Privy Seal, dated at *Dunfermline* on the 17th *July*, in the Year 1597, to be by *James* VI. appointed Goldſmith to his Conſort Queen *Anne*; as he was ſoon after conſtituted Goldſmith and Jeweller to the King, and to receive all the Profits and Emoluments thereof. Rec. Heriot's Hoſp. Vol. 1.

Heriot, now a Widower, and the Favourite of Fortune, married *Aliſon Primroſe*, eldeſt Daughter of *James Primroſe* Clerk to the Privy Council, with whom he received the Sum of Five thouſand Marks *Scotiſh*; in Conſideration whereof, he covenanted to lay out the Sum of Twenty five thouſand Marks of the like Money in a Purchaſe, to jointure the ſaid *Aliſon* in, by virtue of a Contract of Marriage, dated at *Edinburgh* the 26th *September*, 1608.

On the Acceſſion of *James* VI. to the *Engliſh* Crown, our Founder went to reſide at *London*, where, by an aſſiduous Application to Buſineſs, he became both very eminent and rich, inſomuch that he made divers Purchaſes in the Neighbourhood of that City, wherein he died on the 12th *February* in the Year 1624: But, to give the Reader a full Account, in regard to the Tranſactions and Intentions of *Heriot*, in reſpect to his Family, ſettling his Affairs, and founding and endowing this Hoſpital, it will be neceſſary, for the Information of the Curious, to ſubjoin a Copy of his laſt Will and Teſtament, with the Codicil thereunto annexed, which is as follows.

'In the Name of God, *Amen*. The tenth 'of *December*, *anno Domini* 1623, and in the 'One and twentieth Year of the Reign of our 'Sovereign Lord King *James*, by the Grace 'of God, King of *England*, *France* and '*Ireland*,

'*Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, and of '*Scotland* the ſeven and fiftieth.

'I *George Heriot*, of the Pariſh of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the County of '*Middleſex*, Jeweller to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, being weak of Body, but 'of good and perfect Remembrance; Praiſe 'therefore I render to the Almighty GOD: 'Do make and ordain this my laſt Will and 'Teſtament, in Manner and Form following. 'That is to ſay, Firſt and principally I do 'commend my Soul into the Hands of the 'Almighty GOD my Maker, and JESUS 'CHRIST his Son, my only Saviour and 'Redeemer; in whom, and by the Merits 'of whoſe moſt glorious Death and precious 'Blood-ſhedding, my full Truſt is to have 'Remiſſion of all my Sins, and to be ſaved; 'and my Body to be interred in Chriſtian 'Burial, at the Diſcretion of my Executors 'herein after named.

'And touching that Talent of worldly 'Goods and Eſtate which GOD hath lent 'unto me, I give, deviſe and bequeath the 'ſame as followeth:

Imprimis, 'I give and bequeath unto the 'Poor of the Pariſh of *St. Martin* aforeſaid, 'the Sum of Ten Pounds of lawful Money 'of *England*.

Item, 'I give and bequeath unto the Poor 'of the *French* Church in *London*, the Sum 'of Twenty Pounds of like Money.

Item, 'I give and bequeath unto my 'Niece, *Franciſchetta Heriot*, born in *Genoa* 'in *Italy*, Daughter of my deceaſed Brother *Patrick Heriot*, if ſhe be alive at the 'Time of my Deceaſe, the Sum of Five 'hundred Marks of like Money, in lieu, 'and for full Satisfaction of all Right, Claim 'and Demand whatſoever, which ſhe hath, 'may, ſhall or can make unto my Lands, 'Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods and 'Eſtates in any wiſe, or unto every, or any 'Part or Parcel of the ſame: And in caſe 'ſhe be dead, then I give and bequeath the 'ſaid Five hundred Marks unto ſuch lawful Child or Children, as ſhe hath, or ſhall 'leave behind her, to be equally divided amongſt them, and to be diſpoſed of and 'ſecured for their beſt Benefit, upon this 'Condition, that ſhe ſhall upon the Receipt 'thereof, and her Huſband, if ſhe have any, 'make ſuch lawful and ſufficient Releaſe 'and Diſcharge for and concerning the Premiſſes, as in that Behalf ſhall, by Council 'learned, be deviſed and required; and that 'in caſe my ſaid Niece happen to die, before her Receipt of the ſaid Portion, and 'that ſhe leave no Iſſue behind her, that I 'give and bequeath the ſaid Five hundred 'Marks unto the Children of my Siſter '*Margaret Heriot*, now Wife unto *Robert* '*Kincaid*, or to the Survivor or Survivors 'of them, to be equally divided amongſt 'them.

'And as concerning my ſaid Siſter *Margaret Heriot*, my Nephews *William Scot* 'and *George Scot*, her two Sons, and my 'Nieces, *Janet Scot*, *Margaret Scot*, and '*Mary Kincaid* her Daughters, and their 'Huſbands and Children, I have already, 'by a Deed or Writing under my Hand 'and Seal, dated the 3d Day of *September* 'laſt paſt, made and executed here, according to the Manner of *Scotland*, made 'Proviſion for them, by aſſuring, aſſigning, 'or conveying unto them, ſeverally and reſpectively, certain Annuities, Gifts and 'Sums of Money, as thereby plainly and at 'large appeareth.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto my Half-'brother, *James Heriot*, the Sum of Two 'thouſand Pounds of like Money; which I 'will and direct ſhall be paid and ſatisfied 'to him in Form following, *viz* Five hundred Pounds thereof in Money, within an 'Month next after my Deceaſe; and the other One thouſand and Five hundred Pounds 'in Jewels, ſuch as I trade in, to be delivered within three Months next after my Deceaſe, at ſuch reaſonable Value and Eſtimation, as they ſhall be indifferently apprized at.

Item, 'I give and bequeath to my Half-'brother, *Thomas Heriot*, One thouſand 'Pounds of like Money, to be paid unto 'the ſaid *Thomas*, at his full Age of twenty 'and five Years, and not before; and if 'he, the ſaid *Thomas*, happen to die before 'the Accompliſhment of the ſaid Age, then 'I give the ſame to ſuch lawful Child or 'Children as he ſhall have; and if he have 'none, then I give the ſame unto the ſaid '*James Heriot*, or to ſuch Child or Children as he ſhall have: For my Will is, that 'the Survivor of them the ſaid *James* and '*Thomas*, or the Child or Children of either 'of them, ſhall have the Part or Portion 'of him or them ſo happening to die before the ſame Legacy ſhall accrue due, by 'virtue of this my laſt Will; and in caſe that 'they both happen to die before the ſaid 'ſeveral Legacies ſhall be due, or grow 'payable unto them without any lawful Iſſue 'of theirs, or either of their Bodies, I give 'and bequeath the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as ſhall be unpaid, unto the Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters, and Council of the 'Town of *Edinburgh*, within the Kingdom 'of *Scotland*, for, and towards the founding 'and Proviſion of, and for the Hoſpital 'hereafter mentioned in this my Will.

Item, 'I give and bequeath alſo unto the 'ſaid *James Heriot*, all my Stock and Adventures in the *Eaſt India* Company of the ſecond Joint Stock, wherein I did underwrite One thouſand Pounds, whereof I 'have already paid and delivered in Eight 'hundred and odd Pounds, as appeareth by 'ſeveral Acquittances; and I give alſo to 'him the whole Benefit thereof, and all my 'Right and Intereſt therein.

Item,

Item, ‘ I give and deviſe unto my Mo-
‘ther in-law, *Chriſtian Blaw*, late Wife of
‘ my Father, *George Heriot*, deceaſed, for and
‘ during her natural Life, the yearly Rent,
‘ Benefits, Profits, and Increaſe of Five hun-
‘ dred Marks of lawful Money of *England*,
‘ to be paid to her at *Whitſunday* and *Mar-*
‘ *tinmaſs* yearly by even Portions. And I
‘ will and bequeath unto her my ſaid Mo-
‘ther-in-law, an hundred Marks, Parcel of
‘ the ſaid Five hundred Marks, to be diſpo-
‘ ſed of and given by her in and by her laſt
‘ Will and Teſtament, unto what Child or
‘ Children, or other Perſon or Perſons, or
‘ other Uſe that ſhe ſhall name or think
‘ meet, which I will that my Executors ſhall
‘ pay as ſhe ſhall limit or appoint, within
‘ ſix Months next after my Deceaſe. And
‘ I give and bequeath Four hundred Marks
‘ the Reſidue of the ſaid Five hundred
‘ Marks unto my Half-ſiſter, *Chriſtian He-*
‘ *riot*, Wife of *Archibald Lindſay*, Doctor
‘ of Phyſick, and *Sibilla Heriot*, to be divi-
‘ ded equally betwixt them, and paid by
‘ my Executors reſpectively unto them, with-
‘ in ſix Months alſo next after the Deceaſe
‘ of my ſaid Mother-in-law; and in caſe
‘ they die before it grow due, then I give
‘ the ſame to ſuch Child or Children that
‘ they or either of them ſhall leave behind
‘ them. And I will, that the Survivor of
‘ them, the ſaid laſt named two Siſters, or
‘ their Children, ſhall have the Portion of
‘ him, her or them, or their Children hap-
‘ pening to die before that the ſame ſhall ac-
‘ crue due.

Item, ‘ I give and bequeath alſo unto the
‘ Children of the ſaid *Chriſtian Heriot*, Wife
‘ of the ſaid *Archibald Lindſay*, Five hun-
‘ dred Marks of lawful Money of *England*,
‘ to be equally divided amongſt them, to
‘ be paid unto them, or the Survivor of
‘ them reſpectively, within ſix Months next
‘ after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Chriſtian* and
‘ *Archibald*, or the Survivor of them. And
‘ in the mean time, from my Deceaſe, I
‘ give and bequeath, the Rent, Intereſt, and
‘ Profits of the ſaid Five hundred Marks
‘ unto the aforeſaid *Chriſtian* and *Archibald*,
‘ and the Survivor of them. And I will,
‘ that the Survivors or Survivor of the ſaid
‘ Children ſhall have the Part and Portion
‘ of him, her or them, happening to die
‘ before the Age of one and twenty Years
‘ or Days of Marriage.

Item, ‘ I give and bequeath unto the ſaid
‘ *Sibilla Heriot*, the Sum of Five hundred
‘ Marks of like Money, to be immediately
‘ imployed for the beſt Benefit and Profit
‘ of her, and to be paid unto her at the Age
‘ of one and twenty Years; and if ſhe hap-
‘ pen to die before that Age, that I will and
‘ bequeath the ſame unto ſuch lawful Child
‘ or Children, as ſhe, the ſaid *Sibilla*, ſhall
‘ happen to have; and for Want of ſuch
‘ Iſſue, then I give and deviſe the ſame un-
‘ to the Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters and
‘ Council of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*,
‘ for the Foundation and Proviſion of and
‘ for the ſaid Hoſpital: But I do hereby de-
‘ clare and expreſs, that my Will is, That
‘ whereas I have made a Writing or Aſſign-
‘ment under my Hand and Seal, unto, or
‘ to the Uſe of the ſaid *Sibilla*, of and for
‘ the Benefit of an Obligation or an Wri-
‘ting obligatory, of Five hundred Marks
‘ *Sterling*, that it is not my Meaning, that
‘ the ſaid *Sibilla* ſhould have the Benefit of
‘ both, but only of one, and I have be-
‘ queathed her the ſame by this my Will, in
‘ Manner aforeſaid, in caſe that Aſſignment
‘ or Writing ſhould not prove effectual and
‘ free.

‘ *Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Chil-
‘ dren of my half Siſter, *Janet Heriot*, Wife
‘ of *William Hayning*, the Sum of Five hun-
‘ dred Marks *Sterling*, to be equally di-
‘ vided betwixt them, to be paid within ſix
‘ Months after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Ja-*
‘ *net* and *William*, and the Survivor of them;
‘ and in the mean time, from my Deceaſe,
‘ I will and bequeath the Rent and Profits
‘ thereof unto the aforeſaid *Janet* and *Wil-*
‘ *liam*, and the Survivor of them; and I
‘ will, that the Survivors or Survivor of
‘ the ſaid Children ſhall have the Part or
‘ Portion of him, her or them happening to
‘ die, before the Age of one and twenty
‘ Years, or Days of Marriage.

‘ *Item*, I give and bequeath unto the Chil-
‘ dren of my half Siſter *Marion Heriot*, Wife
‘ unto *John Houſton*, the Sum of Five hun-
‘ dred Marks *Sterling*, to be equally divided
‘ betwixt them, to be paid within ſix
‘ Months next after the Deceaſe of the ſaid
‘ Survivor of them of the ſaid *Marion* and
‘ *John*; and in the mean time, from my
‘ Deceaſe, I will and bequeath the Rent and
‘ Profits thereof unto the ſaid *Marion* and
‘ *John*, and the Survivor of them; and I
‘ will, that the Survivor or Survivors of the
‘ ſaid Children ſhall have the Part or Por-
‘ tion of him, her or them happening to die,
‘ before the Age of one and twenty Years,
‘ or Days of Marriage.

‘ *Item*, I give and bequeath unto Mr.
‘ *Gilbert Primroſe*, one of the Preachers of
‘ the *French* Church in *London*, the Sum of
‘ Thirty Pounds *Sterling*.

‘ *Item*, I give unto my Kinſwoman *Mar-*
‘ *garet Robinſon*, the Sum of Forty Pounds
‘ *Sterling*; and if ſhe die before my Deceaſe,
‘ then I give unto *Thomas Cuningham* her
‘ Huſband Twenty Pounds *Sterling*.

‘ *Item*, I give and bequeath unto the two
‘ Daughters of my Kinſwoman *Janet Ro-*
‘ *binſon*, Twenty Pounds *Sterling* a-piece;
‘ and I will to the Survivor of them the
‘ Part of her happening to die.

Item, ‘ I give and bequeath unto the two
‘ younger Sons of my Couſin *William Coo-*
‘ *ley*, Thirty Pounds *Sterling* a-piece; and

'I will unto the Survivor of them the Portion of him happening to die.

'*Item*, Whereas I did heretofore lend to '*George Heriot* Shoemaker, Fifty Pounds to 'buy the Lease, which was assigned for my 'Security, whereof I am satisfied about 'Thirteen Pounds; my Will is, that he 'paying within one Year next after my De'cease, Thirty Pounds unto my Executors, 'shall have all the Rest and Profits thereof 'remitted, for the Good of his Children.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto Mrs. '*Elizabeth Livingston*, to buy her a 'Gown, Threescore and two Pounds, which 'the Lady her Mother doth owe unto me.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto *John* '*Heriot* in *Edinburgh*, if he be alive at the 'Time of my Death, Twenty Pounds *Ster*'*ling*.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath to *Anne Welch*, 'sometime my Maid-servant Twenty 'Pounds; but if I give her Twenty Pounds 'in my Life, then this Legacy to cease.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath the Sum of 'an Hundred Marks *Sterling*, for the Good 'and Benefit of *Robert Mitchel*, my late 'Servant, and *Katharine Marjoribanks* his 'Wife, and to their Daughter, which I will 'shall be paid unto *Joseph Marjoribanks* 'Merchant of *Edinburgh*; and that he shall 'give Security for Payment unto the said '*Robert*, and his said Wife, of the Rent, 'Use and Profits thereof, equally betwixt 'them during their Lives, and after to the 'Survivor of them; and after their De'cease, the said Hundred Marks to be paid 'to their said Daughter.

'*Item*, I give and devise unto *Elizabeth* '*Band* (the Founder's natural Daughter) 'now an Infant, of the Age of ten Years or 'thereabout, and remaining with Mr. *Star*'*key* at his House in *Windsor*, all those my 'Copyhold Messuages, Lands, Tenements 'and Hereditaments whatsomever, with 'their Appurtenances, lying in *Rohampton*, 'within the Parish of *Putney* in the County 'of *Surrey*, being Parcel of the Manour of '*Wumledon*, which I lately purchased of one '*David Papillon*, and which are particularly 'mentioned and expressed in an Copy of 'Court Roll, dated the 2d Day of *May* '1622, whereby I did surrender the same 'then in Court, into the Hands of the Lord 'of the said Manour, by the Hands of his 'Steward, to the Use and Behoof of such 'Person and Persons, and of their Heirs 'and Assigns, and for ever, and to such In'tent and Purpose, as I, by my last Will and 'Testament, should limit and declare; to 'have and to hold all and singular the said 'Copyhold, Messuages, Lands, Tenements 'and Hereditaments, with their Appurte'nances, unto the said *Elizabeth Band*, for 'and during the Time of her natural Life, 'and after her Decease, the Remainder 'thereof unto the first begotten Son of the 'Body of the said *Elizabeth*, and the 'Heirs of the Body of the said first be'gotten Son, lawfully issuing; and for 'Default of such Issue, the Remainder there'of to the said *James Heriot*, my half Bro'ther, for and during the Term of his na'tural Life; and after his Decease, the Re'mainder thereof unto the first begotten Son 'of the Body of the said *James*, and to the 'Heir of the Body of the said first begotten 'Son, lawfully issuing; and for Default of 'such Issue, the Remainder thereof to the 'Heirs of the Body of the said *James*, law'fully issuing; and for Default of such Is'sue, the Remainder thereof unto the said '*Thomas Heriot*, my other half Brother, for 'and during the Time of his natural Life; 'and after his Decease, the Remainder there'of unto the first begotten Son of the Body 'of the said *Thomas*, and to the Heirs of 'the Body of the said first begotten Son, 'lawfully issuing; and for Default of such 'Issue, the Remainder thereof unto the 'Heirs of the Body of the said *Thomas*, law'fully issuing; and for Default of such Is'sue, the Remainder thereof unto *Marga*'*ret Scot* (said likewise to have been a natu'ral Daughter of our Founder's) being an 'Infant about the Age of four Years, now 'remaining with one *Rigden*, a 'Waterman, at his House in the Parish of '*Fulham* in the County of *Middlesex*, for 'and during the Time of her natural Life, 'and after her Decease, the Remainder 'thereof unto the first begotten Son of the 'Body of the said *Margaret*, and to the 'Heirs of the Body of the said first begotten 'Son, lawfully issuing; and for Default of 'such Issue, the Remainder thereof unto the 'right Heirs of me the said *George Heriot* 'for ever.

'*Item*, I give and devise unto the afore'said *Margaret Scot*, those my two Mes'suages or Tenements, with the Appurte'nances, situate, lying and being in the Pa'rish of *St. Martin in the Fields*, in the 'County of *Middlesex* aforesaid, which I 'lately purchased in Fee simple of Sir *Ni*'*cholas Fortescue*, Knight, and *William For*'*tescue* his Son; to have and to hold the said 'two last mentioned Messuages and Tene'ments, with their Appurtenances, unto 'the said *Margaret Scot*, for and during the 'Term of her natural Life; and after her 'Decease, the Remainder thereof unto the 'first begotten Son of the Body of the said '*Margaret Scot*, and to the Heirs of the Bo'dy of the said first begotten Son, lawfully 'issuing; and for Default of such Issue, the 'Remainder thereof unto the Heirs of the 'Body of the said *Margaret* lawfully issuing; 'and for Default of such Issue, the Remain'der thereof unto the aforesaid *Thomas He*'*riot*, for and during the Time of his natu'ral Life; and after his Decease, the Re'mainder thereof unto the first begotten Son

'of

'of the Body of the ſaid *Thomas*; and to 'the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid firſt be-'gotten Son, lawfully iſſuing; and for De-'fault of ſuch Iſſue, the Remainder thereof 'unto the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *Tho-'mas*, lawfully iſſuing; and for Default of 'ſuch Iſſue, the Remainder thereof unto the 'aforeſaid *James Heriot*, for and during the 'Time of his natural Life; and after his 'Deceaſe, the Remainder thereof unto the 'firſt begotten Son of the Body of the ſaid '*James*, and to the Heirs of the Body of the 'ſaid firſt begotten Son, lawfully iſſuing; 'and for Default of ſuch Iſſue, the Remain-'der thereof unto the Heirs of the Body of 'the ſaid *James*, lawfully iſſuing; and for 'Default of ſuch Iſſue, the Remainder there-'of unto the aforeſaid *Elizabeth Band*, for 'and during the Time of her natural Life; 'and after her Deceaſe, the Remainder 'thereof unto the firſt begotten Son of the 'Body of the ſaid *Elizabeth*, and to the 'Heirs of the Body of the ſaid firſt begotten 'Son, lawfully iſſuing; and for Default of 'ſuch Iſſue, the Remainder thereof unto the 'Heirs of the Body of the ſaid *Elizabeth*, 'lawfully iſſuing; and in Default thereof, 'unto the Heirs of me the ſaid *George He-'riot* for ever.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto the a-'foreſaid *Margaret Scot*, the Reſidue of the 'Term of Years and Intereſt which I have of 'and in certain Garden Plots, with the Ap-'purtenances, ſituate, and being in the Pa-'riſh of *St. Martin in the Fields* aforeſaid, 'by Force and Virtue of Indentures of 'Leaſes of the Demiſe and Grant of the 'Right Honourable the Earl of *Bedford*, 'and other mean Conveyances, together 'with the ſaid Indentures and Conveyances. 'And if the ſaid *Margaret* happen to die 'before the Expiration of the ſaid Leaſes, 'or Marriage, or Accompliſhment of twen-'ty one Years of Age; then I give the Re-'ſidue of the ſaid Term and Intereſt in the 'ſame Garden Plots unto the aforeſaid *Tho-'mas Heriot*.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto the a-'foreſaid *Elizabeth Band* and *Margaret Scot*, 'Two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of '*England* a-piece, to be immediately put 'forth for their beſt Benefit and Advantage, 'and paid unto them ſeverally and reſpe-'ctively, together with the whole Profits 'thereof, at the Age of one and twenty 'Years, or Days of Marriage, which ſhall 'firſt happen: And if either of them die in 'the mean time, then my Will and Mind 'is, that the Survivor of them ſhall have 'the Part or Portion of her ſo dying; and 'if they both happen to die in that *interim*, 'then I give and bequeath their ſaid Lega-'cy of Two hundred Pounds a-piece, unto 'the aforeſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters 'and Council of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, 'towards the founding, and Proviſion of 'and for the aforeſaid Hoſpital.

'*Item*, My Will and Mind is, that my 'Executors herein after named, ſhall have 'the Tuition and bringing up of the afore-'ſaid *Elizabeth Band* and *Margaret Scot*, 'and Government of their Eſtates, until 'they ſhall reſpectively accompliſh the Age 'of one and twenty Years, or be married, 'which ſhall firſt happen, upon ſpecial 'Truſt, that they, or the Survivors of them, 'ſhall be true and faithful Accomptants to 'the ſaid *Elizabeth* and *Margaret*, or the 'Survivor of them, ſeverally and reſpective-'ly, of and for the Rents, Iſſues and Pro-'fits of the ſaid Premiſſes; and that they 'ſhall diſpoſe, let and ſet the ſame, at the 'true, uttermoſt and beſt Value, for the 'Benefit of them the ſaid *Elizabeth* and '*Margaret*, and of them to whom the ſame 'ſhall belong unto, by Virtue or Means of 'the Limitation aforeſaid: And I do here-'by charge and require the ſaid *Elizabeth* 'and *Margaret*, and either of them, to be 'ſolely directed and adviſed by Executors, 'or the Survivor of them, in their Marri-'ages.

'*Item*, I do nominate, ordain and ap-'point my very loving and kind Friends, '*Robert Johnſton* of *London*, Gentleman, '*William Terry* of *London*, Goldſmith, and '*Gideon Delaune* of *London*, Apothecary, to 'be Executors of this my laſt Will and Teſta-'ment. And I give and bequeath unto 'each one of them, for their Pains and Care 'taken, for and in Execution of this my 'Will in all Things, according to my true 'Meaning, One hundred Marks *Sterling*. 'And I do nominate and ordain my worthy 'good Friends, Mr. *James Maxwel* of his 'Majeſty's Bedchamber, Mr. *Walter Bal-'canquel* Doctor in Divinity, and Maſter of 'the *Savoy*, and Mr. *Walter Alexander*, 'Gentleman Uſher to the Prince his High-'neſs, to be Overſeers and Superviſors of 'this my laſt Will; praying and intreating 'them, and every of them, to do their true 'and beſt Indeavours, to ſee it performed 'in all Points, according to my Intent and 'true Meaning therein expreſſed: And in 'reſpect of their loving Care and Induſtry 'to be taken therein, I will unto the ſaid 'Mr. *Maxwel* ſo much Plate, as ſhall be of 'the true Value of One hundred Pounds '*Sterling*; and to the ſaid Mr. *Balcanquel* 'and Mr. *Alexander*, ſo much Plate, as 'ſhall be of Fifty Marks Value a-piece, to 'be of ſuch Manner and Faſhion, as they 'ſhall ſeverally appoint or direct, according 'to their own Wills and Pleaſure.

'And I do deſire my Executors and Su-'perviſors aforeſaid, to do their true and 'beſt Indeavours, for the getting in, and 'recovering of all and ſingular ſuch Debts 'and Rights, as ſhall be due to me at the 'Time of my Deceaſe: And immediately

'after

'after my Debts and Legacies are paid and 'deduced, and Funeral diſcharged; I do 'abſolutely give and bequeath all the Sur-'pluſage, Reſt and Reſidue of my Eſtate, 'Goods and Chattels, real and perſonal, 'Moneys, Houſhold-ſtuff, Jewels, Plate, 'and all other Thing and Things, and Sums 'of Money whatſomever, as well that decreed 'unto me by the High Court of Chancery, 'as otherwiſe: As alſo the Surpluſage of 'certain Debts or Moneys, contained in the 'Writing or Deed made according to the 'Manner of *Scotland*, before recited, re-'maining over and above the ſatisfying of 'the Annuities, Sums of Money, or Be-'queſts given or aſſigned by me to the ſaid '*Margaret* my Siſter, and others therein; 'which Surpluſage of theſe Debts or Mo-'neys in *Scotland*, I eſteem will be about '*Sterling*, unto the Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters, and ordinary Council 'for the Time being of the ſaid Town of '*Edinburgh*, for and towards the founding 'and erecting of an Hoſpital within the ſaid 'Town of *Edinburgh*, in Perpetuity; and 'for and towards purchaſing of certain 'Lands in Perpetuity, to belong unto the 'ſaid Hoſpital, to be imployed for the 'Maintenance, Relief, bringing up, and 'Education of ſo many poor fatherleſs Boys, 'Freemens Sons of the Town of *Edin-'burgh*, as the Means which I give, and 'the yearly Value of the Lands ſo purchaſed 'by the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters and 'Council of the ſaid Town, ſhall amount or 'come unto.

'And I give and deviſe unto the ſaid 'Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council, 'and their Succeſſors for ever for the Time 'being, all theſe my Meſſuages, Lands, 'Tenements, and Hereditaments, with their 'Appurtenances whatſoever, ſituate, lying, 'and being within the aforeſaid Town of '*Edinburgh* and the Liberties thereof, or 'either of them, to the only End, Intent and 'Purpoſe, that the ſaid Hoſpital be imme-'diately gone in Hand withal, founded and 'erected upon Part thereof, and all the reſt 'to belong thereunto for the better Mantain-'ance of the ſame; provided that my Mo-'ther-in-law ſhall hold and poſſeſs during 'her Life, the Benefit and Rent of that 'Houſe wherein ſhe dwelleth, and of the 'two Shops adjoining near thereto, or that 'ſhe have Satisfaction or Content otherwiſe 'in that Behalf.

'And my Will and Mind is, that the 'ſaid Hoſpital ſhall be there erected and go-'verned, and the ſaid fatherleſs Children, 'ordered, taught and guided by ſuch In-'ſtitutions, Ordinances and Directions, and 'in ſuch Manner and Form as ſhall be di-'geſted, limited, appointed or ſet down in 'a certain Book or Writing framed and or-'dained for that Purpoſe, either by myſelf 'in my Lifetime, and ſigned with my Hand, 'or by the ſaid Doctor *Balcanquel* after my 'Death, and ſigned with his Hand, and gi-'ven or delivered unto the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council of the afore-'ſaid Town of *Edinburgh* for the Time be-'ing, who are named and appointed as 'Feoffees of Truſt in this Behalf. And I 'do ordain and appoint, by this my laſt 'Will, the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters 'and Council, and their Succeſſors, as Feof-'fees, to be Governors of the Lands, Poſ-'ſeſſions, Revenues and Goods of the ſaid 'Hoſpital.

Item, 'My Will is, that my ſaid Execu-'tors ſhall, within ſix Months next after my 'Deceaſe, give and deliver a true Inventory 'and juſt Account unto the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council of all and 'ſingular the Means and Eſtate that I ſhall 'die poſſeſſed of, to the End that it may 'the better appear what Means and Sur-'pluſage ſhall or ought to come for the 'founding of the ſaid Hoſpital, purchaſing 'of Lands, and performing the other Things 'before mentioned. And that my ſaid Exe-'cutors ſhall and will pay and deliver unto 'them alſo all the ſaid Surpluſage, Sum and 'Sums of Money whatſoever, ſo ſoon as the 'ſame poſſibly can be done and performed; 'and that faithfully and truly, in and by all 'Things; which Surpluſage or Reſidue of 'my Eſtate, together with the former Sur-'pluſage of the Debts or Moneys that are in '*Scotland*, contained in the forementioned 'Deed, Writing or Aſſignment, I eſteem in 'the whole will be about the Sum of 'as partly appeareth by an Inven-'tory thereof, by me, made and ſubſcribed 'with my Name.

'And my Will and Meaning further is, 'that whatſoever Legacy or Gift herein 'mentioned, ſhall fall due unto my Execu-'tors or otherwiſe, by reaſon of the Death 'of the Parties or any of them to whom I 'have given the ſame, and not mentioned 'or directed to whom, in ſuch Caſe the 'ſame ſhould go or be payable; that all ſuch 'ſhall go and redound wholly and abſolutely 'unto, and for the founding of the ſaid Hoſ-'pital, and purchaſing of Land to belong 'unto the ſame, according to my true Mean-'ing before expreſſed.

'And my Will and earneſt Deſire is, that 'the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, the two 'Lords Archbiſhops, the Lord Preſident 'of the College of Juſtice, and the Lord 'Advocate there for the Time being, or a-'ny three of them, upon any Complaint 'made unto them, or any of them, upon 'probable Report of Corruption in the Pro-'voſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council afore-'ſaid, or any of them touching or concern-'ing the Premiſes, ſhall carefully and punctu-'ally examine the ſame, and thereupon re-'dreſs and reform it in ſuch Sort and Man-

'ner

'ner as to their Wiſdom and Diſcretion 'ſhall ſeem meet.

'And my farther Will, Mind, and ſpe-'cial Proviſion is, to the end that Things 'may, from Time to Time, be carried and 'diſpoſed of in a clear, legal and honeſt 'Manner, in all Points concerning the Pre-'miſes, according to my true Intent and 'Meaning; that in caſe the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council ſhall fail in 'Performance of any fundamental Point of 'this Foundation; then all the ſaid Means and 'Lands ſo appointed and limited for the ſaid 'Hoſpital or this Foundation, ſhall be abſo-'lutely and wholly appropriated, and for 'the Maintenance of ſo many poor Scho-'lars in the Univerſity of *St. Andrew's* in '*Scotland*, as ſhall be nominated and ap-'pointed by the Rector and Profeſſors of 'that Univerſity: To the which Rector 'and Profeſſors I do hereby give and deviſe 'as whole and abſolute Power, Right and 'Authority, in and by all Things concern-'ing the Premiſes, as is before in this Will 'given or limited unto the ſaid Provoſt, 'Bailiffs, Miniſters and Council of the ſaid 'Town, any Thing to the contrary notwith-'ſtanding.

'*Laſtly*, My Will and Mind is, and I do 'ſo order and provide, that if any Perſon 'or Perſons whatſomever, to whom I have 'given or bequeathed any Legacy or Lega-'cies, Gifts or Bequeſts, ſhall, by any Means 'whatſoever, either directly or indirectly 'indeavour, attempt to go about or im-'peach, hinder, alter or overthrow this my 'Will or Teſtament, or any Part or Parti-'cular thereof, contrary to my aforeſaid 'true Intent and Meaning: That then, e-'very ſuch Perſon and Perſons whatſomever 'ſo attempting, and indeavouring or offend-'ing, ſhall for ever loſe all and every ſuch 'Legacy and Legacies, Gifts, Benefits and 'Bequeſts whatſomever in this my Will to 'him, her or them, given or bequeathed, 'any Thing to the contrary notwithſtand-'ing. And the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Mi-'niſters and Council, to the End and Pur-'poſes aforeſaid, to have and injoy the ſaid 'Part, Portion, Legacy and Bequeſt of him, 'her or them, and of every of them that 'ſhall ſo offend in the Premiſes, contrary 'to my true Intent and Meaning aforeſaid.

'And alſo my Will and Mind is, that 'for the ſaid Legacies or Sums ſo given or 'bequeathed by me unto my ſaid Mother-'in-law, and my four Half-ſiſters before 'named, and their Children, amounting to 'the Sum of One thouſand ſix hundred 'threeſcore and ſix Pounds thirteen Shil-'lings and four Pence *Sterling*, ſhall be paid 'and ſatisfied by my Executors aforeſaid, 'within ſix Months next after my Deceaſe, 'into the Hands of *James Primroſe*, Clerk 'of the Council in *Scotland*, *Gilbert Kirk-'wood* Goldſmith in *Edinburgh*, and *Alexan-'der Ramſay* Merchant there; whom I moſt 'heartily deſire to take care for the beſt Im-'ployment and juſt Payment thereof unto 'them ſeverally and reſpectively, according 'to my true Meaning, Declaration and Di-'rection expreſſed in this my Will.

'And I give and bequeath unto my ſaid 'approved and kind Friend, *Robert John-'ſton*, one white Baſon, and Cover of Silver, 'being the biggeſt of my two.

'And my Will is, that my Executors 'ſhall allow and pay unto my ſaid Half-bro-'ther, *Thomas Heriot*, the Rent, Uſe and 'Profit of his ſaid Two thouſand Pounds 'Legacy, from the Time of ſix Months 'next after my Deceaſe, until he ſhall ac-'compliſh the ſaid Age of twenty and five 'Years.

'In Witneſs whereof, I have to this my 'laſt Will and Teſtament, written in theſe 'fifteen Sheets of Paper, with this latter 'Part, ſet my Hand and Seal, in the Pre-'ſence of thoſe whoſe Names are ſubſcri-'bed, by me ſpecially intreated to witneſs 'the ſame, the Day and Year aboveſaid,'

George Heriot.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed and pronounced as his laſt Will and Teſta-ment, in Preſence of *David Muney*, *P. A-bercrombie*, *Tho. Fou-les*, *Andrew Robertſon*, *William Adamſon, and Tho. Powel* Not. Pub.

The Codicil or Schedule, written the one and twentieth Day of *January*, *anno* 1623. Reg. R. JACOBI, *&c. viceſimo primo.*

'Be it known, That whereas I *George* '*Heriot* made my laſt Will and Teſtament 'in Writing, dated the tenth Day of *De-'cember* laſt paſt; that now I being of good 'and perfect Memory (Praiſe be to God) do 'make this Addition thereunto; and do by 'this my preſent Codicil, confirm and ra-'tify my ſaid laſt Will.

'And firſt, I do moſt earneſtly intreat 'and deſire, that Maſter Dr. *Balcanquel*, 'formerly named in my ſaid laſt Will, ſhall 'and will, with all the Convenience he can, 'after my Deceaſe, repair to the Town of '*Edinburgh*, giving unto him abſolute 'Power, to treat and conclude with the 'Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters, and Council 'of the ſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, touching 'and concerning the intended Hoſpital, and 'other the Premiſſes, in my ſaid Will ſpe-'cified, and to direct and order the ſame: 'And alſo to ſolicit the Buſineſs in ſuch 'Manner, that all Things may be done and 'performed in every Reſpect, according to 'my Intent and true Meaning in my ſaid 'Will expreſſed: And towards his Charges 'and Pains therein from time to time, to 'be taken in and about the accompliſhing

'and finiſhing thereof, being a Work of 'Charity, I give and bequeath unto him 'the ſaid Maſter Doctor *Balcanquel*, over 'and above the Legacy bequeathed to him 'in my ſaid Will, the Sum of One hundred 'Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid by my ſaid 'Executors as followeth, *viz.* the one half 'thereof within three Months next after my 'Deceaſe; and the other half when the ſaid 'intended Hoſpital is fully and abſolutely 'finiſhed and accompliſhed in and by all 'Things.

'And alſo I deſire *Joſeph Marjoribanks* 'Merchant, Mr. *Robert Balcanquel*, Mini-'ſter of *Tranent*, *Nicol Udward* Merchant, '*Gilbert Kirkwood* Goldſmith, *Alexander* '*Heriot*, *Alexander Ramſay* and *John Hou-'ſton*, Merchants, all of the ſaid Town of '*Edinburgh*, or any Four of them, in the 'Abſence of the ſaid Maſter Doctor *Bal-'canquel*, to be earneſt Solicitors in the 'ſame Buſineſs, and to indeavour the ef-'fecting thereof.

'And my Will and Deſire is, that the 'ſaid Maſter Doctor *Balcanquel* ſhall require 'the ſaid Provoſt, Bailiffs, Miniſters and 'Council, in the ſaid Will named, that 'out of the Rents, Iſſues and Profits of the 'Means and Eſtate ſo by me given, as in 'my aforeſaid Will is limited and declared, 'they ſhall keep and maintain ten Burſers in 'the College of *Edinburgh* for ever, allow-'ing yearly Five Pounds *Sterling* unto each 'of them; the Election of them to be as 'ſhall be ordered or directed by the Book of 'Statutes, Ordinances or Writings, to be di-'geſted, framed and delivered, as in my 'ſaid Will is mentioned.

'And I do remit and forgive unto my ho-'noured Friend, Mrs. *Elizabeth Maxwel*, 'Wife of Mr. *James Maxwel*, the Debt due 'to me for Gold Workmanſhip, and fur-'niſhing of certain Diamonds to a Chain 'made by me to her, intreating her to de-'liver up a Note of my Hand, given for 'Receipt of certain Diamonds put into the 'ſame; and I give unto her the ſaid Mrs. '*Maxwel*, over and above, that my yellow 'pointed Diamond Ring, cut with Fau-'cettes, which I was accuſtomed to wear, 'deſiring her to continue her Favour and 'Friendſhip for my Friends to her Huſband 'in my Affairs at Court.

'*Item*, I give unto my Godchild, the 'Daughter of *Herman Broſcard*, Twenty 'Pounds *Sterling*; and to my Godchild, '*John Trumuld*'s Daughter, Twenty Marks '*Sterling*.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto ſuch of 'the Children of my late half-Brother, *Da-'vid Heriot*, as ſhall be unmarried at the 'Time of my Deceaſe, One hundred Pounds '*Sterling*, to be equally divided amongſt 'them.

'*Item*, I give and bequeath unto my 'Kinſwoman, *Katherine Baird*, the Sum of 'Fifty Marks *Sterling*.

'*Item*, I give unto my Servant *William* '*Adamſon*, in Recompence for his Service, 'One hundred Pounds *Sterling*, he being 'found a faithful Servant and Accomptant, 'which I charge him to be, and to perform 'unto my ſaid Executors.

'*Item*, I give unto my Servants, *Kathe-'rine de Jardin* and *Elizabeth Banington*, o-'ver and above their Wages, Twenty 'Pounds *Sterling* a-piece.

'*Item*, I give unto Mrs. *Delaune*, Wife 'of the aforeſaid *Gideon Delaune* (named for 'one of my Executors in my ſaid Will) one 'gilt Baſon and Ewer, which I had former-'ly from her ſaid Huſband, if her Huſband 'accept of the Execution of my ſaid Will, 'in regard of his Care and Pains to be taken 'therein.

'*Item*, I give unto Mrs. *Terry*, the Sum 'of Fifty Marks *Sterling*, to make her a 'Gown withal, if her Huſband, whom I 'have alſo named an Executor, accept of 'the Execution thereof, in reſpect of his 'Pains to be alſo taken in that Behalf.

'*Item*, I do freely remit unto my kind 'Friend, Mr. *Gib*, of his Majeſty's Bed-'chamber, the Debt which he oweth unto 'me. And I give unto the Poor of *Roham-'ton* Three Pounds, to be divided amongſt 'them at my Executors Diſcretion.

Item, 'I give unto Captain *Turner* of 'King *James*'s Hoſpital in *London*, founded 'by Mr. *Sutton*, Five Pounds; and unto 'an old Woman, named *Kerſey*, Fifty 'Shillings; and to an old Woman named '*Aliſon Heriot*, Fifty Shillings.

Item, 'I give unto *John Anderſone*, and 'to an poor Man called *Jameſone*, 'Forty Shillings; and unto Goodman *Jack* 'and his Wife that keep my Houſe in *Ro-'hampton*, Three Pounds.

Item, 'I give unto the poor Priſoners ly-'ing for Debt in the ſaid Town of *Edin-'burgh*, Ten Pounds *Sterling*.

Item, 'I give and bequeath unto *Andrew* '*Robinſon*, he being found to have faithful-'ly diſcharged himſelf of thoſe Imployments 'that he lately had from me unto *Spain* (o-'ver and above his Charges) Fifty Pounds '*Sterling*.

Item, 'I give unto Maſter *George Kirk* 'of the Prince's Highneſs Bed-chamber, as 'a Token of my Love, a Piece of Plate, 'or a Diamond (at his Choice) of Fifty 'Marks *Sterling*.

Item, 'I do remit unto *John de St. John* 'the Debt which he oweth me, and I give 'him over and above, Ten Pounds *Sterling*.

Item, 'I give and bequeath unto my ſaid 'Half-brother, *James Heriot*, in my ſaid 'laſt Will named, the Sum of Five hundred 'Pounds *Sterling*, over and above the Le-'gacy given to him by my ſaid Will, which 'Five hundred Pounds I will ſhall be deli-'vered to him in Jewels, according to a 'reaſonable true Value.

'And

'And my Will is, that this Codicil be, 'and be adjudged and taken to be Parcel 'of my ſaid laſt Will, and to bear Force 'by the Right of Codicil, or by any other 'Right in the beſt Manner that may be, to 'be faithfully performed according to my 'true Meaning, as if the ſame were decla-'red and ſet down in my laſt Will and Te-'ſtament: In Witneſs whereof, to this my 'preſent Codicil, I have ſubſcribed my 'Name and ſet to my Seal this Day and 'Year above ſaid.'

Beſides the above Bequeſts, *Heriot*, in his Lifetime, gave great Sums of Money amongſt his Relations.

In the above Will the Reader may obſerve, that our Founder bequeathed his real Eſtates in *England* to two Children, namely, *Elizabeth Band* and *Margaret Scot*; the former, who was his natural Daughter, after his Demiſe, aſſumed the Name of *Heriot*, and marrying in *England*, was ſometime after reduced to great Streights, inſomuch that the Town Council, as Truſtees for her late Father's Hoſpital, granted her an annual Penſion of One thouſand Marks *Scotiſh*: But on taking in Children to the ſaid Hoſpital, all Penſions being diſcharged, the ſaid Council judging it an Act of Charity to relieve her (being then in *Edinburgh*) ordered the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, as a preſent Supply, and to defray the Expence of her Journey to *London*, to be paid on diſcharging the Town and Hoſpital from all Pretenſions or Demands hereafter; and on Delivery of the ſaid Diſcharge, the Sum of One thouſand Marks to be paid to her.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXI. f. 141.

After the Payment of our Founder's Debts, Legacies and funeral Expences, he deviſed all the Reſt and Reſidue of his Eſtate, both real and perſonal, towards founding an Hoſpital in *Edinburgh*, and dying on the 12th of *February*, *anno* 1624, his Exe-

Heriot's Hoſp. Regiſt. vol. I.

cutors above named became poſſeſſed of all his Effects, other than the Sum of Eleven thouſand three hundred and three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence *Sterling*, due to *Heriot* from divers of the *Scotiſh* Nobility and Gentry upon Mortgages, which, by a Deed of Gift of the 3d *September*, in the Year 1623, at the *Strand* a Street near *London*, he aſſigned to the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, to be by them imployed in founding an Hoſpital, as aforeſaid, in Imitation of that Royal Foundation of Charity in the City of *London*, called Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Heriot's Executors having faithfully diſcharged the Truſt repoſed in them, on the 30th of *November*, *anno* 1626, ſent from *London* to the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, as Feoffees of the Eſtate of our Founder, an Account of their Receipts and Diſburſements, by virtue of the ſaid Truſt; wherein is ſhewn, that the Eſtate of *Heriot* in *England* amounted to the Sum of Twenty five thouſand three hundred and ninety three Pounds one Shilling and ſeven Pence *Sterling*, as will appear by the following Account.

Heriot's *Executors Account of Receipts and Diſburſements.*

Dr.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To Debts due by *George Heriot* - - -	10071	14	00
To Legacies - -	12204	00	00
To funeral Expences - -	186	11	10
To Balance - -	32093	15	09
	54556	01	07
Cr.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Money due from the King - - -	3350	00	00
By other Debts - -	32010	14	10
By Jewels, Rings, *&c.*	12137	12	10
By Houſhold Furniture -	717	15	02
By Plate - - -	294	14	11
By Caſh by him at his Death - - -	1050	00	00
By Jewels not appraiſed -	4650	00	00
By Jewels ſold for more than appraiſed, at	345	03	10
Sum total - -	54556	01	07

If we add to the Balance of the above Account the Sum of Eleven thouſand three hundred and three Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence due to the Truſt on the Mortgages above mentioned, and Two hundred and eleven Pounds two Shillings and two Pence, which *Heriot*'s Tenements in *Edinburgh* were ſold at: the Sum total for erecting and indowing the preſent Hoſpital will appear to have amounted to Forty three thouſand ſix hundred and eight Pounds eleven Shillings and three Pence *Sterling* Money.

The *Edinburghers*, in Poſſeſſion of the Revenues ariſing by this great Sum of Money, began to think of fitting up an Hoſpital, purſuant to the Will of the Founder, who, having appointed his large Meſſuage or Tenement, ſituated between *Gray*'s Cloſe and *Todrick*'s Wynd for the intended Hoſpital, began to prepare the ſame for that Purpoſe; but the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh*, and *Walter Balcanquell*, one of the Overſeers appointed by *Heriot*, having taken a Survey thereof, it was judged unfit for a Work of this Kind; wherefore the Feoffees, by their Act of the 22d *June*, *anno* 1627, purchaſed of the Citizens of *Edinburgh* eight Acres and a half of Land near the *Graſs-market*, in a Field called *The High Riggs*, for the Sum of Seven thouſand ſix hundred

hundred Marks *Scotiſh* Money. This is a Miſtake, for, by the Tranſactions of the Common Council, it appears, that the ſaid Land, for a Site to the intended Hoſpital, was on the 6th of *February*, *anno* 1628, ſold for the Sum of Seven thouſand ſix hundred and fifty Marks. And having prepared Materials for the intended Work, laid the Foundation of the preſent magnificent Structure, on the firſt of *July*, in the Year 1628, according to a Plan of the ſaid *Balcanquell*'s; and the Work being carried on till the unhappy national Troubles, *anno* 1639, which, putting a Stop to the Payment of the Hoſpital's Revenues, the Work was diſcontinued. But the Times becoming a little more favourable, the Work was renewed in the Year 1642, and proſecuted with ſuch Succeſs, that it was almoſt finiſhed *anno* 1650; when it was taken Poſſeſſion of by the *Engliſh* Army under the Command of *Oliver Cromwell*, who converted it into an Infirmary for the Uſe of his Army; and in whoſe Service it continued till the Year 1658; when, on the 15th of *March*, a Committee of the Governors attended General *Monk*, to perſuade him to remove the valetudinary Soldiers thence; and for the better obtaining their Requeſt, not only ingaged to fit up a Houſe with all Conveniencies for their Reception, but likewiſe to keep the ſame in Repair, and to grant additional Salaries to the Phyſicians, Surgeon, Apothecary, Surgeon's-mate and Gardiner. Theſe Terms being accepted by *Monk*, the Soldiers were removed to the new Infirmary in the *Canongate*.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 87.

The Hoſpital being prepared for the Reception of the Children ſoon after, thirty Boys were taken into it on the 11th of *April anno* 1659, together with a Schoolmaſter, Caterer, Porter, and three Women Servants. This piteous Number of Children, taken into ſo magnificent and ſpacious an Edifice, which is ſufficient for the Reception of many Hundreds, as the Fund was likewiſe for their Maintenance. For as the national Intereſt of Money was then at Eight *per Cent.* the Produce of the above named Sum of 43608 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* muſt have amounted to the yearly Sum of Three thouſand four hundred and eighty eight Pounds *Sterling*, which, at Ten Pounds ten Shillings *per* Head (which is more than the Expence of Chriſt's Hoſpital in *London*) would have maintained upwards of three hundred and ſixteen Boys, including the Charge of Officers and Servants, which does not reflect much Honour on the Governors of that Time; for, by their imprudent and unjuſtifiable Conduct, they erected a Fabrick ſo ſumptuous, at the Expence of twenty Years Labour, and above Twenty ſeven thouſand Pounds *Sterling* Charge, that it probably excelled every Structure of its Kind then upon Earth, and was a Work fitter for the antient *Romans* than the petty Feoffees in Truſt for ſo ſmall a Fund; and more proper for the Reſidence of a great King than the Habitation of a few poor and needy Orphans. For, till this Time, the Vanity of Man was not got to ſuch a Height of Extravagance as to erect Palaces for Beggars.

And that the Management of our Governors might be all of a-piece, they on the 14th of *June*, *anno* 1659, appointed *Robert Douglas* to preach a Sermon on the firſt *Monday* of *June*, in Commemoration of the Founder, for which they not only ordered the Sum of One hundred Marks *Scotiſh*, or Five Pounds eleven Shillings and one Penny *Sterling* (a Sum equal to a ſmall yearly Stipend in our neighbouring Country of *England*) to be paid to *Douglas*; and the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* being annally by Rotation to preach the like Sermon, the ſaid Governors, to their perpetual Reproach, have intailed this enormous Sum, as it were a Debt, upon the Hoſpital to be yearly paid to the Preacher; which is a Grievance calls loudly for Redreſs; for the Property of an Hoſpital ought to be deemed ſacred, and not profuſely ſquandered away by the Indiſcretion of a few inconſiderate Governors.

Return to the Houſe of Lords of Queen Anne's Bounty Augm. poor Clergy.

On the eighth Day of *Auguſt*, in the ſaid Year 1659, ten Boys were taken into the Hoſpital, which increaſed the Number to forty. And on the 7th of *May anno* 1660, five Burſers (being half the Number appointed by the Founder) were ſent to the College of *Edinburgh*, with an Allowance of Five Pounds *Sterling* each yearly; and on the 23d of *December*, in the Year 1661, the Number of the Boys in the Hoſpital were increaſed to fifty two.

Grammar hitherto not having been taught in the Hoſpital, on the 31ſt of *October anno* 1659, certain Boys being to be ſent to the Grammar School, the Common Council ordered, that in lieu of all Dues of the High School, to which they were ſent, Thirty Shilings *Scotiſh per* Quarter to be paid to the Maſter, and Twenty four Shillings to the Uſher yearly; which is ſtill continued; few of the Boys learning *Latin*, it being found much more for their Intereſt to teach them Writing and Accompts, to prepare them for Buſineſs, for the better enabling them thereafter to provide for themſelves and Families.

This noble and ſtately Fabrick, which is ſituated on a beautiful Eminence, ſurrounded with delightful Gardens and pleaſant Graſs-plots, near the Southern Side of the *Graſs Market*, contains about 130 Boys, who are under the Care of a Treaſurer, Phyſician, Surgeon, Clerk, Steward, Schoolmaſter, two Aſſiſtants, Writing-maſter, Cook, Taylor, Porter, a Nurſe, and ſeven Women-ſervants: And the whole Expence of the Hoſpital in the Year 1740, amounted to the Sum of One thouſand ſeven hundred and

and forty four Pounds and twelve Shillings *Sterling*.

Leſt any ſhould think, that an hiſtorical Relation of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital would be imperfect, without an Account of its Conſtitutions; I ſhall therefore ſubjoin the Statutes thereof, compoſed by *Walter Balcanquel*, D. D. one of the Overſeers of the ſaid *Heriot*'s Will.

The Statutes of George Heriot's *Hoſpital.*

To the Honour of Almighty God, to the Edification of his holy Church, and to the Example of all others.

'Here begin the Statutes and Ordinances 'of the Hoſpital founded, builded and erected 'upon the only Charges of the Right Wor'ſhipful *George Heriot* of pious Memory, 'ſometime Burgeſs and Goldſmith of the Ci'ty of *Edinburgh*, and late Jeweller to the two 'renowned Princes, King *James* (the ſixth) 'of happy Memory, and King *Charles* (the 'firſt) now reigning, compiled by *Walter* '*Balcanquel*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, after Con'ſultation, Advice and mature Deliberation had thereanent with the Provoſt, Bai'lies, Miniſters and Council of *Edinburgh*, 'conform to the Power given to him in the 'Teſtament of the ſaid umquhile *George* '*Heriot*, and Codicil annexed thereto, and 'true Meaning of the ſame.

Of the Name of the Hoſpital.

'This Foundation and Hoſpital ſhall '(for all Time to come) perpetually and un'changeably be called by the Name of '*George Heriot's Hoſpital*; and in all Leaſes 'let from the ſaid Hoſpital to any Tenant, 'and in all Bargains, Evidents, Writings, 'or any other Writing whatſoever, wherein 'the Hoſpital is intereſted, it ſhall be call'ed by that Name and none elſe, and ſhall 'be erected, builded and finiſhed with all 'Diligence in the Bounds thereto deſigned 'by the Provoſt, Bailies, Miniſters and 'Council of *Edinburgh*, with Conſent of 'the ſaid Dean of *Rocheſter*, contained in 'the Act of Council made thereanent, of 'the Date of the 22d Day of *June* 1627, 'and that conform to the Pattern given by 'him to them for that Effect.

Of the Founder of the Hoſpital.

'Leſt the Memory of ſo pious a Work 'ſhould periſh, and for the Provocation of 'others to the like Piety; but, above all, 'for the teſtifying of the Thankfulneſs of 'the Poor there to be maintained, unto Al'mighty God; he who readeth Prayers e'very Evening and Morning in the Chapel 'of the Hoſpital, ſhall, amongſt other 'Bleſſings, give Thanks unto God in ex'preſs Words, for the bountiful Mainte'nance, which they, living there, receive 'from the Charity of their pious Founder. 'The like Mention ſhall be made in every 'Grace which ſhall be ſaid after Meals; but 'eſpecially upon the firſt *Monday* of *June* 'every Year, ſhall be kept a ſolemn Com'memoration and Thankſgiving unto God, 'in this Form, which followeth.

'In the Morning, about eight of the 'Clock of that Day, the Lord Provoſt, all 'the Miniſters, Magiſtrates, and ordinary 'Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, ſhall 'aſſemble themſelves in the Committee 'Chamber of the ſaid Hoſpital; from 'thence all the Scholars and Officers of the 'ſaid Hoſpital going before them, two and 'two, they ſhall go with all the Solemnity 'that may be, to the *Grayfriars* Church of 'the ſaid City, where they ſhall hear a Ser'mon preached by one of the ſaid Mini'ſters, every one yearly in their Courſes, 'according to the Antiquity of their Mini'ſtry in the ſaid City. The principal Ar'gument of the Sermon ſhall be to theſe 'Purpoſes; To give God Thanks for the 'charitable Maintenance which the Poor 'maintained in the Hoſpital receive by the 'Bounty of the ſaid Founder, of whom 'ſhall be made honourable Mention; to 'exhort all Men of Ability, according to 'their Means, to follow his Example; to 'urge the Neceſſity of good Works, ac'cording to Mens Power, for the Teſti'mony of their Faith; and to clear the Do'ctrine of our Church from all the Calum'nies of our Adverſaries, who give us out 'to be the Impugners of good Works.

'After the Sermon ended, all above 'named ſhall return to the Hoſpital, with 'the ſame Solemnity and Order they came 'from it, where ſhall be paid to the Mini'ſter who preached, to buy him Books, by 'the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital for the time 'being, out of the Treaſury or Rents of the 'Hoſpital, the Sum of

Of the Governors of the Hoſpital.

'The perpetual Governors of the ſaid 'Hoſpital ſhall be the Lord Provoſt, Bai'lies, Miniſters, and ordinary Council of *E*'*dinburgh* for the time being, and their Suc'ceſſors, for whoſe Proſperity and Happi'neſs, by the Name of Governors, the 'Reader of Divine Service in the Chapel, 'and the Scholars in all Graces after Meals, 'ſhall pray in expreſs Words. Likeas, the 'ſaid Hoſpital, and whole Eſtate thereof, 'ſhall be guided and governed by the Pro'voſt, Bailies, Miniſters, and Council for 'the time.

'And according to the Plurality of the 'Voices of the ſaid Provoſt, Bailies, Mi'niſters, and ordinary Council of the ſaid 'Burgh for the time, the whole Eſtate of 'the ſaid Hoſpital, both for the Rents and 'Treaſury, and all Things which may de-

'pend thereupon; as alſo the Election of 'all Officers, Scholars and Burſers, there-'unto any way belonging, ſhall be wholly 'ordered, governed and ruled, theſe Cau-'tions being provided, which are hereafter 'in any Part of theſe Statutes mentioned: 'But no Member of the ſaid Council of *E-'dinburgh*, nor any of the ſaid Miniſters ſhall 'ever have any Voice or Intereſt in any Bu-'ſineſs which may any ways concern the ſaid 'Hoſpital, either for Rents or Elections, 'or any other Thing, until ſuch time as he 'or they ſhall, in the Preſence of the Coun-'cil and Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, take a cor-'poral Oath, laying his Hand upon ſome 'Part of the holy Goſpel, in theſe Words: '*I* A. B. *do faithfully ſwear and promiſe be-'fore God, that, to the beſt of my Knowledge 'and Power, I ſhall carry and demean myſelf in 'all Matters which concern the Rents, the E-'lection of the Officers or Scholars, or any Thing 'elſe belonging to* George Heriot's *Hoſpital. 'And if I know any going about, at any time, 'to defraud or defeat the End of the ſaid pious 'Founder, I ſhall reveal it to this Aſſembly, or 'their Succeſſors. So help me GOD, and the 'Contents of the Bible.*

'Before which Oath perſonally taken, no 'Perſon above mentioned, ſhall intermeddle 'with any Thing belonging to the ſaid 'Hoſpital. And if any one ſhall give his 'Voice, before the ſaid Oath be admini-'ſtered and taken, all Concluſions or Ele-'ctions reſolved upon at that Meeting, ſhall 'be utterly void and of no Effect to all Pur-'poſes whatſoever.

Of thoſe Things which generally concern Elections and Affairs of the Hoſpital.

'There ſhall be no Election of Scholars, 'or any Officers, anywiſe belonging to the 'Hoſpital, nor any Tranſaction which con-'cerns any way the Eſtate, or any other 'Thing belonging to the Hoſpital, be 'made or done, but in the Committee 'Chamber of the ſaid Hoſpital, or in ſome 'other Place within the Buildings of the 'ſaid Hoſpital, whenſoever there ſhall be 'any Election of Officers or Scholars.

'*Firſt*, The eldeſt Miniſter of the Town 'then preſent ſhall directly read unto the 'whole Electors, the inſuing Statute con-'cerning the Election of the Scholars, or 'the Officer or Officers which are to be cho-'ſen; after which, he ſhall briefly deſire 'them, in the fear of God, and according 'to their Oath, which they have formerly 'taken for their Fidelity to the Hoſpital, 'and to give their Suffrages according to 'the true Meaning and Intention of that Sta-'tute preſently read unto them; and then 'immediately and not before they ſhall pro-'ceed to the Election.

'And becauſe it is fit that the Maſter of 'the Hoſpital ſhould be well regarded in 'his Place, to breed the greater Reſpect 'unto him in all Elections, and other Buſi-'neſs which any way concern the Hoſpital, 'he ſhall have a ſingle Suffrage and Voice 'as well as any of the reſt of the Electors 'of the ſaid Hoſpital.

'The Compiler of the Statutes, *Walter 'Balcanquell*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, during his 'natural Life, ſhall have a ſingle Suffrage 'in all Elections, and Buſineſs concerning 'the Hoſpital, whenſoever he ſhall be in the 'City of *Edinburgh*.

'It is ordained, that in all Things be-'longing to the Hoſpital, either Elections, 'Rents, or Government, or any other Thing 'whatſoever, all theſe who by the Statutes 'have a Voice, ſhall be warned by the Offi-'cer of the Hoſpital, who ſhall be elected 'by the Governors to that Effect; and they 'being warned, what ſhall by the manyeſt 'Voices of theſe who compear, be conclu-'ded, ſhall ſtand in Force and Effect.

Of the Election and Office of the Treaſurer.

'Upon the firſt *Monday* after the Electi-'on of the Magiſtrates of this Burgh yearly, 'there ſhall be choſen by the ſaid Governors 'and Maſter of the Hoſpital, a ſufficient 'able Man to be Treaſurer of the ſaid Hoſ-'pital for a Year thereafter, whoſe Office 'ſhall be to receive all the Hoſpital Rents, 'to keep all Stock and Monies belonging to 'the Hoſpital, to pay all Wages and Al-'lowances due to the Officers and Scholars, 'or any other belonging to the Hoſpital; 'to look diligently to the Reparation of the 'Building of the Hoſpital, to deliver week-'ly to the Maſter of the Hoſpital, ſo much 'Money as to provide the Diet of the Hoſ-'pital; and every *Friday* at Night, to take 'the Maſter and the Caterer's Accounts, 'how they have diſburſed the ſaid Monies, 'whoſe particular Accounts he ſhall keep 'by him on a File, ſubſcribed by the ſaid 'Maſter and Caterer's Hands: And it ſhall 'be in the ſaid Treaſurer his Power, to 'control or allow of the ſaid Accounts, 'which weekly Accounts (both for the Diet 'of the Hoſpital, and all other Charges in-'cident to the ſame any way) he ſhall, up-'on the laſt Day of every Month, if it be 'not *Sunday*, and in that Caſe, upon the 'next Day following, deliver up to the 'four Auditors of the Hoſpital, theſe week-'ly Accounts of all Charges belonging to 'the Hoſpital.

'He ſhall be elected by the Plurality of 'Suffrages of the Ordinary Council, and 'Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, the Maſter of the 'Hoſpital, and Doctor *Balcanquell*, if he be 'there preſent; after which Election, the 'Clerk ſhall adminiſter to him this Oath in 'Preſence of the Governors, upon ſome 'Part of the holy Goſpel, *viz. I*, A. B. '*elect Treaſurer of* George Heriot, *his Hoſ-'pital*,

'*pital, do ſwear and faithfully promiſe, with* '*my beſt Skill and Power, to diſcharge all* '*that is required of me by the Statutes of* '*the ſaid Hoſpital. So help me God, and* '*the Contents of this Book.*

'He ſhall yearly make his Accounts, and 'at his removing from his Office, ſhall de-'liver to the ſucceeding Treaſurer, all Ac-'counts and Papers which any way belong 'to his Office, and may give all Inſight for 'the Diſcharge of the ſame; which Pa-'pers ſhall be always kept and digeſted in 'good Order, in the Treaſure-houſe of the 'ſaid Hoſpital.

'If the Treaſurer ſhall die, or by any 'Neceſſity be removed, the Governors, 'within ten Days of his Death or Removal, 'ſhall proceed to the Election of a new 'one, obſerving in his Election all Things 'before mentioned.

Of the Election and Office of the Auditors.

'On the ſame Day of the Election of the 'Treaſurer, there ſhall be choſen yearly, 'four Auditors of his and all other Ac-'counts belonging to the ſaid Hoſpital, *viz.* 'one of the Bailies of the ſaid Burgh, one 'of the Miniſters of the ſame, one of the 'Merchants and one of the Craftſmen of 'the Council of the ſaid Burgh, who ſhall, 'ilk laſt Day of every Month, if it be 'not *Sunday*, and then the next Day follow-'ing, hear and perfect the Treaſurer his 'Accounts for the Month laſt paſt, and 'ſhall have Power to control or allow them; 'and whatſoever monthly Accounts ſhall be 'perfected and ſubſcribed by the ſaid Hands 'of the Treaſurer, and any two of the ſaid 'Auditors ſhall be taken for a good month-'ly Account, and not otherwiſe, reſerving 'always to the whole Body of the Govern-'ors, that Power to control all the whole 'Accounts, which ſhall hereafter be de-'clared.

'The Day after the End of every three 'Months, or, at the fartheſt, within four 'Days after, the ſaid Treaſurer and Audi-'tors ſhall deliver up unto the whole Body 'of the Governors aſſembled in the Com-'mittee-chamber, their Accounts for the three 'Months laſt paſt, fairly written in a Book; 'they ſhall be read publickly, and there ei-'ther controlled or allowed; the Allow-'ance ſhall be under the Hand of the Re-'giſter of the Hoſpital, with theſe Words, '*ex juſſu Dominorum Gubernatorum Hoſpitalis*; 'which Book of Accounts for three Months, 'ſo allowed, for the Space of eight Days 'after, ſhall lie open upon the Table in the 'Committee-chamber, ſo that if any one of 'the Governors (but none elſe) have a mind 'to peruſe them, they may; and if they 'ſhall find any Overſight or Fault in them, 'they are charged by virtue of their Oath 'of Fidelity to the Hoſpital taken at the 'firſt, to reveal it to the reſt of the Gover-'nors, who ſhall take Order to correct and 'amend it.

'The Auditors and Treaſurer, within 'four Days of the laſt Month of every Year, 'ſhall deliver up the whole laſt Years Ac-'counts to the whole Body of the Govern-'ors, aſſembled in the Committee-chamber, 'where they ſhall be allowed or controlled, 'every way as is expreſſed in the quarterly 'Accounts.

'The Election of the Auditors ſhall be 'by the Plurality of Suffrages, and in all 'Reſpects, as is expreſt in the Election of 'the Treaſurer. After the Election, the 'Auditors ſhall give their Oaths in Preſence 'aforeſaid, as is taken by the Treaſurer, '*mutatis mutandis*.

'The Auditors ſhall be yearly choſen as 'the Treaſurer is; and if any of them hap-'pen to deceaſe, the Governors ſhall pro-'ceed to the Election of one in his Place, 'within the Time prefixed, in caſe of the 'Removal or Death of the Treaſurer.

'It is to be obſerved, that the monthly, 'quarterly, and yearly Accounts of the 'Treaſurer and Auditors Accounts, ſhall 'comprehend all Manner of Layings out 'for the Hoſpital, Diet, Wages, Cloaths, 'Prentice-fees, Reparations and all Things 'elſe. As alſo, all Manner of Comings-in, 'whether Rents or Stock in the Treaſure-'houſe; ſo that upon the ſitting of every 'monthly, quarterly and yearly Accounts, 'there may clearly appear what Rents re-'main in the Treaſurer his Hands, and what 'Stock in the Treaſure-houſe. And if at 'any Time, the Charges to be laid out, ſhall 'come to be more than the Rents received, 'becauſe of the late coming in of the Rents 'ſome times, the Treaſurer ſhall borrow 'ſo much of the Stock, of the Treaſure-'houſe, with the Allowance of any two of 'the Auditors, who ſhall ſee it preſently 'repaid again to the Treaſure-houſe upon 'the coming in of the Rents.

Of the Election and Office of the Clerk.

'There ſhall be choſen by a Plurality of 'Voices, of all of them who have Voices in 'the Election of the Treaſurer, a Regiſter 'or Clerk of the Hoſpital, who ſhall 'hold the ſame Office during his natural 'Life, unleſs for his Miſdemeanor, he ſhall 'be removed by them, who in one of the 'enſuing Statutes ſhall have Power ſo to do. 'His Office ſhall be, fairly and faithfully 'to keep, order and digeſt all the Evidents, 'and all other Papers whatſoever belonging 'to the ſaid Hoſpital; as alſo, as Clerk, to 'ſit with the Governors of the Hoſpital at 'all their Meetings; and there, *in modo &* '*forma*, to enact all Orders and Reſolutions 'made by the ſaid Governors. Likewiſe 'he ſhall have the ſole Benefit of drawing

'and

'and ingroſſing all Manner of Evidents, 'Securities and Writings, which are made 'betwixt the Hoſpital and any Party, and 'ſhall receive therefore no greater Fee than 'is uſually paid to other Writers to the Sig-'net, or to the Clerk of the Town of *Edin-'burgh* in ſuch Caſes.

'After his Election, and before his Ad-'miſſion into the Place, he ſhall receive the 'Oath in the ſame Form, as is before ex-'preſſed in the Oath of the Treaſurer, *mu-'tatis mutandis*. Upon his Death, or Re-'moval, the Governors of the Hoſpital ſhall 'proceed, within ten Days, to the Election 'of a new one, in the ſame Forms and Man-'ner as is before expreſt. The Regiſter 'ſhall have quarterly paid him, by the Trea-'ſurer of the Hoſpital, Fifty Marks *Scots*; 'and the ſaid Regiſter ſhall receive as a Fee 'from him or them, to whoſe Uſe any 'Thing is ſealed, and no more.

Of the Seal of the Hoſpital.

'There ſhall be one common Seal for the 'ſaid Hoſpital, engraven with this Device, '*Sigillum Hoſpitalis Georgii Heriot*, about the 'Circle; and in the Middle, the Pattern of 'the Hoſpital. No Security nor Evident, 'nor Deed ſhall be reputed to be a Security, 'Evident or Deed of the Hoſpital, unleſs it 'be ſealed and confirmed with the ſaid Seal. 'The keeping of the ſaid Seal ſhall be after 'this Manner: It ſhall be kept in a Cheſt, 'which ſhall have four ſeveral Locks of 'four ſeveral Works; ſo that one Key can 'open but one Lock.

'On the 24th of *June* in every Year, if 'it be not *Sunday*, and in that caſe the next 'Day following, the Governors of the Hoſ-'pital ſhall cauſe to be delivered one of the 'Keys to the Dean of Gild of the ſaid Burgh 'for the time being; at which Time alſo, 'by Plurality of Voices, they ſhall chuſe 'three more of their own Number, to keep 'the other three Keys; of which the one 'ſhall be one of the Miniſters of the Town, 'the other a Merchant of the Body of the 'Council; the third, one of the Deacons of 'the Crafts. Three ſeveral Keys ſhall be 'delivered to them accordingly, but not 'without this Oath firſt adminiſtred unto 'them by the Clerk, in Preſence of the Pro-'voſt, or one of the Bailies of the ſaid 'Burgh, and remanent Governors.

'*I* A. B. *do faithfully ſwear and promiſe, 'to carry myſelf to my beſt Skill and Power, 'in the keeping of the Seal of* George Heriot *'his Hoſpital, and that I ſhall never ſuffer '(ſo far as it lieth in my Power to hinder) the 'Seal of the ſaid Hoſpital to be put to any Se-'curity, Evident or Writing whatever, unleſs 'it be firſt ſo decreed and reſolved upon, by the 'Suffrages of the major Part of the Governors 'of the ſaid Hoſpital. So help me God and the 'Contents of this holy Book.* Their Office 'ſhall continue only for one whole Year, and 'this to have Beginning, ſo ſoon as the Hoſ-'pital ſhall be finiſhed, builded and per-'fected.

Of the Election of the Maſter.

'Becauſe no Body can be well governed 'without a Head, there ſhall be one of good 'Reſpect choſen, Maſter of the Hoſpital, 'who ſhall have Power to govern all the 'Scholars and Officers who live within the 'ſame. His principal Care ſhall be, to ſee 'that the Scholars be brought up in the Fear 'of Almighty GOD; and therefore he ſhall 'in the Chapel of the Hoſpital, every *Tueſ-'day*, *Thurſday* and *Sunday*, ſome Part of 'the Afternoon, catechiſe and inſtruct the 'Scholars in the Grounds and Principles of 'Faith and Chriſtian Religion, and ſhall not 'offer to meddle further with any Points of 'Divinity, than the Doctrine of the Cate-'chiſm; and he ſhall expone no other Ca-'techiſm unto them, but ſuch as ſhall ei-'ther be made, or appointed and approved 'by the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* for the time 'being: After the End of every Catechiſm, 'he ſhall read a Prayer, and not conceive 'one of his own; the Prayer ſhall be deli-'vered him by the Miniſters of *Edinburgh*, 'in which there ſhall be expreſs Thanks 'unto God for the raiſing up their Founder; 'and an expreſs Petition for the Proſperity 'and Happineſs of the Council and Mini-'ſters.

'Next, He ſhall have a ſpecial Care that 'the Scholars and inferior Officers of the 'Houſe be brought up in good Manners; 'and therefore, that in all Caſes of Miſde-'meanors, as ſwearing, fighting, lying, ſpoil-'ing of their Cloaths or Chambers, or the 'like, they receive due Correction and Cha-'ſtiſement.

Thirdly, 'His Care ſhall be, as is above 'expreſt, that every Week, once, he take 'the Butler's, Baker's, Brewer's, Cook's, 'and all other Officers weekly Accounts, 'and ſhall deliver them to the Treaſurer; 'and therefore the Governors ſhall have a 'ſpecial Care that the Maſter to be elected 'at all Times, have theſe Qualities, That 'he be a Man fearing God, of honeſt Life 'and Converſation, of ſo much Learning as 'he be fit to teach the Catechiſm; a Man 'of that Diſcretion as he may be fit to go-'vern and correct all that live within the 'Houſe; and a Man of that Care and Pro-'vidence, that he may be fit to take Ac-'counts of the ſame; a Man of that Worth 'and Reſpect, as he may be fit to be an Aſſeſ-'ſor with the Governors, having a Suffrage 'given unto him in all Buſineſſes concerning 'the Hoſpital, by the fourth Chapter (or Di-'viſion) of theſe Statutes. He ſhall be an 'unmarried Man, otherwiſe let him be alto-'gether uncapable of being Maſter. His

'Election

'Election ſhall be by the Plurality of Suf-
'rages, of all thoſe who (by the Statutes be-
'fore mentioned in the fourth Chapter, or Di-
'viſion), have Voices in Elections.

'And we charge the Conſciences of the
'Governors in the Lord, that, in the Electi-
'on of him, all particular and perſonal Re-
'ſpect laid aſide, they only look unto the
'Fitneſs of the Man, and obſerve the true
'Meaning and Intention of this Statute.

Of what follows the Election of the Maſter.

'After his Election, and before his Ad-
'miſſion, the Clerk, in Preſence of the Go-
'vernors there preſent, ſhall require him
'firſt to take the Oath of Allegiance, and
'afterward the Party elected, laying his
'Hand upon ſome Part of the Goſpel, ſhall
'ſwear further thus: *I*, A. B. *elected Maſter*
'*of* George Heriot *his Hoſpital, do ſwear*
'*and faithfully promiſe before God, that, to*
'*my beſt Power, I ſhall diſcharge all which*
'*the Statutes of the Hoſpital require from*
'*me; and ſhall do my beſt to ſee all the Sta-*
'*tutes of the ſaid Hoſpital obſerved by others*
'*whom they do concern; and I do promiſe all*
'*Faith and Obedience to the Lord Provoſt,*
'*Bailies, Miniſters and Council of* Edinburgh
'*now preſent, and to their Succeſſors. So*
'*help me God, and the Contents of this holy*
'*Book.* After which Oath taken, he ſhall
'have, by ſome of the Governors of the
'Hoſpital, Poſſeſſion of the Maſter's Lodg-
'ings delivered unto him, and there pub-
'lickly, in the Hall of the ſaid Hoſpital,
'all the Scholars and all Officers living in
'the Houſe, ſhall be aſſembled together,
'and ſome one of the Governors whom
'they ſhall think fitteſt, ſhall declare unto
'them that this is he whom they have cho-
'ſen to be Maſter and Governor over them;
'and therefore do command them to yield
'unto him all reſpectful Obedience in all
'Things that he ſhall command them, up-
'on Pain of being expulſed from the ſaid
'Hoſpital.

'The Maſter of the Hoſpital, within the
'Precincts of the ſame, ſhall never go with-
'out his Gown. In the Hall he ſhall have
'his Diet, he and the Schoolmaſter, in the
'upper End, at a little Table, by them-
'ſelves. He ſhall have a care to ſee the
'Commitee-chamber and Garden, with all
'the Walks kept fair and clean without
'ſpoiling; but eſpecially that the Chapel,
'the Hall, and all the Office-houſes be kept
'ſweet and clean; as likewiſe the Scholars
'Chambers. He ſhall have given yearly
'unto him a new Gown, and quarterly for
'his Wages, Fifty Pounds *Scots* Money.

Of the Removal or Chaſtiſement of the Ma-
ſter, when it is needful.

'If at any time the Maſter ſhall marry,
'his Place ſhall be void. If at any Time
'he ſhall be convicted before the Governors
'of the ſaid Hoſpital, as a Fornicator, A-
'dulterer, Drunkard, or notorious Swear-
'er and Blaſphemer, he ſhall, *ipſo facto*,
'be depoſed. If at any Time he ſhall be
'found remiſs or negligent in his Place, let
'him be publickly admoniſhed by the Go-
'vernors of the Hoſpital, which Admoniti-
'on ſhall be regiſtrate in the Hoſpital Book;
'if he offend in the like Kind again, let him
'receive a ſecond publick Admonition;
'which alſo ſhall be regiſtred: After which,
'if he ſhall offend in the ſame Kind the
'third Time, let him receive a third publick
'peremptory Admonition, which is like-
'wiſe to be regiſtrate; after which three re-
'giſtrate Admonitions, if ever he offend a-
'gain in the Premiſes, let him be irrevo-
'cably depoſed by the Governors; in which
'Caſe, they are preſently to proceed to the
'Election of a new Maſter.

'If at any Time the Maſter of the Hoſ-
'pital ſhall lie a whole Night out of the
'Hoſpital (except in Caſes of violent De-
'tention) without Leave of the Lord Pro-
'voſt of *Edinburgh* for the Time, or in
'his Abſence, one of the Miniſters of the
'ſaid Burgh; he ſhall receive a publick Ad-
'monition from the Governors, and for-
'feit a whole Quarter's Wages, which in
'no Caſe ſhall be pardoned. If he do ſo
'the ſecond Time he ſhall receive a ſecond
'publick Admonition, and forfeit two
'Quarters Wages, in no Caſe to be remit-
'ted to him; after which, if he ſhall offend
'again in that Kind the third Time, and
'ſhall be thereof ſufficiently convicted be-
'fore the Governors of the Hoſpital, he
'ſhall be abſolutely depoſed.

'Whenſoever the Maſter's Place of the
'Hoſpital ſhall be void, either by Death,
'voluntary Ceſſion, Deprivation, or any o-
'ther Way, the Governors ſhall, within for-
'ty Days, elect and admit an other into his
'Place, in Form and Manner above men-
'tioned; elſe it ſhall be abſolutely in the
'Power of the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*
'for the Time being, to nominate, preſent and
'admit into the ſaid Place, whomſoever he
'ſhall pleaſe, being qualified according to
'the Statute before written, but ſtill to be
'admoniſhed, mulcted and depoſed by the E-
'lectors according to his Offences mentioned
'in this Statute.

Of the Election and Office of the School-
maſter.

'And becauſe that the Scholars ſhall be
'brought up in Letters, there ſhall be a
'Schoolmaſter, whoſe Office ſhall be to
'teach the Scholars to read and write *Scots*
'diſtinctly, to cypher and caſt all Manner
'of Accompts; as alſo to teach them
'the *Latin* Rudiments, but no farther. He

'shall be careful to see the Scholars keep 'their Chambers clean, their Cloaths handsome, to keep good Order in the Chapel, 'and in the Hall, and elsewhere; he shall 'correct them for all their Faults.

'For his Qualities of Life, good Report, *&c.* for the Manner of his Election, 'Admission, Admonition, mulcting, Deposition, and the Election of a new one in 'his Place; it shall be in all Points observed 'as is expreſt in the Statutes which concern 'the Master. He must be unmarried, he 'shall yearly have a Gown given him, 'without which he shall never go, within 'the Precincts of the Hospital. He shall 'receive quarterly from the Treasurer of 'the Hospital for his Stipend

Of the Election of Scholars.

'There shall be chosen and admitted into 'the Hospital at the first, so many poor 'Scholars as the Revenue of the Hospital 'shall be able to maintain, *deductis deducendis*, who shall all be Children of Burgesses 'and Freemen of the said Burgh, and amongst these, the Kinsmen of the said 'umquhile *George Heriot*, to be preferred. 'and all others indifferently to be admitted 'without any Respect, but according as the 'Plurality of Voices shall fall.

'We do charge the Consciences of the 'Electors in the Lord, that they chuse 'no Burgesses Children into these Places, 'if their Parents be well and sufficiently 'able to maintain them, since the Intention 'of the Founder is only to relieve the Poor. 'All these Scholars, when they are admitted, must not be under seven Years of 'Age compleat, and they shall not stay in 'the Hospital after they are of the Age of 'sixteen Years compleat; at which Time, 'if it be found by their Masters that they 'are like to prove hopeful Scholars, the 'Hospital, out of the Treasure-house, shall 'allow them, for the Space of four Years, 'to bring them up in the College of *Edinburgh*, the yearly Allowance of

'and their Regent shall be bound to take 'nothing for teaching them: If, by their 'Masters they shall be thought not fit to 'be Scholars, then they shall be bound out 'Apprentices to some such Trade as by the 'Governors shall be thought fit; the Treasure-house of the Hospital paying for their 'Apprentice-fee and no more; 'and the Governors taking good Security 'of their Masters, for performing of Covenants with the Apprentices so bound.

'But after the Scholars have learned to 'read and write *Scots* distinctly, and the *Latin* Rudiments, they shall be put out to 'the Free Grammar School of *Edinburgh*, 'there to be taught, until such Time as 'they be either fit for the College, or to be 'Apprentices; they shall all come to, and 'go from the School together, at all Times 'of the Meeting or Scaling of the Grammar School, orderly, and in their Gowns. 'The Master of the Grammar School shall 'yearly receive from the Treasurer of the 'Hospital for teaching of these Scholars

'The Election of them shall be thus: 'at two Times in the Year, that is to say, 'upon the second *Monday* of *October*, after 'the Election of the Magistrates, yearly, 'and upon the third *Monday* of *April* thereafter ensuing, yearly; the Governors shall 'assemble themselves in the Committee-house, and shall there carefully examine 'how many Places of the Scholars have 'been voided since the last six Months, either by Death, putting to the College, being made Apprentices, or any other Way 'whatsoever. As also, they shall examine 'the Revenue and Estate of the Hospital, 'whether it be able to maintain any more; 'then according to the Number of the 'Places voided, and according to what they 'find after both these Searches and Examinations, we do charge their Consciences 'in the Lord, that they do presently elect 'and admit so many Scholars, qualified, as 'is before expreſt; which Scholars, besides 'their Bedding, Lodging, Washing, and 'common Fires, shall be allowed from the 'Treasurer of the Hospital yearly, for their 'Diet, and for their Cloathes

'The Election of them shall be by 'the Plurality of Suffrages, as is expreſt 'in other Elections.

'They shall be comely and decently apparelled, as becometh, both in their Linnen and Cloaths; and their Apparel shall 'be of sad Russet Cloth, Doublets, Breeches, and Stockings or Hose, and Gowns 'of the same Colour, with black Hats and 'Strings, which they shall be obliged to wear 'during their Abode in the said Hospital, 'and no other.

Of the Election and Office of the Butler.

'There shall be chosen a Butler by Plurality of Voices, to continue in that Office during his natural Life. He shall not 'marry without the Consent of the Governors asked and obtained. His Care shall 'be to take Charge of all the Bread and 'Drink, and laying the Table Cloaths at 'the Times of Meals in the Hall. He shall 'be in all Things obedient to the Master of 'the Hospital; and if he shall be convicted 'before the Electors of Fornication, Adultery, of being a Drunkard, a common 'Swearer, or of wilful and often Disobedience to the Master of the Hospital, he 'shall be presently expulsed the Hospital. 'For his Wages he shall quarterly receive 'for himself, and for his Boy

'The Butler shall be charged with the keeping of all the Silver-plate that belongs to

'the

'the Hoſpital; as alſo with all other Spoons, 'Salts, Stoups, Cups to drink in, and 'Candleſticks which belong to the Hall 'Service.

Of the Election and Office of the Cook.

'There ſhall be choſen a Man of honeſt 'and good Report, to be Cook of the Hoſ-'pital, whoſe Election, Admiſſion, Licence to 'marry, Puniſhment and Expulſion, ſhall be 'obſerved in all Points, as is expreſt in the for-'mer Chapter or Diviſion, in the Caſe of the 'Butler. He ſhall be charged, beſides the 'clean dreſſing of the Hoſpital's Diet, with 'the keeping of all the Utenſils belonging to 'the Kitchen. He ſhall receive quarterly 'Wages for himſelf for his Boy 'He ſhall deliver up his Accompts for Bread, 'Drink, Candles, and other Things be-'longing to his Charge, to the Maſter, ſo 'often in the Week as he ſhall require.

Of the Election and Office of the Caterer.

'There ſhall be choſen a Man of good 'and honeſt Report to be Caterer, whoſe Of-'fice ſhall be, faithfully, and at the beſt 'Rates, to buy good and wholeſome Meat 'for the Diet of the Hoſpital; as alſo to 'deliver up his daily Accompts (clean and 'fairly written) to the Maſter of the Hoſpi-'tal, ſo often in the Week as he ſhall re-'quire them from him. His Election, Ad-'miſſion, Licence to marry, his Puniſh-'ment or Expulſion, in all Points to be ob-'ſerved, as is expreſt in the two former 'Statutes concerning the Butler and Cook. 'He ſhall receive quarterly for his Wages

Of the Election and Office of Porter.

'There ſhall be choſen a Man unmar-'ried, of honeſt Report, to be Porter of the 'Hoſpital. He ſhall be a Man of good 'Strength, able to keep out all ſturdy Beg-'gars and vagrant Perſons. He ſhall lock 'the Gates at all Times of Prayers and 'Meals. Every Night he ſhall lock up the 'Gates, and bring the Keys of them up to 'the Maſter at ſeven of the Clock in the 'Winter, and at nine in the Summer. He 'ſhall keep the Court very clean, he ſhall 'ſweep clean the Chapel every Day, and the 'Hall after every Meal; he ſhall ſee the 'Walks kept clean and fair, and make all 'the publick Fires in the Hall; and if at 'any time he diſpoſe himſelf to marry, he 'ſhall demit his Place, or elſe be deprived 'of the ſame. His Election, Admiſſion, 'Puniſhment or Expulſion, ſhall be in all 'Points obſerved, as is expreſt in the Sta-'tutes which concern the three former Of-'fices. He ſhall have for his quarterly 'Wages and every Year a Gown, 'which he muſt wear continually at the 'Gate.

'Theſe four Officers, *viz.* the Butler, 'Cook, Caterer and Porter, ſhall have 'their Diet in the Hall, immediately after 'the Maſter has dined, and the Scholars 'riſen from the Table; with whom like-'wiſe the Maſter's Man ſhall be allowed his 'Diet.

Of the Election and Office of the Gardener.

'There ſhall be provided for the Hoſpi-'tal a good and ſufficient Gardener, whoſe 'Care ſhall be to look well to the Commit-'tee Garden, whereof the Maſter is to have 'the Uſe; to the Kitchen Garden, and to 'all the Walks and Hedges belonging to 'the Hoſpital. The Governors to elect, 'place and diſplace the Gardener at their 'Pleaſure. He ſhall receive quarterly for 'his Wages

Of the Election and Office of the Women.

'There ſhall be choſen ſix Women, of 'good and honeſt Report, unmarried, and 'who muſt never marry. They ſhall be of 'the Age of forty five Years at the leaſt; 'their Charge ſhall be diligently to waſh all 'the Linnens, that belong either in general 'to the Hoſpital, or in particular to any 'Scholar; and to make all the Scholars 'Beds, and ſweep their Chambers, and to 'attend ſuch of them as ſhall be ſick. Their 'Election, Admiſſion, Puniſhment or Ex-'pulſion, is in all Points to be obſerved, as 'in the Caſe of the Hoſpital Butler is ex-'preſt in the 14th Chapter (or Diviſion). 'They are to have their Diet in ſome Room 'by themſelves; they are to be charged 'with, and anſwerable for all the publick 'Linnens of the Hoſpital, and the particu-'lar Linnens of the Scholars. They ſhall 'receive quarterly for their Wages, every 'one of them

'All theſe Officers, before mentioned, in 'caſe of Miſdemeanor, ſhall be puniſhed by 'the Maſter of the Hoſpital; and therefore 'there ſhall be a Pair of Stocks placed at 'the End of the Hall in the Hoſpital, in 'which the Maſter ſhall command to be laid 'any Officer for any ſuch Offence, as in his 'Diſcretion ſhall ſeem to deſerve it; and the 'Maſter likewiſe ſhall have Authority to lay 'in the ſame Stocks any vagrant Stranger 'of mean Quality, who, within the Pre-'cincts of the Hoſpital, ſhall commit any 'ſuch Offence as may deſerve it. The Of-'ficer for executing the Maſter's Command 'in this Point of Juſtice, ſhall be the Por-'ter of the Hoſpital.

'All theſe Under-officers, *viz.* Caterer, 'Butler, Cook, Porter, Women and Gar-'dener, ſhall find ſufficient Security for their 'Intromiſſion and Diſcharge of their Duties 'in their Offices.

Of

Of the Election and Offices of the Physician, Apothecary, and Barber Surgeon.

'There shall be appointed one Doctor of 'Physick, who, for visiting and looking to 'all the sick in the Hospital, shall receive 'yearly from the Treasurer One 'Apothecary, who shall be paid for all his 'Bills of Drugs, if they be subscribed with 'the Doctor of Physick his Hand. One 'Chirurgeon Barber, who shall cut and poll 'the Hair of all the Scholars in the Hospi-'tal: As also, look to the Cure of all those 'within the Hospital, who any way shall 'stand in need of his Art, and shall receive 'for his Wages yearly

Of such Things as concern the Hospital in general.

First, For the Service of Almighty God, 'there shall be in the Chapel of the Hospital 'every Day in the Morning, betwixt seven 'and eight of the Clock, Divine Service 'read by the Master of the School, in this 'Order. First, Shall be read the ordinary 'Confession of Sins. Next, Some one of 'the Psalms in Prose: After that, one 'Chapter of the Old Testament; and after 'that, one of the New Testament; both of 'them in Order, as the Ministers of *Edin-burgh* shall direct. After which shall be 'said the Creed; after that a Prayer shall 'be said, in which Thanks shall be given to 'God for all his spiritual and temporal 'Blessings; amongst his temporal Blessings, 'for the present Maintenance which they re-'ceive from God by the Hands of their 'bountiful Founder.

'Moreover, They shall pray for the Life 'and happy Reign of our Sovereign Lord 'the King, the Queen, and of all the Royal 'Progeny, for the Lords of his most Ho-'nourable Privy Council; and more espe-'cially for the Provost, Bailies, Ministers, 'and Council of *Edinburgh*, their most reli-'gious and honoured Governors, beseeching 'God to raise up unto them such Benefactors, 'as may, by the Testimony of their good 'Works, bear Witness to the Holiness of our 'Profession and Religion. This Prayer is 'not to be conceived by the Schoolmaster, 'but to be read by him every Day, as it shall 'be delivered unto him penned by the Mi-'nisters of *Edinburgh*.

'At every Meal before Meat, Grace shall 'be said in the Midst of the Hall, by one 'of the Scholars; and it shall be a set Form 'of Grace, pronounced in the Midst of the 'Hall, after the said Scholar hath first read 'one of the Psalms. After Dinner, the 'same Scholar shall say the Grace, giving 'God Thanks, amongst other Things, for 'their Founder, and praying for their Go-'vernors. This Grace likewise is to be 'in a set Form, as it is to be delivered un-'to them by the Ministers.

'Every *Sunday*, the Master, the School-'master, and all the Scholars in Order, two 'and two, shall go solemnly in Order in 'their Gowns, and all the Officers of the 'House that can be spared going after them, 'to the *Grayfriers* Church, both to the 'Forenoon and Afternoon Sermon, and 'there shall sit in such a Place as shall be ap-'pointed for them: And in that decent Or-'der return back again from the Church to 'the said Hospital. All the Scholars, in 'the Chapel, Hall, Church, and all other 'Places whatsoever, shall take place ac-'cording to that Rank and Order in which 'they are elected and admitted to be Scho-'lars of the Hospital, and no otherwise.

'There shall ever be kept in the Trea-'sure-house of the Hospital, so great a 'Stock of Money, as, in all Probability, is 'able to defray the Charges of these Scho-'lars who are maintained in the Hospital, 'and pay the Apprentice-fees of all such 'as are to be bound out Apprentices, and 'pay the Charge of Reparations, and all 'other common Charges whatsoever belong-'ing to the Hospital.

'Twice every Year, that is to say, up-'on the second *Monday* of *October*, after the 'Election of the Magistrates yearly, and 'upon the third *Monday* of *April* thereaf-'ter ensuing, yearly, being six Months di-'stant from one another, the Electors shall 'visit the said Hospital, hear and determine 'all Complaints that can be made, either 'against the Master, Schoolmaster, or Of-'ficers; shall reform all Abuses which they 'find in the same; see that all Parts of the 'Hospital be tight, and in good Reparation; 'and inquire whether the Scholars Diet be 'good and wholesome, their Cloaths ho-'nest and seemly, their Beds and Chambers 'sweet and cleanly, according to the Al-'lowances bestowed upon them; and set 'straight all other Things which need to be 'amended.

'All the Monies which by Debts, Rents, 'or any other way shall belong to the Hos-'pital, besides that which shall come in to 'the Stock of the Treasure-house, shall be 'bestowed upon Land, and no otherwise for 'all Time to come whatsoever.

Of Things reserved to the Compiler.

'The Compiler of these Statutes, Doctor '*Balcanquel*, doth reserve unto himself full 'Power for the filling up of all Blanks in 'these Statutes, and all the Power which 'he now hath, for the determining of the 'Stipends, or Wages of all Persons, to 'whom by these Statutes, Wages or Sti-'pends are to be allowed, until such Time 'as after the building and erecting of the 'said Hospital, and a perfect Examination

'of

'of the clear probable Revenue of the ſaid 'Hoſpital, after the perfecting and clear-'ing all Manner of Accompts and Dedu-'ctions, either in his own Preſence, or by 'the Information of the Lord Provoſt, Bai-'lies, Miniſters, and Council of *Edinburgh*, 'it may appear unto him, what Wages the 'Revenue of the Hoſpital is able to allow 'to all ſuch, as by the Statutes before men-'tioned are to receive Wages and Allow-'ances. As alſo, he doth reſerve unto him-'ſelf all the Power which is given unto him 'by the laſt Will of the pious Founder, or 'the Codicil thereunto annexed, for the 'ordering and ſettling of the ten Burſers 'Places therein mentioned, until ſuch time 'as the building of the ſaid Hoſpital ſhall 'be finiſhed.

'And if it ſhall pleaſe GOD, that the ſaid '*Walter Balcanquel* (before the Times a-'bove mentioned) depart this Life, he 'doth by theſe Preſents tranſmit the whole 'Power now reſident in him concerning theſe 'two Points of determining Stipends and 'Wages, and ordering and ſettling of the 'ten Burſers, to the Lord Provoſt, Bailies, 'Miniſters and Council of *Edinburgh* for the 'time being; whom he doth earneſtly be-'ſeech in the LORD, to take all faithful and 'poſſible Pains, that theſe two Points be 'conſcionably ſettled, according as they 'ſhall find the Revenue of the Hoſpital 'will give Leave.

'To prevent all Corruptions in After-'times, there ſhall never be made by the 'Electors, any Pre-election of any Place 'whatſoever belonging to the Hoſpital; 'nor ſhall the Pre-election or Election of 'any Officer or Scholar, before the Place 'unto which he is pre-elected or elected be 'actually void, ſtand good, but it ſhall be 'void *ipſo facto*; and therefore, before the 'Hoſpital-building be finiſhed, and fit to 'receive thoſe who are appointed to in-'habit it, there ſhall be made no Election, 'nor Pre-election of any Officer or Scholar 'belonging to the Hoſpital, excepting only 'ſuch as muſt of neceſſity attend the Fa-'brick of the ſaid Building, or the preſent 'Revenue, Monies or Eſtate preſently be-'longing, or intended for the ſaid Hoſpi-'tal; and theſe, after the Building is finiſh-'ed, or before, to leave their Places, un-'leſs they be then again, *de novo*, choſen by 'the Electors; but after the Houſe is fit-'ted for the receiving of thoſe who are to 'live in it, then all Elections ſhall go, as 'is expreſt in the Statutes before mentioned.

'The Compiler of theſe Statutes, *Walter* '*Balcanquel*, Dean of *Rocheſter*, doth reſerve 'unto himſelf, during his own natural Life, 'all Power for adding unto, or diminiſhing 'from, or altering of theſe preſent Statutes, 'accordingly as upon emergent Occaſions 'he ſhall be thereunto induced by his own 'Conſcience, or Conſultations with the Lord 'Provoſt, Magiſtrates, Miniſtry and Coun-'cil of *Edinburgh*, or by the Advice of 'thoſe who are learned in the Laws of the 'Realm of *Scotland*; otherwiſe, if from the 'ſaid Dean of *Rocheſter* in his Lifetime, 'theſe Statutes ſhall receive no Addition, 'Diminution, nor Alteration, then theſe 'Statutes being ſubſcribed with his Hand, 'and ſealed with his Seal at any Time before 'his Death, ſhall have the Strength, Validity 'and Force to all Purpoſes whatſoever, of 'the Statutes mentioned in the Will of the 'Founder, by which, and no otherwiſe, the 'ſaid Hoſpital ſhall be perpetually govern-'ed, ordered and directed for ever hereaf-'ter unto the End of the World.

'And if there ſhall ariſe any Controverſy 'concerning the Interpretation of the ſaid 'Statutes, or of any Part, Sentence, or 'Word in the ſame; it is ordained, that 'thoſe five mentioned in the Founder's 'Will, *viz.* the Lord Chancellor, the two 'Archbiſhops, the Lord Preſident of the 'College of Juſtice, and the Lord Advocate 'to his Majeſty of this Realm of *Scotland* 'for the time being, ſhall have ſole and 'whole Power to interpret the ſame, and 'to determine all Controverſies ariſing a-'bout the Interpretation of the ſame; ſo 'that whatſoever any three of theſe five 'met together, and all Parties intereſted be-'ing conveened, ſhall judicially, or extra-'judicially, declare in their Conſciences, to 'come neareſt the true Meaning of theſe 'Statutes; that nothing but that ſhall be 'taken for the true Meaning of the ſame, 'and in all Points, without further Scruple, 'be obſerved and followed.

'And that theſe Statutes may never be con-'cealed, there ſhall be one true Copy of them 'for ever kept and regiſtrated in the Books 'of Seſſion, one in the Regiſter of the 'Council of *Edinburgh*; one in the Regiſter 'Office of the ſaid Hoſpital; and more in 'other Places, if needful, if any ſhall be 'thought upon; that ſo any Party inte-'reſted in them, may have open and free 'Recourſe unto them.

The Concluſion.

'And now, finally, I the unworthy Ser-'vant of GOD, *Walter Balcanquel*, the Com-'poſer of theſe Statutes, do onerate and 'charge the Conſciences of you the Lord 'Provoſt, the Magiſtrates, the Miniſtry, 'and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, and 'all thoſe who ſhall be your Succeſſors, un-'to the ſecond Coming of the Son of GOD, 'and that by the Bowels of our Lord Jeſus 'Chriſt, who one Day will come to judge 'the quick and the dead, and take a parti-'cular Account of every one of you for this 'particular Stewardſhip wherewith you are 'truſted; by the Zeal and Honour of our 'reformed Religion, which, by this pious

'Work of the Founder, is illuſtrated and 'vindicated from the Calumnies of the Ad-'verſaries to our holy Profeſſion, by that 'pious Reſpect, which you his Fellow Ci-'tizens ought to carry to the pious Memo-'ry and laſt Will of the religious Founder, 'your worthy Citizen *George Heriot*.

'And, laſtly, for the clearing of your 'own Conſciences, and your own particu-'lar Accounts in that great Day of the 'Lord, let none of you who read theſe Pre-'ſents, nor your Succeſſors, who in After-'ages ſhall come to read them, offer to fru-'ſtrate the pious Founder of his holy In-'tention, either by taking directly or in-'directly from this Hoſpital, any Thing 'which he in his Piety hath doted unto it, 'or by altering of it, or beſtowing it upon 'any other Uſe, though you ſhall conceive 'it to be far more pious or profitable, or to 'go about to alter any of theſe Statutes and 'Ordinances, after they ſhall be once put 'up unto you, compleatly ſubſcribed and 'ſealed, as you will anſwer the contrary at 'the uttermoſt of your Perils, in the Day 'of the Lord Jeſus, to whom (being fully 'aſſured of your godly Care and zealous 'Conſcience in thoſe Particulars) with His 'Father, and the Holy Ghoſt, Three Per-'ſons, but one undivided Eſſence of the 'Godhead, as for all other their Bleſſings, ſo 'in particular for the great Charity of this 'moſt pious and religious Founder, be a-'ſcribed, as is moſt due, all Praiſe, Ho-'nour and Glory, from Age to Age, *Amen*.

'*Ego Gualterus Balcanquel, S. S. Theolo-'giæ doctor, eccleſiæ cathedralis Roſſenſis de-'canus, civis Edinburgenus natus & juratus, 'pientiſſimi viri Gualteri Balcanquel, civitatis 'Edinburgenæ circiter quadraginta tres annos 'paſtoris vigilantiſſimi filius poteſtate ad id mi-'hi facta ex teſtamento & codicillo clariſſimi 'optimique viri Georgii Heriot, gemmarii regii, 'trado, clariſſimis, reverendiſſimis, ſpectatiſ-'ſimis viris, D. D. præfecto, balivis, paſto-'ribus, reliquiſque ſenatoribus Edinburgenis or-'dinariis, ſtatuta hæc, viginti tribus capitibus 'comprehenſa, obſervanda, habendaque in per-'petuum, pro ſtatutis ſeu ordinationibus illis in 'teſtamento & codicillo Georgii Heriot, com-'memoratis; reſervatis mihi-met ſemper cun-'ctis & ſingulis, quæ per ſtatuta hæc reſer-'vantur. Ita eſt, quod ſingrapha & ſigillo 'meo ratum eſſe jubeo.*'

GUALTERUS BALCANQUEL.

Edinburgi, 13 Julii, anno poſt incarnatum redemptorem, 1617. annoque regni domini noſtri Caroli I. tertio. Locus Sigilli.

Remark. For *Balcanquel*, to impoſe an Oath upon the Governors of this Hoſpital that was not to be altered upon any Account, is the moſt inſolent, daring and iniquitous Crime a Man could be guity of; ſeeing thereby he did, as it were, inſult the Almighty, by inſinuating to the World, that there was a Prieſt in it as capable of making unalterable Laws as himſelf: Whereas, divers of his Statues to, be ſworn to are ſo very trifling and inſignificant, that it is almoſt a Shame to publiſh them. And the Governors, by being bound by this ſhocking Oath, are rendered incapable of ſerving the Hoſpital in ſo beneficial a Manner as they might; therefore ought juſtly to be altered.

INFIRMARY.

No charitable Foundation being deemed of more Uſe to a Nation than thoſe for the Relief of poor, ſick, diſtempered and lame Objects; for, being cured of their ſeveral Maladies and caſual Infirmities, are rendered uſeful Members of the Community; whereas, in populous Cities, deſtitute of Places for their Relief, they periſh for want of Aſſiſtance; whereby the Publick are deprived of many uſeful Hands.

Divers well diſpoſed Perſons, having, with great Concern, obſerved this to be the Caſe of *Edinburgh*, reſolved to attempt to remedy this Defect; for which Purpoſe, in the Year 1721, they publiſhed an exhortatory Pamphlet, ſetting forth the great Neceſſity and Advantages of ſuch an Hoſpital to the Nation; and publiſhed Propoſals for raiſing a Fund to accompliſh ſo good a Work: But there appearing ſo little Probability of Succeſs, dropt the Proſecution of their Scheme.

In the Year 1725, the Copartners of the *Scotiſh* Fiſhery being about to diſſolve their Company, the College of Phyſicians of *Edinburgh* applied to the Proprietors for Part of their Stock towards founding an Hoſpital as aforeſaid. Having ſucceeded in their Application; for the more effectually carrying on the Deſign, propoſed a voluntary Subſcription to be entered into by all who were willing to incourage ſo laudable an Undertaking. And, as an Incouragement for Men to ſubſcribe, the ſeveral Sums that might be ſubſcribed, were declared to be null and void, provided that the Sum of Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling* was not ſubſcribed againſt a certain Day: And, to ſet a good Example to others, moſt of the Faculty not only ſubſcribed generouſly, but divers of their Number undertook to procure Subſcriptions from others; and being ſeconded therein by Surgeons and others, the Subſcriptions before the Time limited exceeded the Sum propoſed to be ſubſcribed for before that Period. And as a farther Incouragement to ſo good a Work, the ſaid College of Phyſicians generouſly obliged themſelves, that one or more of their Number ſhould, without Fee or Reward, diligently attend the Hoſpital when erected.

Now there being Ground to hope that Subſcriptions would increaſe, and thereby ſoon be inabled to begin the Work; the Gentlemen who had ſtrenuouſly indeavoured

to

A Perspective View of the Royal Infirmary —

P. Sandby Delin: *P. Fourdrinier Sculp.*

Accoun
Infirma

to promote this truly good and laudable Undertaking, reſolved to diveſt themſelves of the Management; purſuant to which, in the Month of *February*, *anno* 1728, ſummoned a Meeting of the Subſcribers before whom they laid an Account of the ſeveral Steps taken, and the Situation of their Affairs. In this Aſſembly, a Committee, conſiſting of twelve of the Contributors, was appointed to proſecute the Subſcriptions, gather in the Money ſubſcribed, and to prepare a Plan for erecting an Infirmary. And amongſt other Means for increaſing the Stock, it was agreed to petition the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* for a voluntary Subſcription, throughout the ſeveral Pariſhes within their Juriſdiction; which being readily granted, the Contribution was earneſtly and ſtrenuouſly recommended by the Aſſembly in their Act of the 11th of *May*, in the Year 1728, and a Copy thereof ſent to the Incumbents of the ſeveral Pariſhes throughout *Scotland*; yet ſuch was the amazing Indolence, Lazineſs and Obduration of the ſaid Incumbents, to their eternal Reproach, that though this great and pious Deſign was calculated for the Relief and Benefit of the greateſt and moſt moving Objects upon Earth, few of them concerned themſelves in this truly good and Chriſtian Work (or at leaſt, according to my Author, many had not ſent in the Money collected by them) as is evident from the printed Account of the Names of the Pariſhes whoſe Miniſters made Collections on this Occaſion, which appear to have been only eighty three, out of all the numerous Pariſhes of the Kingdom, although the pious Undertaking was intended for the Benefit and Relief of the diſtreſſed Poor of all Pariſhes and Countries whatever.

Account Royal Infirmary, p. 5.

However, though this great and invaluable Work was deſerted by about ten out of eleven of thoſe who call themſelves the Miniſters of God; yet the ever good and moſt gracious God, who delights in nothing more than doing Good to his Creatures, appeared in a very ſignal Manner to aſſiſt this Godlike Undertaking, by opening the Hearts of the Laity, both in this and other Kingdoms, to contribute towards the Accompliſhment thereof as the greateſt of all Charities; whereby the Committee was inabled to ſummon another Meeting of the Contributors, whom they acquainted that their Capital was in ſuch a Condition, they were of opinion, the Erection of an Infirmary might be gone upon; which being approved of by the Benefactors, they appointed a Committee of twenty two of their Number to manage the Building thereof. But, in the interim, it being judged more for the publick Intereſt and Benefit of the diſtreſſed, to hire a little low-rented Houſe, for the immediate Reception of ſuch a Number of Objects as their ſmall Stock would admit of.

Purſuant to this Reſolution, a Houſe was taken, fitted up and furniſhed, and a Matron or Houſe-keeper, with a Servant or Nurſe appointed to attend the ſmall Number of Patients. Now the only Difficulty remaining was, how to provide Surgeons and Medicines; this ſeeming Obſtacle was ſoon removed, by certain Surgeon Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, who generouſly offered not only to furniſh the Houſe with Medicines at their own Expence, but to attend the Patients by Rotation, without Fee or Reward; for which, their Names juſtly deſerve with Honour to be committed to Poſterity, as a Reward of their Worth, which are as followeth, namely, *John Macgill*, *Francis Congalton*, *George Cuninghame Robert Hope*, *Alexander Monro*, and *John Douglas*. The Houſe being ready, Patients were taken in on the ſixth of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1729; and, that all well diſpoſed Perſons might have an Opportunity to throw in their Mite to this Charity, a Poor's Box was erected in the Paſſage leading to the Patients Rooms.

The pious Work, through the Goodneſs of God, being thus far advanced, the Committee prepared the following Conſtitutions and Rules for the better Government of the ſaid Infirmary.

Rules for the Management of the Infirmary or Hoſpital for Sick-poor in the City of Edinburgh.

1. 'That the Management of this Hoſpital may be ſure and fixt, and the annual Election of Managers certain and eaſy, the ſame ſhall be committed to twenty Perſons, who are all Donors to the Hoſpital, *viz.* The Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh* for the Time, the Preſident, and in his Abſence the Vice-preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians at *Edinburgh* for the Time, and four other Members of the College; whereof two out of the Profeſſors of Medicine in the Univerſity of *Edinburgh* at the Time, and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Profeſſor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, one of the Faculty of Advocates, one of the Society of Writers to the Signet, one of the Miniſters of the Goſpel in *Edinburgh*, and ſix others who have been Donors to the Hoſpital, of which twenty, ſeven to be a *Quorum*.

2. 'The firſt Election of Managers ſhall be in a general Meeting of the Donors, or Contributors to the Hoſpital called for that Effect by the Committee.

3. 'That annually thereafter, on the firſt *Monday* of *January*, the general Meeting of Managers for the preceding Year ſhall conſider

'conſider and agree, who amongſt them 'ought to be eaſed and diſburdened of the 'Trouble of Management, and elect and 'aſſume others in their Places, out of the 'ſame Claſſes or Societies to which the Per-'ſons diſmiſſed do belong; the Number to 'be altered at one Time not exceeding ſix, 'or leſs than four; and in caſe of the De-'ceaſe of any, during the Currency of a 'Year, that the firſt general Meeting of the 'Managers thereafter elect and aſſume one 'in his Place out of the Society to which 'he belonged to ſerve the Remainder of the 'Year.

4. 'That, out of the twenty Managers, 'there ſhall be annually choſen by themſelves 'at their firſt Meeting in *January*, twelve, 'whoſe Reſidence and Buſineſs will beſt al-'low them to look after the Affairs of the 'Hoſpital, to be the ordinary Managers, 'whereof five to be a *Quorum*; two of which 'twelve as Viſitors, ſhall by turns (in the 'Order to be fixt by themſelves) viſit 'the Hoſpital once a Month at leaſt, and 'inquire into the Management thereof, the 'Treatment and Diet of the Patients, the 'Conduct of the Houſe-keeper or Miſtreſs, 'the Behaviour of Servants and Patients, 'and whole Oeconomy of the Houſe.

5. 'There ſhall be two general Meet-'ings of all the Managers yearly, the firſt 'Monday of *January*, and firſt *Monday* of '*July*.

6. 'There ſhall be four Meetings of the 'ordinary Managers yearly, the firſt *Mon-'day* of *February*, the firſt *Monday* of *May*, 'the firſt *Monday* of *Auguſt* and the firſt 'Monday of *November*.

7. 'The ordinary Managers may call 'the extraordinary Managers, at other 'Times than the two Meetings above, when 'Occaſion requires.

8. 'The Viſitors for the Time may call 'Meetings of the ordinary Managers, other 'than the four Meetings above, when Oc-'caſion requires.

9. 'At the general Meeting of the Ma-'nagers yearly in *January*, they ſhall chuſe 'a Treaſurer, a Clerk, a Miſtreſs or Houſe-'keeper, or continue thoſe formerly elected, 'and determine their Salaries; and in caſe 'of the Death of any of theſe during the 'Currency of a Year, the ordinary Mana-'gers ſhall chuſe another fit Perſon to ſup-'ply the Office during the Remainder of 'the Year, and give a ſuitable Salary.

10. 'That the ordinary Managers ſhall, 'at each of their four Meetings above, ex-'amine and control the Treaſurer's Ac-'compts, for three Months preceding, and 'ſign the ſame.

11. 'The ordinary Managers ſhall have 'the Power of directing every Thing con-'cerning the Management of the Stock and 'Revenue of the Hoſpital; the providing 'of all Neceſſaries, the ordering of Repa-'rations, the electing of common Servants, 'and the determining their Fees; the pro-'viding of Furniture, and directing all o-'ther Things and Matters concerning the 'right Management of the Hoſpital, but 'ſubject to the Review and Correction of 'the general Meeting of Managers.

12. 'The ordinary Managers ſhall have 'the Power of regulating the daily Atten-'dance of a Phyſician and Surgeon, for vi-'ſiting and giving Directions about the 'Patients.

13. 'The ordinary Managers ſhall yearly, 'on the firſt *Monday* of *July*, lay before the 'General Meeting of the Managers, the 'Records of their whole Management and 'Proceedings, and report the State of the 'Hoſpital, its Stock and Revenue, and an-'nual Charge, the Number of Patients 'taken in, cured, diſmiſſed, or dead, and 'a State of the Treaſurer's Accompts for 'the Year preceding *January* before.

14. 'At the ſaid General Meeting, the 'Managers may make what Regulations, 'and give what Directions they ſhall judge 'proper, touching the Patients and Ser-'vants in the Hoſpital, their Conduct and 'Management.

15. 'The Phyſician and Surgeon in wait-'ing at the time, ſhall be Judges, if the 'Patients offered to the Hoſpital, ought to 'be taken in or not; alſo when it is fit to 'diſmiſs any. In all Caſes extraordinary, 'they are to take the Advice of other Phy-'ſicians and Surgeons concerned in the Hoſ-'pital at the time.

16. 'No Patient ſhall be taken in, un-'leſs he or ſhe bring proper Certificates of 'their being true and worthy Objects of the 'Hoſpital's Charity.

17. 'The ordinary Managers ſhall from 'time to time concert and digeſt Rules, 'touching the Conduct and Behaviour of 'the Patients and Servants; and alſo con-'cerning ſuch Diſeaſes, Sickneſſes and Cir-'cumſtances of Perſons, who ought not to 'be admitted into the Hoſpital, ſubject al-'ways to Alteration and Review by the ex-'traordinary.

18. 'A Regiſter or Record ſhall be kept 'in the Hoſpital, in which is to be entered 'the Names of all Patients that ſhall be 'taken in, the Pariſh of their Birth or Re-'ſidence, their Age, Diſeaſe, when taken 'in, when diſmiſſed, and whether cured or 'dead.

19. 'Alſo another Record ſhall be kept, 'in which the Phyſicians are to write all 'their Preſcriptions and Directions concern-'ing the Patients.

20. 'The ordinary Managers ſhall every 'Year cauſe make an Inventary of all the 'Houſhold Pleniſhing, Furniture, and o-'thers belonging to the Hoſpital, and com-'pare it with the Inventary of the preced-'ing Year, and what has been brought in

'after

'after it, and (giving Allowance for Tear 'and Wear) to judge if there be any Im- 'bezlement, and examine who is charge- 'able with it, if any be.

21. 'The Treaſurer ſhall have Over- 'ſight of the Hoſpital's Stock and Reve- 'nue, and the receiving and paying all Mo- 'nies about the Hoſpital, under the Inſpe- 'ction, Control and Direction of the ordi- 'nary Managers.

22. 'The Clerk ſhall attend all the Meet- 'ings of the Managers, extraordinary and 'ordinary, and all the Meetings of the Vi- 'ſitors, and carefully minute and record all 'their Tranſactions, Reſolutions and Di- 'rections, ſo far as they ſhall judge needful; 'and ſhall have the Privilege of drawing all 'Writs, Rights and Securities concerning 'the Hoſpital.

23. 'The Miſtreſs or Houſe-keeper ſhall 'be a Woman free of the Burden of Chil- 'dren, and the Care of a ſeparate Family; 'ſhe ſhall have the Charge of all the Ple- 'niſhing and Furniture in the Hoſpital, the 'Truſt of buying all Proviſions, overſeeing 'the Patients and Servants, ordering their 'Diet, adminiſtrating the Medicines order- 'ed by the Phyſicians, the Truſt of buying 'all Houſe-neceſſaries, the Care of keeping 'the Chambers, Beds, Cloaths, Linnens, 'and all other Things within the Hoſpital 'neat and clean; and to her all the Servants 'and Patients within the Hoſpital are to be 'ſubmiſſive and obedient.

24. 'The Phyſician and Surgeon attend- 'ing, ſhall every Week reviſe the Miſtreſs 'her Accompts, whereby they may judge 'of the Diet provided by her to the Pa- 'tients; they ſhall ſubſcribe the ſame, for 'certifying thereof to the Treaſurer, to be 'allowed by him to her.

25. 'All inferior Servants within the 'Hoſpital ſhall alſo be Perſons free of the 'Burden of Children, and the Care of a ſe- 'parate Family.

26. 'The Miſtreſs, and all Servants 'within Doors, muſt attend the Hoſpital 'diligently and carefully, and do their Du- 'ties reſpectively, honeſtly and faithfully; 'none of them ſhall be a Night out of the 'Hoſpital, or at unſeaſonable Hours, or ab- 'ſent when needed, without Leave aſked 'and obtained from the Phyſician or Sur- 'geon in waiting.

27. 'Every Donor to the Hoſpital ſhall 'have free Acceſs to and Inſpection of the 'Books and Records of the Hoſpital, that 'they may offer their Advice to the Mana- 'gers, if any Thing occurs to them for the 'Benefit and Advantage thereof.

28. 'The Managers ſhall continue their 'Indeavours to procure, and ſhall take in 'new Donations from time to time to the 'Hoſpital, and inroll the Donors in the ſame 'Manner, as if they had been original Sub- 'ſcribers and Donors.

29. 'The General Meeting of the Ma- 'nagers may call a General Meeting of the 'Donors at any Time they ſhall think ne- 'ceſſary and proper; and ſhall, upon Ap- 'plication of any ſeven Donors to the Hoſ- 'pital, call a General Meeting of the Do- 'nors.

30. 'The preceding Rules are to con- 'tinue and be obſerved, unleſs the ſame 'ſhall happen to be altered in any Article, 'or new Articles added by a General Meet- 'ing of the Donors.'

Purſuant to the above Regulations, the Managers, in the Month of *February*, in the Year 1730, appointed twelve ordinary Managers, and choſe a Treaſurer and Clerk. The ordinary Managers, at their firſt Meeting, claſſed themſelves as monthly Viſitors, and made Orders concerning the Admiſſion, Diſmiſſion and Behaviour of the Patients, whoſe Number taken into the Infirmary in the firſt Year amounted to thirty five, whereof nineteen were cured, five recovered, ſo as to manage their ordinary Affairs, requiring only Time to confirm Health, by recovering Strength; five diſcharged, either as incurable, or for Irregularities; one died; and in the Houſe five remained. Beſides theſe, divers Out-patients were attended by the Phyſicians and Surgeons, who alſo gave Advice daily to all diſeaſed Perſons that came to the Infirmary at the Hours of viſiting.

The Stock of the Infirmary in the Year 1735, amounting to about the Sum of Three thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; the Managers were thereby incouraged to apply for a Charter to eſtabliſh and perpetuate the Undertaking; which his preſent Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant; whereof the following is a Copy.

By her Majeſty the Queen, Guardian of the Kingdom, &c. &c.

CAROLINE R. C. R.

'Our ſovereign Lord ordains Letters 'Patent to be made and paſſed under the 'Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union, 'to be kept in Place of the Great Seal of '*Scotland*, in the Words or to the Effect 'following.'

GEORGE II. *by the Grace of God, of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King*, &c. *greeting*.

'Whereas an humble Petition hath been 'preſented to us in behalf of the Managers 'of the charitable Fund for Maintenance 'and Cure of ſick Poor in *North Britain*, 'ſetting forth, That ſeveral well diſpoſed 'Perſons, well affected to our Perſon and 'Government, (from a due Senſe of the Mi- 'ſery that many poor Perſons in *Scotland* 'were reduced to by Poverty and Sickneſs,

'who, though not incurable, were in no 'Condition to maintain themſelves while 'under Cure, even when Phyſicians and 'Chirurgeons, charitably diſpoſed, were in-'clined to aſſiſt them with their Skill and 'Medicines *gratis)* did, ſome Years ago, ſet 'forward a Subſcription, which, with ſome 'few Donations, has now produced a Fund 'of about Three thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, 'the Intereſt whereof, by Agreement of the 'Subſcribers and Donors, is to be applied 'for erecting a Houſe in *Edinburgh*, where-'in poor Sick, properly recommended from 'any Part of the Country, who are not ab-'ſolutely incurable, are to be maintained 'and taken care of by the Royal College of 'Phyſicians of *Edinburgh*, and ſome of the 'moſt ſkilful Chirurgeons.

'That, under the Direction of the Ma-'nagers choſen by the Contributors, a Houſe 'has been hired, and ſo far as the Intereſt 'of the Fund would go, poor Perſons have 'been received into it, and have been ſo well 'taken care of, that many, under the Bleſ-'ſing of God, have thereby been reſtored 'to their Health.

'That this Charity is ſo apparently of 'univerſal Benefit, that, 'tis hoped, the Fund 'may conſiderably increaſe by Donations of 'charitable Perſons, if authoriſed by our 'Royal Permiſſion; and if the Undertaking 'ſhall be brought and kept under good Ma-'nagement and Regulations; and therefore 'moſt humbly praying, that we would be 'graciouſly pleaſed to grant our Royal 'Charter, erecting the ſaid Contributors 'and Donors who have already ſubſcribed 'and ſuch others as ſhall hereafter contri-'bute to the ſaid charitable Deſign and Fund, 'into a Corporation with perpetual Succeſſi-'on, and with Power to take Donations, to 'purchaſe Lands and Securities for Sums 'of Money lent; to erect Houſes, to ſue 'and be ſued, and all other Things to do 'and execute conſiſtent with the Laws of 'our Realm, that may tend to promote the 'ſaid charitable Deſign.

'Now, know ye, that we having taken 'into our Conſideration the charitable In-'tention of the Petitioners, and being de-'ſirous to promote ſo good and laudable a 'Charity by virtue of our Prerogative Roy-'al, and out of our ſpecial Grace, certain 'Knowledge and mere Motion, have erect-'ed, created, and incorporated, and by theſe 'Preſents for us and our Heirs and Succeſ-'ſors, do erect, create and incorporate all 'and every the ſaid Contributors, who have 'already contributed to the ſaid charitable 'Deſign; and all ſuch Perſons as ſhall 'hereafter contribute thereto, into one Bo-'dy corporate and politick, by the Name 'of *The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh*; un-'der which Name they ſhall have perpe-'tual Succeſſion and a common Seal; and 'they and their Succeſſors under the ſame 'Name ſhall be legally intitled, and ca-'pable to purchaſe and injoy Lands, Tene-'ments, and any other Heritage in *Scotland*, 'not exceeding the yearly Value of One thou-'ſand Pounds *Sterling*; and to lend ſuch 'Sum or Sums of Money, to any Perſon or 'Perſons, and upon ſuch Security as they 'ſhall think fit; and to ſue and be ſued, and 'to make ſuch By-laws, Rules and Orders, 'conſiſtent with the Laws of our Realm, 'as may beſt conduce to the charitable End 'and Purpoſe above mentioned; and gene-'rally all other Matters and Things tending 'to the pious Deſign aforeſaid, to do and 'execute as fully and amply in every Re-'ſpect as any Body corporate lawfully may 'do, and as if the ſaid Matters and Things 'were herein particularly ſet down.

'And for better accompliſhing the Ends 'aforeſaid, and for making and eſtabliſhing 'a continual Succeſſion of fit Perſons for 'managing the Affairs of the ſaid Corpora-'tion, We do, by theſe Preſents, for us, 'our Heirs and Succeſſors, will, ordain and 'appoint, that the Affairs of the ſaid Cor-'poration ſhall be, from time to time, and 'for ever hereafter, governed and directed 'by twenty Managers, whereof the Lord 'Provoſt of our City of *Edinburgh* for the 'Time being, and in caſe of his Abſence, 'the Dean of Gild ſhall be always one; and 'the Preſident of our Royal College of 'Phyſicians of *Edinburgh*, and in caſe of 'his Abſence, the Vice-preſident ſhall be al-'ways an other; and the Deacon Conveener 'of the Crafts of our ſaid City for the 'Time, ſhall be always an other; and the 'remaining ſeventeen, ſhall be annually e-'lected at the Times, and in the Manner 'herein after directed, out of the Claſſes 'following, *viz.* four out of our ſaid Royal 'College of Phyſicians, whereof two ſhall 'be of the Profeſſors of Medicine in the U-'niverſity of *Edinburgh*, if there are any 'ſuch at the Time; the Profeſſor of Ana-'tomy of the ſaid Univerſity, if there be a-'ny ſuch at the Time; and two out of the 'Incorporation of Chirurgeons of our ſaid 'City; or three out of the ſaid Incorpora-'tion of Chirurgeons, if there is no Profeſ-'ſor of Anatomy at the Time; one out of 'the Senators of our College of Juſtice; 'one out of the Faculty of Advocates; one 'out of the Society of the Clerks to our Sig-'net; one out of the Miniſters of the Goſ-'pel in *Edinburgh*; and ſix more to be e-'lected out of the Number of the Contri-'butors to the ſaid Charity, reſiding in or 'near the ſaid City, if ſuch can be found 'ready to undertake the Office.

'And we further will, direct and ordain, 'that *Alexander Wilſon* Eſq; preſent Lord 'Provoſt of our City of *Edinburgh*, *James* '*Syme*, preſent Deacon Conveener of the 'Crafts of the ſaid City, *David Erſkine* of '*Dun*, and Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*, Ba-'ronet,

'ronet, Senators of our College of Juſtice; 'Duncan Forbes, Eſq; our Advocate, *Charles* 'Areſkine of *Barjarg*, Eſq; our Solicitor; 'Robert Dundaſs of *Arniſtoun*, Eſq; Dean 'of the Faculty of Advocates; Mr. *Wil*'liam Bowles, Deputy Remembrancer in Ex'chequer, Doctor *Robert Lowis*, Preſident 'of the Royal College of Phyſicians; Do'ctor *John Clerk* and Doctor *John Ler*'mount, Members of the ſaid Royal Col'lege; Mr. *Alexander Monro*, Profeſſor of 'Anatomy; Mr. *Andrew Sinclair* and Do'ctor *Andrew Plummer*, Profeſſors of Medi'cine; Mr. *Robert Hope*, and Mr. *Francis* 'Congalton, Chirurgeons in *Edinburgh*; Mr. 'Robert Hepburn, Writer to the Signet; 'Mr. *George Logan*, one of the Miniſters of 'the Goſpel in *Edinburgh*; *George Drummond* 'Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of our Cu'ſtoms at *Edinburgh*, and Mr. *Peter Wed*'derburn, Advocate; whereof ſeven to be 'a *Quorum*, ſhall take upon them the Di'rection, and be the Managers of the ſaid 'Corporation, from the Date hereof, until 'the firſt *Monday* of *January* next: And the 'ſaid Managers ſhall, on the ſaid firſt *Mon*'day of *January*, aſſemble between the 'Hours of two and four in the Afternoon, 'in the Burrow Room of our ſaid City of '*Edinburgh*; and they, or any ſeven of them, 'ſhall, there and then, by a Majority of 'Voices, elect and nominate, out of the ſe'veral Claſſes and the Proportions before 'deſcribed, ſo many fit Perſons as, with 'the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, or, in 'his Abſence, the Dean of Gild, the Pre'ſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, 'the Deacon Conveener of the ſaid City, 'and the Profeſſor of Anatomy of the ſaid 'Univerſity, when there is ſuch Profeſſor 'there, will compoſe the full Number of 'the twenty Managers for directing and go'verning the Affairs of the ſaid Corpora'tion for the Year inſuing.

'Which twenty Managers, ſo to be e'lected and nominated, or any ſeven, or 'more of them ſhall, on the firſt *Monday* 'of *January*, in the Year following, in like 'manner, by a Majority of Voices, elect 'and name their Succeſſors in the Manage'ment and Direction of the Affairs of the 'ſaid Corporation, and ſo on yearly; and 'each Year for ever, on every firſt *Monday* 'of *January*, the Managers for the Year 'preceding, or any ſeven or more of them 'ſhall, by a Majority of Voices, elect and 'nominate, out of the ſaid Claſſes, and in 'the Proportion aforeſaid, ſo many fit Per'ſons, as, with the ſaid Lord Provoſt, or, 'in his Abſence, the Dean of Gild, the 'ſaid Preſident, Deacon Conveener and 'Profeſſor of Anatomy, when there is ſuch 'Profeſſor in the Univerſity, will compoſe 'the full Number of twenty Managers for 'the Year inſuing; and the twenty Perſons 'above appointed to be Managers, and 'their Succeſſors in Office, or any ſeven of 'them who are declared to be a *Quorum*, 'are hereby authoriſed and impowered, at 'their firſt Meeting in *January* yearly, to 'name and appoint any twelve of their own 'Number to be ordinary Managers of the 'Affairs of the Corporation for that Year; 'of which ordinary Managers five are to be 'a *Quorum*.

'Which ordinary Managers ſhall have 'four Meetings in every Year, at ſome con'venient Place, to be appointed by the By'laws of the Corporation within *Edinburgh*, 'viz. on the firſt *Monday* of *February*, the 'firſt *Monday* of *May*, the firſt *Monday* of 'Auguſt, and the firſt *Monday* of *November* 'yearly, and as many more Meetings as 'they ſhall ſee needful. And that the ſaid 'ordinary Managers may, as often as they 'ſhall ſee Occaſion, call Meetings of the 'extraordinary Managers for their Advice 'and Aſſiſtance in the Affairs of the Corpo'ration; and, that the ſaid ordinary Ma'nagers, may, and ſhall annually, after 'their Election in *January*, nominate and 'chuſe a Treaſurer to the Corporation and 'a Clerk thereto, and ſuch other Perſons 'as they ſhall judge neceſſary to be imploy'ed in the Service of the Corporation; and 'to appoint them ſuch Salaries, Fees or 'Rewards, as they, with the Conſent of the 'extraordinary Managers, ſhall judge pro'per; and that the ſaid ordinary Managers 'may, at their Pleaſure, remove and diſ'charge the ſaid Treaſurer, Clerk, and o'thers ſo imployed as aforeſaid, and put 'other Officers in their Places as they ſhall 'ſee cauſe. And the Treaſurer, under the 'Direction of the ſaid ordinary Managers, 'ſhall have the Cuſtody of the Corpora'tion's Caſh, and ſhall receive in and pay 'out all the Monies as he ſhall be warrant'ed to do by the ſaid extraordinary Mana'gers from time to time, for which he ſhall 'be obliged to account to the ſaid ordinary 'Managers, as often as he ſhall be by them 'thereto required.

'And we do hereby further will, direct 'and ordain, that it ſhall and may be law'ful to and for all and every the Members 'of the ſaid Corporation, or Body politick 'hereby eſtabliſhed, who ſhall have contri'buted Five Pounds each or more towards 'the ſaid Infirmary, to aſſemble or meet to'gether on the firſt *Monday* of *January* next, 'in the Burrow Room, within our City of '*Edinburgh*, and for ever yearly on every 'firſt *Monday* of *January*, at ſuch proper 'Place within *Edinburgh* as ſhall be by them'ſelves appointed; and that the ſaid Mem'bers of the Incorporation ſo aſſembled, 'ſhall be, and be called *a general Court*; 'and they, or a Majority of them ſo aſſem'bled, ſhall have full Power and Authori'ty to make and conſtitute ſuch By-laws, 'Ordinances and Regulations for the Ma-

'nagement

'nagement and Government of the Affairs 'of the ſaid Corporation, as to them ſhall 'ſeem meet; ſo that ſuch By-laws, Ordi-'nances and Regulations be not contrary to 'the true Intent and Meaning hereof, nor 'repugnant to the Laws of our Realm.

'And we do further will, direct and or-'dain, that at the ſecond and every ſucceed-'ing general Court, the Managers for the 'preceding Year ſhall lay before the gene-'ral Court, and the Managers who ſhall 'ſucceed them for the Year enſuing, an 'Account of their Proceedings in the Exe-'cution of their Offices; and a diſtinct and 'full State of the Capital Stock of the Cor-'poration in Lands, Money, or other Ef-'fects, with a State of the poor ſick Perſons 'taken in and intertained during the Year 'of their Management, containing the poor 'ſick Perſons Names, what Pariſhes they 'belong to, when they were taken in, what 'their ſeveral Diſeaſes were, and when re-'covered, cured, diſmiſſed, or dead; pro-'vided always, and it is hereby expreſsly 'provided and declared, that it ſhall not be 'lawful for the ſaid Managers, or their ſaid '*Quorum* on any Occaſion or Pretext what-'ſoever, in the Courſe of their Manage-'ment, to break in upon the Capital Stock 'of the ſaid Corporation, but only to ap-'ply the annual Intereſt or Revenue as they 'ſhall judge fit and neceſſary for the Ends 'and Uſes above mentioned.

'And we do hereby will, direct and or-'dain, that it ſhall and may be lawful for 'the Lord Provoſt of *Edinburgh* for the 'Time being, or in his Abſence the Dean 'of Gild of the ſaid City, to adminiſter 'the Oath *de fideli adminiſtratione* to the ſaid 'firſt Managers, and the like Oath *de fideli* 'ſhall be annually ſworn by all the Mana-'gers at their Election in *January*, or in the 'firſt Meeting where they aſſemble there-'after; and the ſaid ordinary Managers are 'hereby authoriſed and appointed to admi-'niſter the Oath *de fideli*, to the Treaſurer 'and Clerk, at their Entry into their Offi-'ces; and in caſe any of the Managers e-'lected as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe to accept 'of the Office, and take Oath *de fideli*, or 'that any of them ſhall happen to die with-'in a Year after their Election, the ordina-'ry and extraordinary Managers aſſembled, 'or any ſeven or more of them may, and 'are hereby authoriſed to name an other 'Manager in the Room of the Perſon de-'ceaſed. And the ſaid Managers are here-'by further authoriſed to receive ſuch other 'Sums of Money, Lands, Goods or Gear, 'as ſhall be given by any Perſon whatſo-'ever to the Uſe of the ſaid Corporation; 'and ſhall keep Books for Subſcriptions, 'and ſuch other Books as they ſhall think 'needful for that Purpoſe, and all other 'Purpoſes of the ſaid Corporation.

'For the doing whereof theſe Preſents 'ſhall be to the Director of the Chancella-'ry for writing the ſame; and to the Keep-'er of the ſaid Seal, for cauſing the ſame 'to be appended thereto, a ſufficient War-'rant.'

Given at his Majeſty's Court at *Kenſington*, the 25th Day of *Auguſt* 1736, in the Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

By her Majeſty's Command.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

The Capital Stock of the Infirmary being increaſed to about the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, and all Things conſpiring to forward the good Work, the Managers began to put in Execution the Plan for building an Hoſpital; and in the Month of *Auguſt*, *anno* 1738, laid the Foundation of the Eaſtern End of the preſent magnificent Fabrick; for a Deſcription of which, I can do no better than inſert that publiſhed in two Letters, from a Gentleman in *Edinburgh* to his Friend in the Country; which are as follows.

'What I have ſaid, no doubt, has rai-'ſed your Curioſity to know what Sort of 'a Houſe they are building; what Num-'ber of Patients it is to contain, how much 'of it is built, and when it will be ready 'to take in Patients. As to theſe, Let. 1. p. 5. 6. 7. 8. &c.

'The Managers purchaſed a very con-'venient Area to build their Houſe upon, 'finely ſituated. The Plan agreed to is 'a Body of a Houſe, two hundred and ſix 'Feet long from Eaſt to Weſt, fronting 'North, with two Wings or Jambs, extend-'ing Northward from the Ends of the Bo-'dy, ſeventy Feet each. The Building con-'ſiſts of a Ground Floor, and three Stories 'over it. The firſt three Stories are each 'eleven Feet high, and the fourth Story 'eight Feet high; and over the middle 'Part of the Building is an Attick, riſing a 'a Story higher than the reſt of the Houſe: 'The whole Houſe twenty five Feet within 'the Walls, except in the Center, where it 'is thirty ſix Feet broad.

'In the Ground Story, the middle Part 'of the Building is taken up with a Hall 'and great Stair-caſe, poſſeſſing a Space 'of thirty by thirty ſix Feet. There is al-'ſo twelve Cells for Lunaticks, all vaulted. 'There is a large Kitchen, with Larder, 'Pantry, and Cellars, of Size ſuitable to an-'ſwer their End, for the Number the Houſe 'can contain, with a Laundry and Waſh-'ing-houſe, a Miſtreſs's Room and Keep-'er's Room; alſo two Rooms for Nurſes; 'with what is further neceſſary for their 'Conveniency; a cold and hot Bagnio. '*&c.*

'In the ſecond Story, the middle Part 'of the Houſe, over the Hall below, is 'the Managers Room, being thirty Feet 'by twenty; to the Eaſt of that Room is a

'Gallery

'Gallery of eighty one Feet long and twenty five broad, with Beds placed on each Side, with a Cloſet at the Head of each Bed. The Areas betwixt the Beds are each ſix Feet by eight, and lighted by a large Window; theſe Beds are ſo diſpoſed that the drawing of a Curtain at the Foot of them, forms a Kind of Room, where the two Beds front one another. In each of the four Corners of this Gallery is a little Fire-room, with one Bed, for Patients who require Warmneſs; ſo that this Floor contains twenty four Beds in all.

'In the Wing or Jamb, projecting ſeventy Feet from the Eaſt End of the above Gallery, is a Stair-caſe adjoining to the aforeſaid Gallery, and is centrical for it and the Remainder of that Jamb, in which are twelve Beds diſpoſed as the former; whereof four are in Fire-rooms for the Conveniency of the Sick. The Stair-caſe has a large Lant in the Middle, by which it is propoſed that a Patient may be carried by a Pulley in a Chair to all the different Galleries, to prevent the racking Pain that might otherwiſe be occaſioned in being carried up or down Stairs. Thus one Floor from the Middle of the Houſe Eaſtwards, contains thirty ſix Beds, and ſo the two Areas over Head, *viz.* the third and fourth, contain ſeventy two Beds. Theſe Stories being diſpoſed in the ſame Manner as that above deſcribed, making one hundred and eight Beds for Men; beſides three Fire-rooms on the Front of the Stair-caſe, deſigned for the Accommodation of the Servants who attend the Sick.

'On the Weſt End of the Hall, or middle Part of the Houſe there is the ſame Conveniency and Extent of Room, and diſpoſed in the ſame Manner in all the three Stories as the former, containing one hundred and eight Beds, deſigned only for the Accommodation of Women; with three Rooms on the Front of the Stair on that Side, being one in each Story, for accommodating the Women Servants who attend the Sick. As the Beds are deſigned only to hold one Perſon, the whole Houſe contains two hundred and ſixteen Beds; whereof forty eight with Chimnies, beſides the Cells for Lunaticks. In theſe different Wards there is a Gallery formed of nine Feet wide, free from the Beds; at the Ends of which Gallery are large Chimnies for the common Benefit of the whole.

'In the third Story of the middle Part of the Houſe are the Treaſurer's, Secretary's, and Accomptant's Offices, and a Surgery. And in the fourth Story thereof with the Attick over it, and a Dome-roof over the whole of the middle Part, is contained the Operation-Room being a Cube of thirty Feet, to be put in the Shape of a Theatre, with Benches riſing on the three Sides thereof from the Floor, and Galleries above, ſo diſpoſed, that two or three hundred Students and Apprentices may conveniently ſee any Operation performed, without diſturbing thoſe who perform it. To this Operation Room there is very eaſy and convenient Acceſs by the great Stair, which goes the Height of the Operation-room, and by which no Diſturbance can be given to the Patients in the Houſe. This Part of the Building, containing the Hall, Managers Room above, Treaſurer's, Secretary's and Accomptant's Offices and Surgery in the third Story, and Operation-room in the fourth, and being all ſeparate from the reſt of the Houſe by ſtone Walls, prevents not only the Noiſe that would be occaſioned at the Performance of an Operation, but alſo makes a proper Diviſion betwixt the Men and Womens Wards, and anſwering the ſame Ends as if they were diſtinct Buildings.

'The Building, ſo far as it is carried on, is judged by every body of Skill to be ſubſtantially and well executed. It has no hewn Work but what was thought abſolutely neceſſary for Strength as well as Decency; *viz.* Corners, a Baſe, and Belting: This laſt became abſolutely neceſſary in order to make a proper Intake upon the Wall above the firſt Story, as the Wall is thicker in that Story than in thoſe above, which was thought a Security for the Building. The Doors, Windows, and a ſmall Tabling on the Tops of the Walls are likewiſe done in Stone, but plain.

'As the middle Part of the Houſe is more properly a College than an Hoſpital, and as the whole muſt in Time prove the Glory of this Country, ſome of the Contributors who gave liberal Donations towards carrying on the Building, ſignified to the Managers, that the ornamenting the middle Part of the Houſe, where the Hall, Operation-room, *&c.* are, on the Front, would be agreeable to them; judging that ſuch a Stretch of Building muſt have a poor Appearance, without decently dreſſing that Part which firſt attracts the Eye: And therefore the Managers thought it their Duty to comply with the Contributors Deſire, and accordingly have raiſed a Tetraſtyle of three Quarter-columns, and two Pilaſters of the *Ionick* Order, finiſhed with a proper Entablature and Attick over it, all ſtanding on a ruſtick Baſement; which, with the reſt, gives Satisfaction to all that ſee it.

'This noble and pious Undertaking, when it is brought to its deſigned Perfection, on the Suppoſition, that one Patient with another ſtays ſix Weeks in the Houſe, gives the delightful Proſpect, that above one thouſand ſeven hundred may be taken care of in it annually. It may be, the Number may be much greater, it being

'able to accommodate ſo many at once, 'whereof ſome muſt be daily going out, 'leaves little Room to doubt that there will 'always be a ſufficient Number of empty 'Beds to accommodate every Patient that 'offers.

'The Managers being reſtricted by the 'Charter from applying any Part of their 'Capital toward the Building, made their 'Addreſſes to the ſeveral Societies in *Edin-'burgh*, and to the General Aſſembly of 'the Church of *Scotland*, for a national 'Collection to inable them to carry on the 'Building; and having received a conſide-'rable Sum from Collections at the Doors 'of the Churches, and Epiſcopal Meetings 'in *Edinburgh*, other Places, and Donations 'from private Perſons and different Socie-'ties there, for carrying on the Building, 'they, in *Auguſt* 1738, laid the Foundati-'on of the Eaſt End of the Body of the 'Houſe, which will accommodate ſeventy 'two Patients: The Eſtimate of this is a-'bout the Sum of One thouſand ſix hundred 'Pounds *Sterling*. They alſo carried on the 'Stair-caſe of the Wing adjoining to it at 'the ſame time.

'This was all they adventured on at firſt; 'but that the Students might from this 'reap the Advantage of attending on the 'Houſe, and the Houſe the Benefit of 'their Honorary; they agreed to fit up an 'interim Theatre for Operations in this 'Part of the Building. However, they 'ſoon found the Undertaking was in ſuch 'Eſteem with the Publick, that there was 'no Reaſon to fear the Want of Money to 'carry on the middle Part of the Building 'where the Theatre is deſigned; and there-'fore with the unanimous Approbation of a 'general Meeting of the Contributors, they 'founded this in the Spring following. What 'they founded laſt Year is roofed, and the 'middle Part is in ſuch Forwardneſs, that 'two or three Weeks of good Weather 'would have inabled them to put the Roof 'on it alſo.

'It is ſurpriſing to find the Building ſo far 'advanced; ſure the Managers deſerve well 'of the Publick for their Application to it: 'Six of them are veſted by the Board with 'the Care of every Thing relating to the 'Building, by the Name of *The Building 'Committee*; one or other of theſe weekly 'controul the Overſeer's Bill of Expence 'for Wages, Materials, *&c.*; and one or 'other of theſe Gentlemen is for the moſt 'Part overſeeing the Maſons and Labour-'ers.

'One Thing I cannot omit telling you, 'beſides their rational Grounds of Hope to 'be inabled to carry on the Building, the 'Managers had a juſt Dependance on Pro-'vidence to provide the Means, and their 'Expectations have been fully anſwered. 'That Text has had a beautiful Accom-'pliſhment in this Inſtance, *The liberal 'Man deviſeth liberal Things, and by libe-'ral Things ſhall he ſtand.* Their Scheme 'was liberal, the Publick have thought it 'ſo, and have inabled them to go on with 'it with Spirit; for when the Plan was re-'ſolved on, they had not Fifty Pounds in 'their Treaſurer's Hands applicable to the 'Building; and yet from the Time they 'founded the Building, they have been 'always inabled to clear off their weekly 'Bill of Expence every *Saturday* Night; 'which has amounted, in the building Sea-'ſon, to Thirty Pounds at a Medium, be-'ſides paying for two Loads of Timber. It 'is true that their Funds have been often at 'ſo low a Paſs, that when one Week's Bill 'was cleared, they had not Money enough 'left to pay the next; but a bountiful Pro-'vidence always interpoſed and ſent them 'a Supply time enough to anſwer the next 'Demand. One Inſtance, among others, 'was a Remittance from *London*, by the 'celebrated Mrs. *Mary Drummond* (a famous 'Preachereſs among the People called *Qua-'kers*) of Eighty three Pounds collected a-'mong her Friends there; which was but 'one of many good Offices ſhe has done to 'the Infirmary. Let Mankind learn from 'this, in every Act of Mercy, in every cha-'ritable Office to others, to truſt that God 'waits to be gracious unto us.

'Before what is built can be fit for ta-'king in Patients, there is yet much to be 'done, which muſt coſt a great deal of Mo-'ney; the Ground-floor is to be paved, the 'other Floors laid; the Houſe is to be 'faſhed and plaiſtered, and all the Furni-'ture of the Houſe, of every Kind, is to 'be provided; ſuch as Bed-ſteads, Beds, 'Blankets, Sheets, and other Linnen; all 'the Kitchen Furniture, Chimnies, Locks, '*&c.* and for all this there is not at preſent 'any Money in the Treaſurer's Hands, nor 'to pay for a large Parcel of Timber, for 'which they are ſtill in Debt.

'In order to deafen the Noiſe of the Stu-'dents attending the Phyſicians and Sur-'geons in the Galleries over Head, and to 'guard againſt Fire, Vermin and Stench, 'it is propoſed to lay all the Floors of 'the Galleries, between the Beams, with 'Brick Arches, reſting on the Scantlings, 'to bring theſe to a Plain a-Top with liquid 'Mortar, and to pave above this with un-'glaz'd *Dutch* Tiles; it is true, this is much 'more expenſive than a Floor of Boards; 'but it is neceſſary and well judged in the 'Managers: They act in this by the uni-'form Rule of their Conduct, which is to 'execute every Thing in the frugaleſt Man-'ner, but to ſpare no neceſſary uſeful Ex-'pence, any more than they are ſparing 'of their Labour, Attention and Attend-'ance to complete the extraordinary Service

'which

'which may and under God muſt neceſſa-
'rily reſult from this great Deſign.

'To fit and furniſh this Part of the
'Houſe will be the Managers firſt Care, that
'Patients may be taken into it as ſoon as
'poſſible; and if the Donations come in
'during the Winter, ſo well as that they
'find they have a Surplus of Money after
'defraying this Charge, they will go on
'with the Weſt End of the Body of the
'Houſe as far as they can; and it is much
'to be wiſhed that they may be inabled to
'go on with that Part of the Houſe ſoon,
'becauſe the Hoſpital cannot accommodate
'the Patients labouring under different Ail-
'ings, with the Conveniency that were to
'be wiſhed, by keeping not only the Men
'and Women, but even the Patients labour-
'ing under acute Diſeaſes in a ſeparate Man-
'ner, conſiſtent with Decency and Conve-
'niency, for Want of proper Accommoda-
'tion.'

My Author, in his ſecond Letter, proceeds in the Deſcription of the Hoſpital as follows.

'I was ſo particular in the Deſcription
'of the Building in my laſt, that I need not
'mention it here. The Eaſt Ward is quite
'finiſhed; ſo is the middle Part of the
'Houſe. The Operation-room is finely
'contrived; I am told it is the beſt adapted
'to the Purpoſe of any one in *Europe*, of
'which you may judge by a Section of it
'that accompanies this. The Weſt Ward
'had the Roof on it twelve Months ago;
'the Walls of it are dry enough, and the
'Workmen are now imployed in finiſhing
'it within. The upper Floor will be ready
'for Patients next Month, and the other two
'in *May* next.

'The Wings have an Under-ground Sto-
'ry of Vaults added to them for keeping
'Proviſions for the Houſe, which was not
'Part of the firſt Plan. The Maſon-work
'of the Eaſt Wing is three Stories above
'Ground, and of the Weſt Wing one Story:
'By Midſummer next the Managers hope
'to have the Roof upon both of them, and
'they will be finiſhed with all convenient
'Diſpatch, that the Patients of different
'Sexes may be lodged in the different Parts
'of the Houſe appropriated for them; and
'the Patients labouring under acute Diſea-
'ſes may be lodged by themſelves in the
'Wings; the Forwardneſs of the Wings is
'owing to a Collection, carried on by the
'Collectors and other Officers of Exciſe a-
'mong themſelves, which has paid the Ma-
'ſons Wages for what Part of the Wings
'is already built, and will probably do ſo
'for what Part of them yet remains to be
'built.

'So far with reſpect to the Building.
'What I have farther to add, is, while the
'Managers were thus ſolicitouſly carrying
'it on, they did not omit doing all the Good
'to the diſtreſt, the Intereſt of their Capi-
'tal inabled to do. No, they faithfully ap-
'plied every Farthing of that Intereſt for
'Maintenance of Patients; yea, I am even
'told, they took a little from the Building
'Funds for that Service, and many hun-
'dreds have thereby been relieved. The
'Accommodation they had for their Pati-
'ents, while the Houſe was building, was
'by no Means ſo good as they wiſhed; and
'therefore, as ſoon as the Walls of the Eaſt
'Ward would admit of it, they furniſhed
'two Floors thereof, one for Men and the
'other for Women; where they have at
'preſent thirty four Patients lodged, all
'clothed in Dreſſes provided for them
'while they remain in it, at the Expence
'of the Hoſpital.

'The Phyſicians and Surgeons continue
'their charitable Attendance on the Pati-
'ents, and the Surgeons to furniſh all the
'Medicines *gratis*. They attend the Houſe
'as they are claſſed by the Managers, each
'Claſs conſiſting of two Phyſicians and four
'Surgeons, attends one Month at a time;
'the Surgeons divide the four Sides of the
'Floor now in Uſe by Lot among them-
'ſelves. The Patients are viſited by the
'Phyſicians and Surgeons once every Day
'at a fixed Hour, and oftner when the Pa-
'tients Caſe requires it. The Houſe is kept
'clean and ſweet; you find nothing in it
'to offend either your Smell or your Eye;
'the Patients are uſed with great Tenderneſs,
'and the Order eſtabliſhed in the Houſe,
'gives great Satisfaction.

'The Managers claſs themſelves two and
'two, and viſit the Houſe Month about,
'to ſee that their Orders for the Manage-
'ment of it be ſtrictly complied with. They
'have ſettled a Clerk in the Houſe for keep-
'ing the Books relating to the Patients;
'they, in my Opinion, deſerve very well
'to be deſcribed.

'There is one Book for entering all Ap-
'plications to admit Patients, in the Order
'in which they are preſented to the Phyſi-
'cians and Surgeons in waiting, that it may
'appear from thence that the Patients are all
'taken into the Houſe in the Order of their
'Applications, without Preference, unleſs
'the clamant Circumſtances of the Patient's
'Caſe, or where the Circumſtances of the
'Patients are equal; that the Regard to the
'Recommendation of the Benefactors of
'the Hoſpital make it neceſſary to diſpenſe
'with that Rule. In this Book too, if Pa-
'tients are refuſed Admittance, the Reaſon
'why they were not admitted, is inſerted.'

The ſeveral Pages of this Book conſiſt of ſix Columns; the firſt contains the Dates or Times when Perſons applied for Admittance; the ſecond, the Names of the Petitioners; third, Names of Diſtempers; fourth, Names of Recommenders; fifth,

fifth, Cauſe of Non-admiſſion; and the ſixth, the Times of Admiſſion.

'There is a Journal kept, in which, in 'different Columns under proper Titles, op-'poſite to the Number on the ſeveral Beds, 'the Clerk inſerts every Circumſtance of 'the Patient's Caſe, as dictated to him by 'the Phyſicians, whom he attends for that 'Purpoſe, from Bed to Bed, with his Jour-'nal lying open upon a Deſk, moving on 'Caſters; and a Note of the daily Preſcri-'ptions is alſo entered here.

Each Page of the Journal is divided into Seventeen Columns, containing a Diary of the Caſes of the ſeveral Patients, and various Appearances of their Diſtempers while under Cure; the Names whereof are placed at the Heads of the ſeveral Columns as followeth, *viz.* The firſt contains the Dates of the Year, Month and Day; the ſecond, the Number of the Bed wherein the Patient lies; third, Operation of the Medicines; fourth, intervening Symptoms; fifth, Pulſe; ſixth, Thirſt; ſeventh, Appetite; eighth, Spittle; ninth, Tongue; Tenth, Sweat; eleventh, Urine; twelfth, Fæces; thirteenth, ordinary Symptoms; fourteenth, ſupervening Symptoms; fifteenth, Food; ſixteenth, Drink; and the ſeventeenth, Medicines.

'There is a Leger, in which every Pa-'tient has an Opening left for them, with 'the Number of their Bed and their Name 'at the Head: Here, on their firſt coming 'to the Houſe, the Phyſician dictates to 'him, and he enters an exact Deſcription 'of the Patient's Caſe, and to this he ſub-'joins daily from the Journal all that hap-'pens, and the Preſcriptions for them while 'they continue in the Houſe. He alſo 'keeps Books of a few Sheets of Paper 'ſtitched together, in which, under the 'Name of the Patients, and Number of 'their Bed, he daily writes the Preſcripti-'ons to be tranſcribed by the Surgeons Ap-'prentices, and the Directions as to Diet 'and Regimen are here ſet down, to guide 'the Governante and Nurſes in their Ma-'nagement of the Sick.

'At the End of the Leger there is an In-'dex of the ſeveral Patients and Diſeaſes 'mentioned in it; and a general alphabeti-'cal Index is preparing, under the proper 'Articles of which, all the Diſeaſes treated 'in the Infirmary are to be entered; with a 'Reference to the particular Pages of each 'Volume of the Leger, where the Hiſtory 'of Patients, under ſuch Diſeaſes are inſert-'ed. What Improvement ſuch an exact 'Regiſter, a depoſiting of accurate Obſerva-'tions, which every one can have Acceſs 'to conſult, may in a little Time be to Phy-'ſick and Surgery, is very obvious. It 'were much to be wiſhed that all the Infir-'maries in *Europe* would follow the ſame 'Method; but that is ſcarce to be hoped.

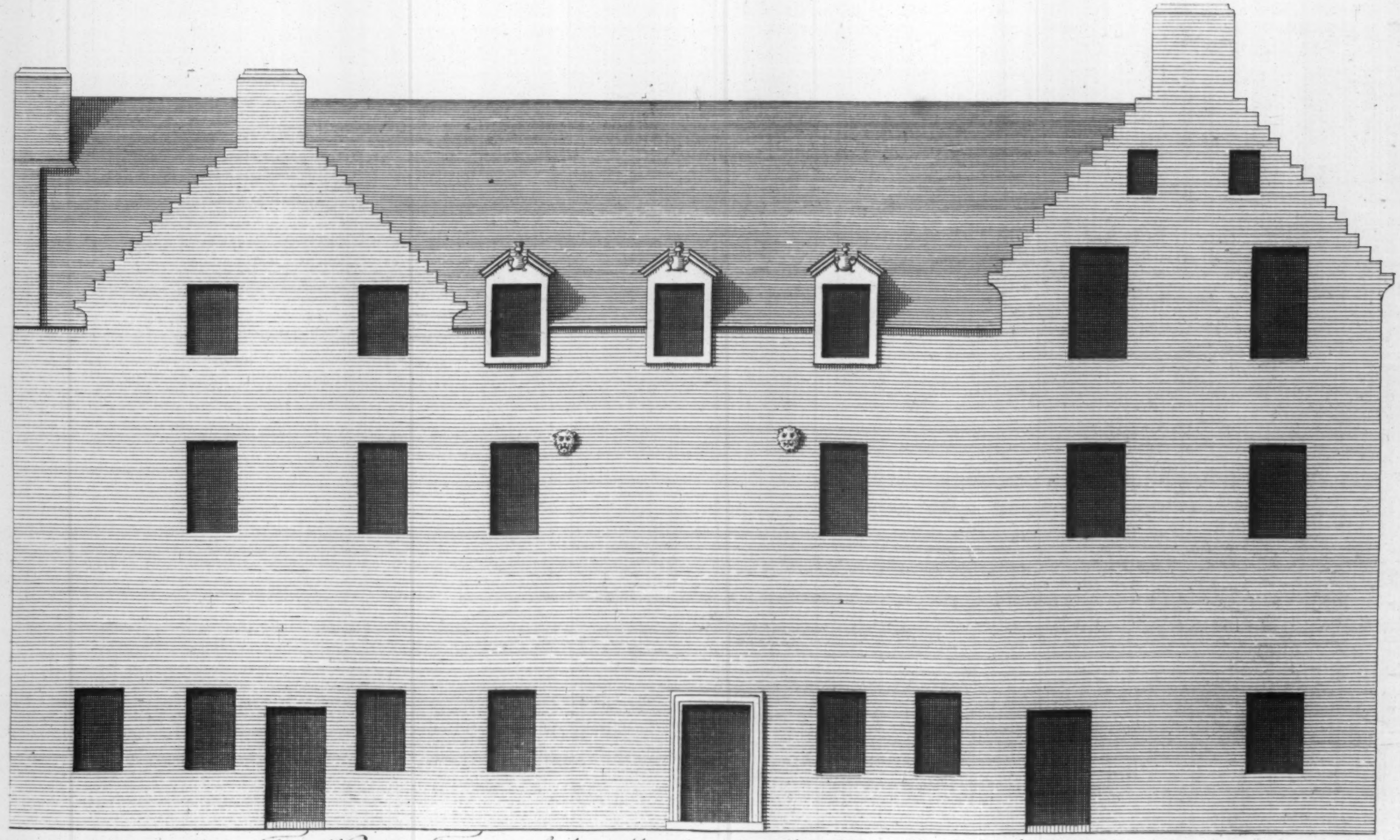
'All the Queſtions are aſked at the Pa-'tients publickly, in the hearing of all the 'Students who are attending, and the Pre-'ſcriptions are ordered in the ſame Manner. 'The Students ſee every Thing the Clerk 'enters into the Journal, and, once a-Week, 'the whole of the Practice in the Houſe is 'read leiſurely by him from the Leger to 'the whole of the Students in the Opera-'tion-room, to give them an Opportunity 'of taking Notes of every Cure they think 'worth while; yea, he has Orders to give 'them full Copies of every Cure they call 'for, upon their paying a Trifle for wri-'ting it out for them.'

In viewing this ſtately and magnificent Structure outwardly, and its numerous, ſpatious and well furniſhed Apartments within, together with the Number of its Patients, ſo well provided for with all Neceſſaries whatever, and all this to be performed without the leaſt Fund for ſo great a Work; I was ſtruck with the greateſt Aſtoniſhment, which induced me to reflect, that Providence, does in as conſpicuous a Manner, manifeſt itſelf in this Affair, as it it did in Chriſt's feeding Five thouſand Men, beſides Women and Children, with five Loaves and two Fiſhes; which, in a great Meaſure appears by the Eagerneſs of the People of all Denominations, who, as it were acted by a Divine Impulſe, vied to promote this good, laudable and uſeful Undertaking; many contributing Money, others gave Stones, Lime, Wood, Slates and Glaſs, which were carried by the Neighbouring Farmers *gratis*; and not only many Maſter-Maſons, Wrights, (Carpenters) Slaters, Glaziers, *&c.* gave their Attendance, but many Journeymen and Labourers frequently gave their Labour *gratis*; and many Joiners gave Saſhes for the Windows. And all Things conſpiring to forward the pious Deſign, conſiderable Remittances were made from abroad, not only in *Europe*, but *America*; but eſpecially from *England* and *Ireland*. And ſuch was the Generoſity of the Proprietors of the Plate Glaſs-houſes at *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, that they gave a Quantity of Glaſs ſufficient to glaze all the Windows in the Body of the Houſe.

The MERCHANTS MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

The Origin of this Hoſpital, which belongs to the Company of Merchants, and is ſituated without the *Briſtow* Port in the Suburb denominated *Briſtow*, is owing to the following Conſideration. There having been for many Years, ſeveral Hoſpitals in *Edinburgh* for the Reception and Intertainment of poor aged Citizens, both Men and Women, and Boys, Sons of Freemen. But no Proviſion being made in that Reſpect for poor Girls, the Daughters of Burgeſſes,

divers



The Western Front of the Merchants Maiden Hospital

P. Fourdrinier Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

divers well diſpoſed Perſons charitably inclined, eſpecially certain Members of the Incorporation of Merchants in *Edinburgh*, taking the ſame into Conſideration, formed a Project to erect an Hoſpital, for the Maintenance and Education of poor Maidens by charitable Contributions; and ſundry Perſons of Diſtinction having undertaken to ſolicit the ſame, Benefactions came flowing in beyond Expectation, amongſt which, that of the pious *Mary Erſkine* (Relict of the late *James Hair* Druggiſt in *Edinburgh*) was the moſt conſiderable; who, on this Occaſion, not only purchaſed a handſome and convenient Building, with large and pleaſant Gardens, and other Accommodations, (to be imployed for the intended Hoſpital) at the Expence of Twelve thouſand Marks *Scotiſh*; but a little before her Death gave a conſiderable Sum of Money to the ſame; which being greatly increaſed by the Benefactions of the Company of Merchants aforeſaid, and other well diſpoſed Perſons, the Contributors, by virtue of an Agreement in their firſt Paper of Subſcriptions, eſtabliſhed this Hoſpital in the Year 1695, by the Name of *The Maiden Hoſpital*, founded by the Company of Merchants of *Edinburgh* and *Mary Erſkine:* Purſuant to which all the Contributors were ſummoned to meet to conſider of proper Meaſures to be taken for the good Government of the new Foundation. In this Meeting, which was held on the 26th of *November*, *anno* 1697, certain Rules or Conſtitutions were agreed on for that Purpoſe; but they being ſome time after found defective, were altered and amended, and the new Rules or By-Laws publiſhed in the Year 1702, to ſhew the People the great Care that was taken faithfully to apply the Money already given, and to incourage others to contribute for the Advancement of ſo laudable a Deſign.

The good Work being thus far advanced, the Governors applied to the Common Council of *Edinburgh* for a Ratification of the new Eſtabliſhment; which was readily granted by their Act of the third of *May*, *anno* 1704, and for a Confirmation of the whole, had Recourſe to Parliament, which likewiſe granted the ſame; and the Act being, as it were, a Charter, I ſhall ſubjoin a Copy thereof.

'At *Edinburgh*, the twenty fifth Day of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven Years, Our Sovereign Lady and Eſtates of Parliament conſidering, that the Company of Merchants of *Edinburgh*, and *Mary Erſkine*, Relict of *James Hair*, Druggiſt in *Edinburgh*, with the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral noble and generous Benefactors, have erected an Hoſpital for maintaining and educating poor young Children of the female Sex; and with the Money given by the ſaid *Mary Erſkine*, have purchaſed and acquired the great Lodgings, Houſes and Yards in *Briſto*, for Accommodation of the Children of the ſaid Hoſpital; and alſo conſidering that the Management of the ſaid Hoſpital is ſettled on certain Governors, Treaſurer, Clerk, and other Officers, conform to certain Rules and Conſtitutions agreed upon by the Donators and Benefactors, a Part whereof are contained in a Contract paſt betwixt the preſent Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the ſaid *Mary Erſkine*, dated the twelfth and thirteenth Days of *March* inſtant.

'Therefore her Majeſty and Eſtates of Parliament, hereby allow and approve of the Erection of the foreſaid Hoſpital, and ratify and confirm the ſame, together with the Rules and Conſtitutions already made for managing thereof; particularly theſe contained in the foreſaid Contract, with the ſaid Contract itſelf, together with ſuch Rules and Conſtitutions as ſhall hereafter happen to be made, for the better governing and regulating of the ſaid Hoſpital and whole Concerns thereof; the ſamen haill Conſtitutions and Rules being always conſiſtent with the Laws of the Kingdom, and with the amended Conſtitutions contained in the ſaid Contract, and approven of by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*.

'And farther, her Majeſty and Eſtates of Parliament, hereby authoriſe the Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, to receive all Mortifications and Donations that ſhall be made in favours of the ſamen; approving hereby of the ſamen, and of all Donations and Mortifications already made; declaring the ſaid Hoſpital, in all Time coming, to be a free Hoſpital; and the foreſaid great Lodgings, Houſes and Yards, and Pertinents, thereof in *Briſto*, purchaſed and doted for the Uſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, by the ſaid *Mary Erſkine*, to be free of all publick Burdens whatſomever for the pious Uſe above mentioned, with Power to the Governors thereof, not only to adminiſtrate the Funds and Rents of the ſaid Hoſpital, with all Donations already made; but likewiſe to purchaſe and procure Lands and Tenements, and others, for the Uſe, Benefit and Advantage of the ſaid Hoſpital; and for that Effect, to make and grant, give and receive all Manner of Writs, Deeds and Securities neceſſary; and to have and uſe a common Seal, with ſuch Inſcriptions as the Governors ſhall think fit, for Confirmation of the ſaid Deeds and Writs. And generally to have, uſe and injoy all ſuch Powers, Liberties and Immunities as any Hoſpital or By-law may have within this Kingdom.'

The Hoſpital thus far advanced in its Eſtabliſhment, certain By-laws or Rules were drawn up for its good Government; but as theſe Orders or By-laws, with thoſe of

other Hoſpitals in this City are extracted from the Conſtitutions of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, and being the ſame in Subſtance, 'twere needleſs to inſert them, to occaſion an uſeleſs Tautology, which would anſwer no other End than that of greatly inlarging the Work to the Reader's unneceſſary Trouble; wherefore I have thought fit to omit them, ſeeing they may be known by peruſing the Orders of the ſaid *Heriot*'s Hoſpital.

As I have above inſerted the Confirmation of this new Foundation or Maiden Hoſpital by Parliament, it is alſo neceſſary to ſubjoin the Ratification thereof by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, which is as follows.

Edinburgh, *the nineteenth Day of* March, *One thouſand ſeven hundred and eight Years.*

'The which Day, the Lord Provoſt, 'Baillies, Council, Deacons of Crafts ordinary and extraordinary, being conveened 'in Council, anent the Petition given in by '*William Baird*, preſent Treaſurer to the 'good Town of *Edinburgh*, and Maſter of 'the Company of Merchants there; and '*Robert Tod*, Treaſurer to the Maiden Hoſpital, founded by the ſaid Company of 'Merchants, and *Mary Erſkine*, for themſelves, and in Name of the other Governors thereof, ſhewing, that the ſaid Company of Merchants having, ſeveral Years 'ago, projected the founding of a Maiden 'Hoſpital; they, by the Bleſſing of God 'attending their Indeavours, with the Aſſiſtance of many charitable Perſons of ſeveral 'Ranks, eſpecially of the charitable and 'pious *Mary Erſkine*, did carry on that 'worthy Deſign, and have now brought it 'to a very good Length.

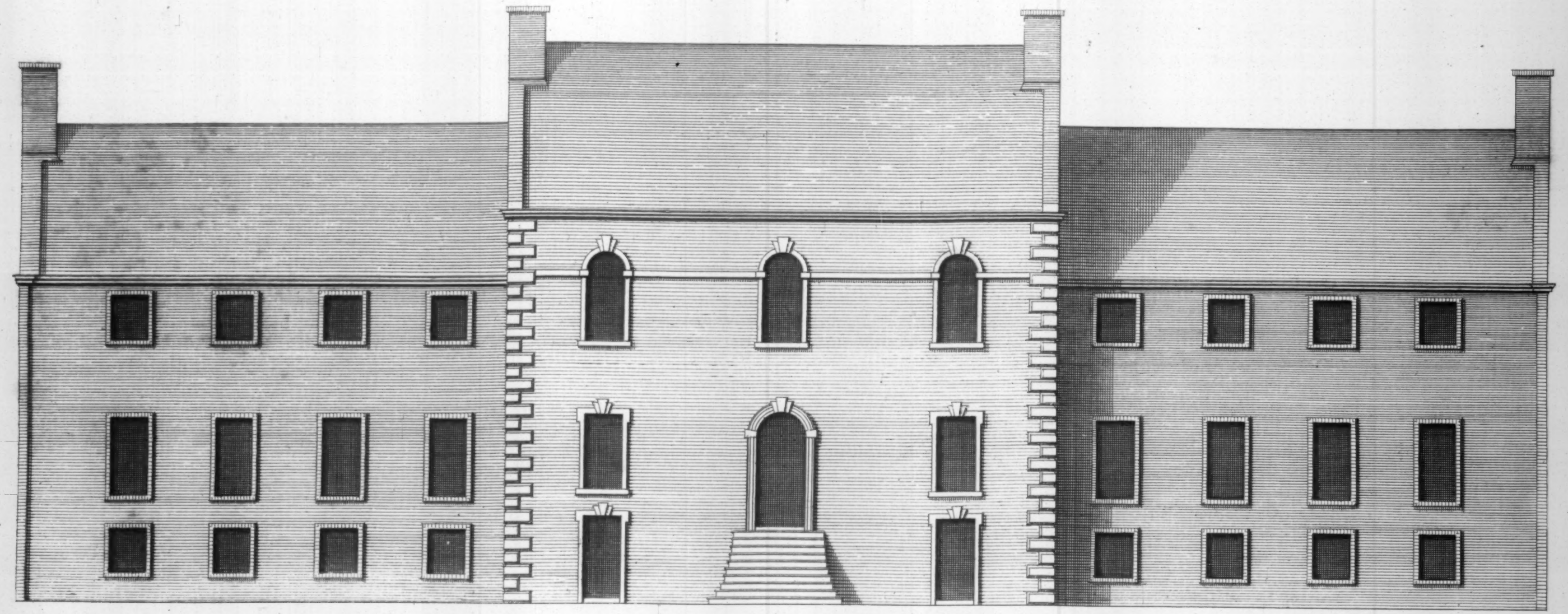
'And the Governors having, ſome Years 'ago, applied to the Town Council, the 'then Lord Provoſt and Council did, by 'their Act, dated the third Day of *May*, 'One thouſand ſeven hundred and four 'Years, approve of the ſaid pious and charitable Deſign and Foundation; and declared that they would give all due Incouragement and Aſſiſtance for carrying 'on and perfecting ſo good a Work, as 'the Extract of the ſaid Act produced will 'teſtify. Since that Time the Government 'of the Hoſpital has continued according 'to the Rules and Conſtitutions then given 'in to the Council, and agreed to and approven; and, by the rich Bleſſing of the Almighty, the Stock is conſiderably augmented, to the great Satisfaction of all well 'diſpoſed Perſons, and Honour, as well as 'the real Advantage of the good Town in 'many Reſpects; and there is good Ground 'to hope that the ſame will yet much more 'increaſe, eſpecially if the Council ſhall 'give that Incouragement and Aſſiſtance 'thereto, which was by the foreſaid Act promiſed and confidently expected from the 'Patrons of all Publick Undertakings with'in the City, to whom the Governors of 'the ſaid Hoſpital have had a ſpecial Re'gard in all their Proceedings, particularly 'to be noticed in this, that five of the Go'vernors muſt neceſſarily be choſen out of 'the Town Council, beſide ſuch other Coun'ſellors as may occaſionally happen to be 'elected.

'Albeit the Conſtitutions and Rules of 'Government were agreeable to all Circum'ſtances under View when made; yet, up'on an Emergence for the Hoſpital's Ad'vantage, there was a Contract entered in'to upon the twelfth and thirteenth Days 'of *March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred 'and ſeven Years, betwixt the then Gover'nors, authoriſed by an Act of the Contri'butors to that Effect on the one Part, and 'the ſaid *Mary Erſkine* on the other Part, 'whereby the ſaid Governors became bound 'that the Contributors ſhould make certain 'Alterations and Amendments of the Con'ſtitutions. They, in a full Meeting, up'on the ninth Day of *February* laſt, have a'greed to, voted and approven of theſe Al'terations and Amendments, with ſome o'ther Amendments found by Practice very 'convenient and advantageous for the Hoſ'pital, conform to the Duplicate of theſe 'Conſtitutions, as now altered and amend'ed therewith given in.

'The Governors did, laſt Seſſion of Par'liament, obtain a Ratification of the Settle'ment of this Hoſpital, and of the Rules 'and Conſtitutions made or to be made 'for governing thereof; and particularly 'what is contained in the Contract with the 'ſaid *Mary Erſkine*; and the Contributors 'having recommended to the Governors to 'apply to the Council for Ratification; cra'ving therefore the Council to ratify and 'approve the new Draught of the Rules and 'Conſtitutions for managing the ſaid Maiden Hoſpital, and to beſtow ſome of their 'wonted Bounty upon the ſame, ſuitable 'to the Share of Government they have in 'it, and to what was formerly promiſed, 'and now hoped for; that others may there'by be animated and incouraged to contri'bute their Endeavours for advancing ſuch 'a laudable Foundation as the Petition 'bears.

'And together with the ſaid Petition, 'the ſaid Petitioners produced the Extract 'of the ſaid former Act of Council, which 'the Contract foreſaid, betwixt the then 'Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the 'ſaid *Mary Erſkine*; and a Duplicate of the 'new Draught of the Conſtitutions of the 'Dates, Tenors and Contents above men'tioned; all which being read in Preſence 'of, and conſidered by the Council, upon 'the twelfth Day of *March* inſtant, they 'remitted the Conſideration of the above 'Petition to the Magiſtrates, *Gavin Plum-*

'*mer*,



The Northern Front of the Trades Maidon Hospital.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp

'*mer*, Conveener, Mr. *Alexander Niſbet*, 'Deacon *Scott* and Deacon *Nimmo*, who 'were to report their Opinion thereof to the 'Council. Conform to which Remit, the 'above Committee having, upon the 19th 'of *March* inſtant, met and conſidered the 'above Petition and Act of Council above 'mentioned therewith produced, approving 'the then Rules and Conſtitutions of the 'Hoſpital; and having exactly peruſed the 'new Draught of the Rules and Conſtitu-'tions for managing of the ſaid Hoſpital, 'together with the Contract betwixt the 'Governors and the ſaid *Mary Erſkine*, they 'found the ſame to be exact, and for the 'Hoſpital's Benefit and Advantage, no 'ways diſagreeable to, or againſt the Rights, 'Liberties and Privileges of the Communi-'ty of the good Town; and that the Con-'tributors and Governors have, in all their 'Proceedings, had a ſpecial Regard to the 'Government of the ſame, and teſtified a 'due Reſpect to the Lord Provoſt, Baillies 'and Council, and were of opinion, that, 'as the Town Council has a large Share in 'the Government of the Hoſpital, ſo they 'ſhould not only give all Incouragement 'and Aſſiſtance for advancing thereof, but 'alſo contribute ſuitably for increaſing the 'Stock and Fund of the ſame; that there-'by ſo very neceſſary, pious and charitable 'a Work, now well eſtabliſhed, may be 'further carried on, to the Honour and 'Advantage of the Community, and great 'Comfort of both the charitable and neceſſi-'tous: And that the Council ſhould paſs 'an Act of Ratification and Approbation 'of the ſaid new Draught of the Conſti-'tutions, as the ſaid Report, written on the 'Back of the ſaid Petition, and ſigned by 'the ſaid Committee bears.

'Which Petition and Writs above men-'tioned, therewith produced, with the a-'bove written Report, being, upon the 'Date of thir Preſents, read in Preſence of, 'and conſidered by the Council and the ex-'traordinary Deacons, and they being there-'with well and ripely adviſed, they appro-'ved, and hereby approve of the above Re-'port, and in the Terms thereof have rati-'fied and approved, and hereby ratify and 'approve of the ſaid new Draught of the 'Rules and Conſtitutions of the ſaid Hoſ-'pital, reſolving to give all Incouragement 'and Aſſiſtance for advancing the Intereſt 'of the ſaid Hoſpital.'

N. B. By the Statutes of the Hoſpital, agreed on *anno* 1708, the *Quorum* of the Governors was appointed to be nine; but by thoſe of the Year 1718, the ſaid *Quorum* was reduced to the Number ſeven. And in the ſaid Statutes *anno* 1708, a Benefactor, who gave the Sum of Two thouſand Marks to the Hoſpital, was intitled to a Right of Preſentation; but in the Statutes of the Year 1718, the Qualification for that Right was increaſed to the Sum of three thouſand ſix hundred Marks *Scotiſh*.

The Girls in this Hoſpital, are about fifty in Number.

The TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

This Hoſpital, which is ſituate near *Argyll*'s Square, on the Weſtern Side of the *Horſe wynd*, was founded on the following Occaſion, *viz.*

The Incorporations of Artiſans or Craftſmen of *Edinburgh* laudably emulating the Merchants of this City, in their founding an Hoſpital for the Maintenance and Education of the Daughters of decayed Merchants; about the Year 1701, formed a Deſign to erect an Hoſpital for the Intertainment and Education of the Daughters of their own poor Members. Purſuant to which, the ſeveral Companies of Trades generouſly contributed towards accompliſhing ſo good and deſirable a Work. And the Common Council of *Edinburgh* having, by their Act of the third *May*, *anno* 1704, approved of their pious and charitable Reſolution, with a Promiſe to give all Incouragement thereto. The ſaid Incorporations purchaſed certain Houſes and Gardens on the Weſtern Side of the *Horſe-wynd* (where the preſent Hoſpital is ſituated) and fitted up one of the ſaid Houſes for an Hoſpital; and having appointed a Governeſs, Schoolmiſtreſs and Servants for the ſame, and taken in divers Girls, applied to Parliament for an Act to eſtabliſh their new Foundation, and to inable them to make Conſtitutions or By-laws for its good Government, which was readily granted; and being, as it were the Charter of Foundation, ſhall add a Copy thereof, which is as follows.

'At *Edinburgh*, the twenty fifth Day of '*March*, One thouſand ſeven hundred and 'ſeven Years, Our Sovereign Lady, with 'Advice and Conſent of the Eſtates of Par-'liament, conſidering that there is a pious 'and laudable Deſign now carrying on by 'the Incorporations of the Craftſmen of *E*-'*dinburgh*, and others who join with them, 'authoriſed by the Town Council of the 'ſaid Burgh, by their Act dated the third 'Day of *May*, 1704 Years, for founding 'and erecting an Hoſpital for the Main-'tenance and Education of the female Chil-'dren and Grand-children of decayed Craftſ-'men and others, to be preſented by Per-'ſons who give Donations thereto; which 'may be of a general Advantage, and eſpe-'cially to the City of *Edinburgh*. There-'fore her Majeſty, with Advice and Con-'ſent foreſaid, do hereby allow and autho-'riſe the ſaid Incorporations of the Craftſ-'men of *Edinburgh* and others joining, or 'who ſhall join with them, to meet as oft 'as Occaſion requires, and to make ſuch

'Rules

'Rules and Conſtitutions for the carrying 'on and ſupporting of the ſaid Hoſpital 'allenarly, as they ſhall find juſt and con-'venient. As alſo, to ſettle ſuch Funds, 'as well out of their publick Boxes belong-'ing to their reſpective Adminiſtrations, as 'private Eſtates, as they ſhall think fit; and 'to receive Mortifications or Donations 'from any Perſon who ſhall be pleaſed to 'contribute thereto; the ſaid Rules and 'Acts to be made by them, being always 'conſiſtent with the Laws of the Kingdom, 'and with the Acts and Conſtitutions of 'the City of *Edinburgh*. And ſtatutes and 'ordains the ſaid Rules and Conſtitutions 'to be made by them, to be as valid and 'effectual, to all Intents and Purpoſes, for 'the ordering and governing of the Hoſ-'pital above mentioned, as if they were 'particularly expreſt and ſet down in this 'Act.

'Whereanent her Majeſty, with Advice 'and Conſent aforeſaid, diſpenſes for ever. 'And further, her Majeſty, with Advice 'and Conſent foreſaid, ordains and declares 'the foreſaid Hoſpital, when ſet up and 'ſettled in its Conſtitutions and Directors 'and Overſeers, to be a free Hoſpital for the 'pious Uſe foreſaid; with Power to the ſaid 'Hoſpital and its Overſeers and Directors, 'not only to adminiſtrate the Funds and 'Rents appertaining thereto, but likewiſe 'to purchaſe and acquire Lands, Tenements 'and others, for the farther Good and Ad-'vantage thereof; and for that End to make, 'grant and receive all Manner of Deeds 'and Writs neceſſary for that Effect; and 'to have a Seal, if they ſhall think need-'ful; and with ſuch Inſcription as they 'ſhall appoint for the Confirmation of the 'ſaid Deeds. And generally to have all 'ſuch Powers, Liberties and Immunities of 'a free Hoſpital for pious Uſes, as any o-'ther Hoſpital for the like Uſes hath, or 'by the Law may have in this Kingdom.'

Now the Hoſpital being eſtabliſhed by Parliament, the worthy *Mary Erſkine*, the joint Foundreſs of the Merchants Maiden Hoſpital, ever inclin'd to promote good Works, gave ſo conſiderable a Sum of Money, to this new Foundation, that the Incorporations of Trades unanimouſly agreed to give her the Title of *joint Foundreſs* of their Hoſpital; and that two Perſons of the Name of *Erſkine*, named by her, ſhould be joint Governors of the ſame in all times coming; and after her Demiſe, the ſaid Governors to have the Preſentation of the ſeveral Girls ſhe had a Right to preſent by virtue of her great and charitable Benefaction aforeſaid; and that the *ſenior* of her ſaid Repreſentatives or Governors, ſhould preſide in all the Courts of Governors (held on account of the Hoſpital) in the Abſence of the Deacon Conveener, and ſhall have the Cuſtody of one of the three Keys of the Hoſpital's Charter-houſe.

And by virtue of the above ſpecified Act of Parliament, and Contract with the ſaid *Mary Erſkine*, the Deacon Conveener, Deacons of the ſeveral Incorporations of Crafts, Contributors, the Trades two Counſellors, and others, with the two Repreſentatives of the ſaid Foundreſs being Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, after divers Meetings, agreed on certain Orders or Conſtitutions for the good Government of their ſaid Hoſpital; which being the Subſtance of thoſe of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, and taken from the ſame, 'twere needleſs to inſert them in this Account, as already mentioned.

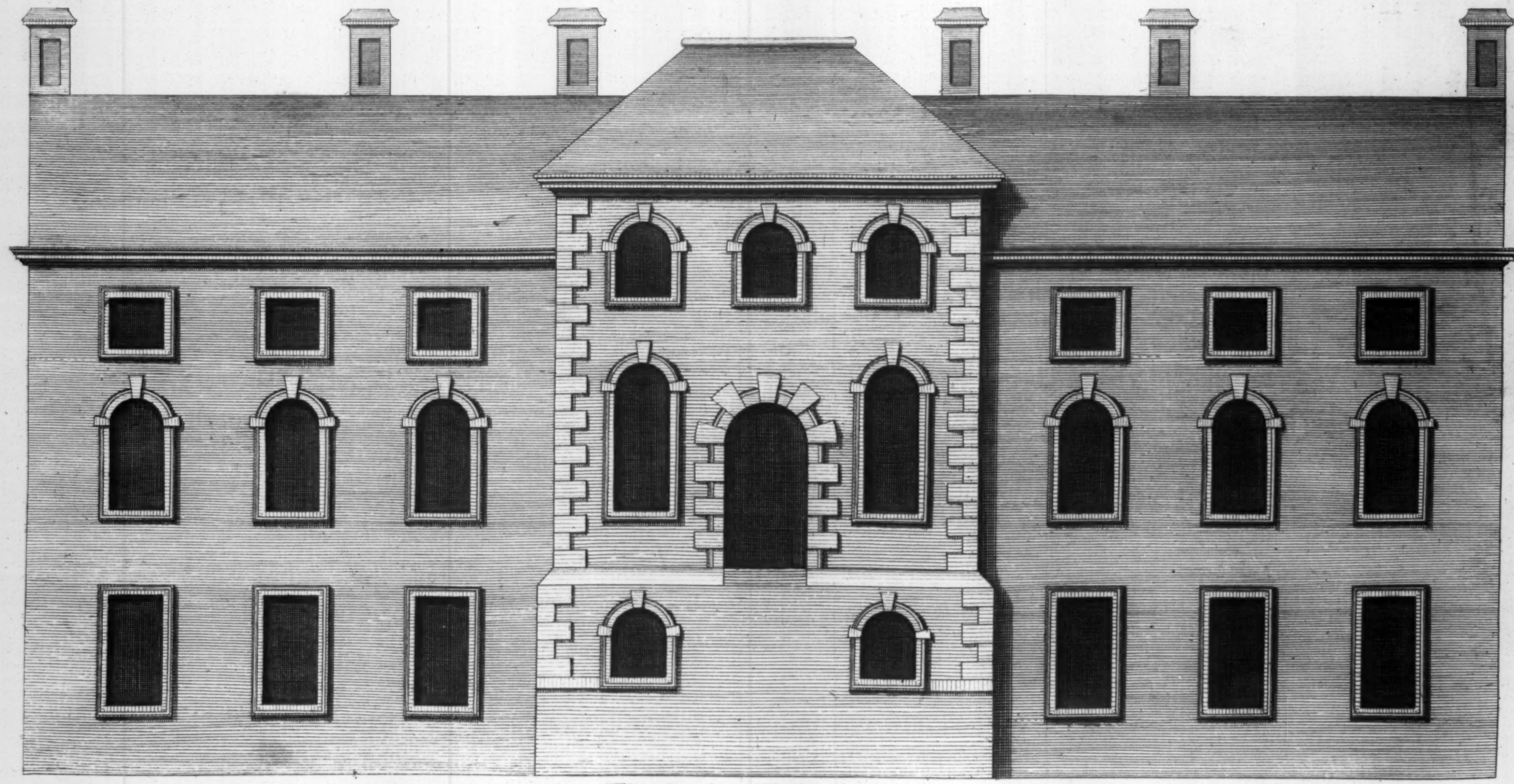
On the 17th of *July*, *anno* 1742, the Girls in this Hoſpital were Fifty in Number.

The ORPHANS HOSPITAL.

This Houſe, which is ſituated without the City-wall, on the Northern Side of *Edinburgh*, near the Weſtern End of the Trinity or College Church; is erected on or near the Place whereon *Dingwall* Caſtle ſtood; the Occaſion of the founding and Erection whereof, pleaſe to take as follows.

Andrew Gairdner, Citizen and Merchant of *Edinburgh*, with other well diſpoſed Perſons, bewailing the unhappy and deplorable Condition of many poor helpleſs Orphans and diſtreſſed Infants of indigent Parents, who, through great Poverty, being brought up in Ignorance and Vice, became a Burden and Reproach to their Country; which being taken into Conſideration by the aforeſaid Perſons, they not only contributed amongſt themſelves, but procured Money of others towards their Relief; with which they put ſeveral to School, and otherwiſe provided for thoſe piteous Objects: And being incouraged by the Succeſs thy met with, formed a Deſign to erect an Hoſpital and School for the Reception, Intertainment and Education of ſuch miſerable Children. And having, in the Beginning of the Year 1733, communicated their Deſign to the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, it was ſo well received and approved of, that a Plan was agreed on, and certain Rules propoſed for the Government of the intended Foundation. And a Contribution being propoſed for the more effectually carrying on this good Work; and a Paper, containing a Preamble, ſetting forth the whole Undertaking drawn-up, whereon the ſeveral Subſcribers might ſet down ſuch Sums as they were reſpectively inclined to contribute towards carrying on this laudable Deſign.

The Subſcription anſwering beyond Expectation, the Undertakers were thereby ſo greatly incouraged, that, in the Month of *November* following, they hired a Houſe, furniſhed it, appointed a Miſtreſs or Matron



The Orphan Hoſpital.

P. Fourdrinier Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

tron and Servants; took in thirty Orphans, chose two Masters, one to instruct the Children in the Principles of Religion, Reading and Writing, and the other to teach them Weaving and other Branches of Manufacture; for which proper Materials were provided.

In the Year 1734, for the better carrying on this good Work, a large Collection was made in the several Churches and Meeting-houses in *Edinburgh*, and Persons of all Ranks contributed in Money Provisions, and other Necessaries, for the Service of the House; whereby the Managers were incouraged to purchase a Piece of Ground whereon to erect an Hospital, the Foundation whereof was laid on the 28th Day of *June*, in the aforesaid Year. And though many Dealers in Timber and Lead, Masons, Wrights or Carpenters, Smiths, Glasiers, Slaters, and other Artificers, did generously contribute to the Building; yet, that Part of the Edifice now built, cost about the Sum of Eight hundred Pounds *Sterling* out of the common Stock.

The good Work thus far advanced, the whole Proceedings were laid before the Magistrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh*, who, on the 22d of *January*, *anno* 1735, not only approved of the same, but granted a Charter to the Contributors, constituting them a free Society, with Powers and Privileges for their better Regulation.

All Things conspiring to promote the interest of the Hospital, the Governors, in the Year 1742, applied to the King for a Charter, for the better Government of this useful Foundation. His Majesty, willing to forward so good a Work, was graciously pleased to grant his Letters patent for that Purpose; of which the following is a Copy.

GEORGE R.

'Our Sovereign Lord considering, that 'an humble Petition hath been presented 'to his Majesty by *Thomas Dundas* of *Fin-'gask*, Merchant, and late Baillie of *Edin-'burgh*, Preses; and in Name of a gene-'ral Meeting of the Contributors, towards 'erecting an Orphan Hospital and Work-'house in *Edinburgh*, setting forth, that, 'notwithstanding of the many excellent 'Laws made in that Part of his Majesty's 'Kingdom, for the Education and Inter-'tainment, and setting to Work the Poor 'thereof; great Numbers of Children, Or-'phans, or whose Parents cannot bear the 'Charges of their Education and Mainte-'nance, are abandoned to Ignorance, Idle-'ness and Vice, and so become a great Bur-'den when young, and much heavier when 'old, upon Society.

'And that they taking this into Consider-'ration, had, for remedying of the said E-'vils, agreed to give and mortify certain 'Sums of Money to be applied for defray-'ing the Charge of maintaining the said 'destitute Children, and instructing them 'in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick; 'in the Principles of our most holy Religi-'on; and in such Trades, Labour, Handi-'crafts and Offices, as upon Trial and Ex-'amination shall be found best adapted to 'their several Geniuses and Capacities.

'And that the Design was approven of 'by several Persons of Distinction, as well 'Nobility as others, and by the Lords of 'Session, the Magistrates and Town Coun-'cil of the City of *Edinburgh*, the Facul-'ty of Advocates, the Society of Clerks to 'the Signet, and many other charitable Per-'sons; as also by several Synods and Pres-'byteries of the Church of *Scotland*; and, 'that the said Contributors had, in several 'general Meetings, considered of and a-'greed to certain Rules for the better Ma-'nagement of the said Orphan Hospital 'and Work-house.

'And his Majesty understanding that 'the said Contributors have already made 'a considerable Progress towards erect-'ing and establishing of the said Orphan 'Hospital and Work-house; and judging 'that the aforesaid Design, if rightly ma-'naged, may prove a great Benefit, not 'only to the Poor, but likewise to the Na-'tion in general; and tend much to the In-'couragement of Piety, Charity, and In-'dustry: Does therefore appoint a Patent 'to be past and expede, under the Seal ap-'pointed by the Articles of Union, to be 'kept and used in *Scotland*, in Place of the 'Great Seal thereof; constituting, erecting 'and incorporating as his Majesty for him-'self and his Royal Successors, by these 'Presents, constitutes, erects, incorporates, 'and perpetually establishes and confirms 'his Majesty's trusty and well beloved the 'Lord Justice General for *Scotland*, the 'President of the Court of Session in *Scot-'land*, and the *senior* Senator of the College 'of Justice; his Majesty's Advocate for '*Scotland*, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord 'Chief Baron of Exchequer in *Scotland*, and '*senior* Barón of that Court; the Lord Pro-'vost of *Edinburgh*, the Dean of Gild and 'Treasurer of the said Burgh; his Majesty's 'Solicitor for *Scotland*; the Dean of Facul-'ty of Advocates and Treasurer to the said 'Faculty, the Keeper of his Majesty's Sig-'net in *Scotland*, the Treasurer to the So-'ciety of Clerks to his Majesty's Signet in '*Scotland*, and the *senior* Commissioner for 'the said Society; the Moderator of the 'Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, the *senior* Mini-'ster of the City of *Edinburgh*; the Prin-'cipal of the Royal College of Physicians 'there, the Professor of Anatomy there, 'the Master of the Merchant Company 'there, the Deacon Conveener of the Trades 'of *Edinburgh*, the Deacon of the Surge-'ons there, and the Deacon of the Wea-

BRITISH MUSEUM

tron and Servants; took in thirty Orphans, chose two Masters, one to instruct the Children in the Principles of Religion, Reading and Writing, and the other to teach them Weaving and other Branches of Manufacture; for which proper Materials were provided.

In the Year 1734, for the better carrying on this good Work, a large Collection was made in the several Churches and Meeting-houses in *Edinburgh*, and Persons of all Ranks contributed in Money Provisions, and other Necessaries, for the Service of the House; whereby the Managers were incouraged to purchase a Piece of Ground whereon to erect an Hospital, the Foundation whereof was laid on the 28th Day of *June*, in the aforesaid Year. And though many Dealers in Timber and Lead, Masons, Wrights or Carpenters, Smiths, Glasiers, Slaters, and other Artificers, did generously contribute to the Building; yet, that Part of the Edifice now built, cost about the Sum of Eight hundred Pounds *Sterling* out of the common Stock.

The good Work thus far advanced, the whole Proceedings were laid before the Magistrates and Common Council of *Edinburgh*, who, on the 22d of *January*, *anno* 1735, not only approved of the same, but granted a Charter to the Contributors, constituting them a free Society, with Powers and Privileges for their better Regulation.

All Things conspiring to promote the interest of the Hospital, the Governors, in the Year 1742, applied to the King for a Charter, for the better Government of this useful Foundation. His Majesty, willing to forward so good a Work, was graciously pleased to grant his Letters patent for that Purpose; of which the following is a Copy.

GEORGE R.

'Our Sovereign Lord considering, that 'an humble Petition hath been presented 'to his Majesty by *Thomas Dundas* of *Fin-* '*gask*, Merchant, and late Baillie of *Edin-* '*burgh*, Preses; and in Name of a gene- 'ral Meeting of the Contributors, towards 'erecting an Orphan Hospital and Work- 'house in *Edinburgh*, setting forth, that, 'notwithstanding of the many excellent 'Laws made in that Part of his Majesty's 'Kingdom, for the Education and Inter- 'tainment, and setting to Work the Poor 'thereof; great Numbers of Children, Or- 'phans, or whose Parents cannot bear the 'Charges of their Education and Mainte- 'nance, are abandoned to Ignorance, Idle- 'ness and Vice, and so become a great Bur- 'den when young, and much heavier when 'old, upon Society.

'And that they taking this into Consider- 'ration, had, for remedying of the said E- 'vils, agreed to give and mortify certain 'Sums of Money to be applied for defray- 'ing the Charge of maintaining the said 'destitute Children, and instructing them 'in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick; 'in the Principles of our most holy Religi- 'on; and in such Trades, Labour, Handi- 'crafts and Offices, as upon Trial and Ex- 'amination shall be found best adapted to 'their several Geniuses and Capacities.

'And that the Design was approven of 'by several Persons of Distinction, as well 'Nobility as others, and by the Lords of 'Session, the Magistrates and Town Coun- 'cil of the City of *Edinburgh*, the Facul- 'ty of Advocates, the Society of Clerks to 'the Signet, and many other charitable Per- 'sons; as also by several Synods and Pres- 'byteries of the Church of *Scotland*; and, 'that the said Contributors had, in several 'general Meetings, considered of and a- 'greed to certain Rules for the better Ma- 'nagement of the said Orphan Hospital 'and Work-house.

'And his Majesty understanding that 'the said Contributors have already made 'a considerable Progress towards erect- 'ing and establishing of the said Orphan 'Hospital and Work-house; and judging 'that the aforesaid Design, if rightly ma- 'naged, may prove a great Benefit, not 'only to the Poor, but likewise to the Na- 'tion in general; and tend much to the In- 'couragement of Piety, Charity, and In- 'dustry: Does therefore appoint a Patent 'to be past and expede, under the Seal ap- 'pointed by the Articles of Union, to be 'kept and used in *Scotland*, in Place of the 'Great Seal thereof; constituting, erecting 'and incorporating as his Majesty for him- 'self and his Royal Successors, by these 'Presents, constitutes, erects, incorporates, 'and perpetually establishes and confirms 'his Majesty's trusty and well beloved the 'Lord Justice General for *Scotland*, the 'President of the Court of Session in *Scot-* '*land*, and the *senior* Senator of the College 'of Justice; his Majesty's Advocate for '*Scotland*, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord 'Chief Baron of Exchequer in *Scotland*, and '*senior* Baron of that Court; the Lord Pro- 'vost of *Edinburgh*, the Dean of Gild and 'Treasurer of the said Burgh; his Majesty's 'Solicitor for *Scotland*; the Dean of Facul- 'ty of Advocates and Treasurer to the said 'Faculty, the Keeper of his Majesty's Sig- 'net in *Scotland*, the Treasurer to the So- 'ciety of Clerks to his Majesty's Signet in '*Scotland*, and the *senior* Commissioner for 'the said Society; the Moderator of the 'Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, the *senior* Mini- 'ster of the City of *Edinburgh*; the Prin- 'cipal of the Royal College of Physicians 'there, the Professor of Anatomy there, 'the Master of the Merchant Company 'there, the Deacon Conveener of the Trades 'of *Edinburgh*, the Deacon of the Surge- 'ons there, and the Deacon of the Wea-

'vers there, all now for the Time being, 'and their Succeſſors in their reſpective 'Offices: As alſo, *John*, Earl of *Hoptoun*, '*Patrick Campbell* of *Monzie*, one of the Se-'nators of the College of Juſtice, Mr. *Wil-'liam Carmichel* of *Skirling*, Advocate, Sir '*Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs*, Baronet, Colonel '*John Erſkine* of *Carnock*, *Daniel Campbell* 'of *Shawfield*, Mr. *George Buchan* of *Curn-'ledge*, Mr. *James Nimmo*, Receiver Gene-'ral of his Majeſty's Exciſe, Mr. *Patrick* '*Haldane* of *Bearcrofts*, Advocate, Mr. *A-'lexander Boſwall* of *Auchinlack*, Advocate, 'Mr. *George Logan*, Miniſter of the Goſpel 'in *Edinburgh*, Mr. *Alexander Webſter*, Mi-'niſter of the Goſpel there, Mr. *John Hep-'burn*, Miniſter of the Goſpel there, Doctor '*James Dundas* Phyſician in *Edinburgh*, Do-'ctor *John Boſwal* Phyſician there, *Thomas* '*Dundas* of *Fingaſk*, Merchant, and late 'Baillie of *Edinburgh*, *Alexander Arbuthnot* 'of *Knox*, Merchant, and late Baillie there, '*John Cochran* of *Alderſtoun*, Merchant, and 'late Baillie there, *John Couts*, Merchant, 'and preſent Baillie there, *John Wilſon*, 'Merchant, and preſent Baillie there, *George* '*Millar*, Merchant, and late Baillie there, '*William Hamilton*, Brewer, and late Baille 'there, *Alexander Young*, Writer there, *A-'lexander Chriſtie* Writer there, *Robert Tod* 'Merchant there, *Archibald Wallace*, Mer-'chant there, *John Inglis*, Merchant there, '*William Braidwood*, Candlemaker there, '*John Young*, Taylor there, *John Murray*, 'Merchant there, *William Henderſon*, Mer-'chant there, *Gilbert Laurie*, Surgeon Apo-'thecary there, *Robert Fleming*, Printer there, '*Thomas Gairdner* Merchant there, and Trea-'ſurer to the Hoſpital, *Alexander Chambers*, 'Merchant there, Accomptant to the Hoſ-'pital, *Archibald Cockburn*, Merchant there, 'Comptroller to the Hoſpital, *Alexander* '*Stevenſon* of *Montgrenan*, Writer to the Sig-'net, *Hugh Crawfurd*, Writer to the Sig-'net, *William Millar*, Writer to the Signet, '*John Patoun*, Bookſeller in *Edinburgh*, *Ni-'col Spence*, Writer there, *William Robert-'ſon* of *Falſide*, Writer to the Signet, Mr. '*William Hog*, Merchant in *Edinburgh*, *Tho-'mas Trotter*, Merchant there, *James Mil-'roy*, Merchant there, *Andrew Thomſon*, 'Brewer there, *James Stirling*, Merchant 'there, *John Forreſt*, Merchant there, *Tho-'mas Lumiſden*, Printer there, *Archibald* '*Stewart*, Merchant there, *Alexander Ma-'ſon*, Merchant there, *John Kennedy*, Sur-'geon Apothecary there, *George Cuninghame*, 'Surgeon Apothecary there, *William Ward-'robe*, Surgeon Apothecary there, *John Wal-'lace*, Surgeon Apothecary there, *Alexander* '*Aliſon*, Deputy Receiver of Exciſe in *E-'dinburgh*, *William Walker* Writer there, '*William Adam*, Architect there, and *James* '*Wilſon*, Smith there: And ſuch other Per-'ſons as ſhall be elected in Manner after 'directed; into one Body politick and cor-'porate, or legal Incorporation and Society 'in Deed and Name, under the Name and 'Title of the *Orphan Hoſpital and Work-'houſe at Edinburgh*. And as ſuch Corpo-'ration, ard by ſuch Name, to have per-'petual Succeſſion.

'And his Majeſty wills, grants, and de-'clares, that the ſaid Corporation and their 'Succeſſors aforeſaid, by the Name afore-'ſaid, ſhall have full Power, and be able 'and capable in Law, to purchaſe, take, 'hold and injoy in Feu, heritably and irre-'deemably, for the Uſe and Behoof of the 'ſaid Corporation, any Lands, Tenements, 'Houſes, Annuities, Juriſdictions, and other 'Heritages, not exceeding in the whole, the 'clear yearly Rent of One thouſand Pounds '*Sterling*, after Deduction of Feu-duties, or 'Chief-rent Ceſſes, Miniſters or School Ma-'ſters Stipends and Fees, and other publick 'Burdens. And for that End, to take, re-'ceive, and injoy, for the Behoof aforeſaid, 'all and whatever Mortifications and Do-'nations of Heritages, Goods, Money, and 'other Eſtates and Effects, real and perſonal, 'which are already, or ſhall hereafter be 'made, given or granted in favours of the 'ſaid Corporation: And to imploy and be-'ſtow ſuch Heritages, Goods, Money, E-'ſtates and Effects, real and perſonal, ſo 'gifted and mortified, and Produce and 'Proceeds thereof, for and towards the 'Maintenance and Inſtruction of Children 'in the Hoſpital and Work-houſe of the 'ſaid Corporation, and Government and 'Service thereof and of the ſaid Children, 'in ſuch Manner as the ſaid Corporation 'and their Succeſſors, or major Part of ſuch 'of them as ſhall conveen at their general 'Meetings herein after directed, ſhall think 'reaſonable and proper. And alſo to ſell 'and diſpoſe of ſuch Lands and other Heri-'tages, purchaſed and acquired by the ſaid 'Corporation or their Succeſſors, as they, 'or major Part of them ſhall conveen at 'their general Meetings herein after direct-'ed, ſhall judge profitable and convenient 'for the ſaid Corporation: Provided always 'that ſuch Sale and Diſpoſal of any Part of 'their Heritages be made with the Conſent 'and Approbation of his Majeſty's truſty 'and well beloved, the Lord Juſtice Ge-'neral, the Lord Preſident of the Court 'of Seſſion, the Lord Chief Baron of the 'Court of Exchequer, the Lord Juſtice 'Clerk, his Majeſty's Advocate, and his 'Majeſty's Solicitor for *Scotland*, the Lord 'Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, and the Keeper of 'his Majeſty's Signet in *Scotland*, all of 'them for the Time being, or any three of 'them.

'And that the ſaid Corporation and their 'Succeſſors, by Name aforeſaid, may, and 'ſhall ſue and be ſued, plead and defend in 'all Actions and Proceſſes whatever, Civil 'or Criminal; and act and do all and eve-

'ry

'ry other lawful Matter and Thing, in as 'ample Manner and Form as any other Bo-'dy politick or corporate, or any other his 'Majeſty's Subjects, but with and under 'the Proviſions before written; and may 'have a common Seal for the publick Buſi-'neſs of the ſaid Corporation, and break, 'make new, and alter the ſame at Plea-'ſure.

'And that the ſaid Corporation and their 'Succeſſors ſhall, and may make, conſti-'tute and ordain, again repeal or alter ſuch, 'and ſo many By-laws, Conſtitutions, Rules 'and Ordinances as they, or major Part of 'ſuch of them as ſhall conveen at any of 'their general Meetings herein after direct-'ed, ſhall judge neceſſary and convenient 'for the well ordering and governing of 'the ſaid Corporation and the Officers there-'of; and Children to be maintained and in-'ſtructed in the Hoſpital and Work-houſe 'of the ſame; and with and under ſuch 'Mulcts and Penalties upon the Tranſgreſ-'ſors or Diſobeyers as they ſhall think rea-'ſonable; provided always that ſuch By-'laws and Rules be not contrary to the true 'Intent and Meaning of theſe Preſents, or 'repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of 'the Kingdom.

'And for the better Execution of the 'Purpoſes aforeſaid, his Majeſty hereby 'gives and grants to the ſaid Corporation 'and their Succeſſors, full Power and Au-'thority, that they and their Succeſſors for 'ever may meet and conveen four times 'in the Year, or oftner, at ſuch Times and 'Places as they ſhall think fit, for the bet-'ter Management of the Eſtate and Affairs 'of the ſaid Corporation. Theſe Times 'and Places being always ſettled and deter-'mined by the By-laws thereof; and at ſuch 'Meetings, the ſaid Corporation and their 'Succeſſors, or major Part of them, who 'ſhall conveen thereat, ſhall and may chuſe 'and elect ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be 'Members of the ſaid Corporation, beſides 'theſe herein appointed, as they or the ma-'jor Part ſhall think beneficial to the ſame; 'ſuch Perſons ſo to be elected being always 'Contributors or Donors of ſome Money, 'leſs or more, for the Uſe and Benefit of 'the ſaid Corporation.

'And ſhall and may chuſe and elect year-'ly, out of the Members of the ſaid Cor-'poration for the Time being, fifteen Per-'ſons to be Managers of the ſaid Corpo-'ration; and ſhall and may elect and chuſe 'any Perſon or Perſons to be Treaſurers, 'Clerks, Accomptants, Comptrollers, Ma-'ſters, and ſuch other Officers or Servants, 'one or more, as ſhall be thought neceſſary 'for the ſaid Corporation or Children, and 'with ſuch Salaries, Fees and Allowances, 'as the ſaid Corporation ſhall think reaſon-'able; provided always that none of the 'Managers ſhall be capable to be elected 'Treaſurer, or unto any other Office de-'pendent upon the Corporation, during the 'Time of his being a Manager; and which 'Managers ſhall continue in that Office for 'no longer Space than one Year, unleſs re-'choſen, and until the firſt general Meet-'ing thereafter. And in caſe of the Death 'or Incapacity of any one of them, his 'Room or Place ſhall be filled up by an-'other Member to be choſen by the next 'general Meeting thereafter, and to conti-'nue till the next general Election; but the 'ſaid Treaſurer and other Officers may con-'tinue in their reſpective Offices for ſuch 'Space of Time as by the By-laws of the 'ſaid Corporation from time to time ſhall 'be appointed.

'And that the ſaid fifteen Managers, 'or any five of them, ſhall have the Ma-'nagement, Direction and Government of 'all and ſundry Eſtates and Effects, real 'and perſonal, and other Intereſt and Con-'cerns, Affairs and Buſineſs of the ſaid Cor-'poration, and of the Officers thereof, and 'Children inſtructed and maintained there-'by, and may meet when and where they 'pleaſe for that Purpoſe, but ſhall act and 'manage according to the By-laws and Or-'dinances of the ſaid Corporation, ſo far 'as ſhall be therein directed.

'And his Majeſty ordains the ſaid Let-'ters patent to be paſt under the foreſaid 'Seal, appointed in Place of the Great Seal 'of *Scotland*, *per ſaltum*, and without paſ-'ſing any other Seal; and for which theſe 'Preſents ſhall be to the Lord Keeper of 'the ſaid Seal, and to the Director of his 'Majeſty's Chancery, a ſufficient Warrant.

'Given at his Majeſty's Court at *Ken-'ſington*, the twenty fifth Day of *June*, One 'thouſand ſeven hundred and forty two, in 'the ſixteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.'

TWEEDDALE.

Though the Revenue of this Hoſpital amounts only to about the Sum of One hundred Pounds *Sterling* yearly, yet, by the charitable Collections annually made in the ſeveral Churches and Meeting-houſes in *Edinburgh*, and generous Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons, the Governors were inabled to provide for about eighty Children: but ſince the Erection of the Charity Work-houſe in *Edinburgh*, the City Orphans are removed from this Hoſpital to that Houſe; on which account the Collections aforeſaid are made in favour of the ſaid Charity Work-houſe; as are likewiſe the generous Benefactions, in a great Meaſure, given for its Support.

Now, as there are a Number of needy Orphans in and about *Edinburgh*, beſides others in diſtant Parts, not intitled to any Benefit from the City Work-houſe: The Support of this Hoſpital is highly neceſſary for the Relief of ſuch piteous and diſtreſ-

ſed

ſed Objects; wherefore 'tis to be hoped, that all Perſons charitably diſpoſed, will continue to countenance and incourage this declining Houſe, and not ſuffer this very uſeful Foundation to go to Ruin for Want of Aſſiſtance; more eſpecially conſidering that both the temporal and eternal Happineſs of ſo many helpleſs poor Infants, in a great Meaſure, thereon depends.

PAUL's Work.

Invent. Rec. Town Clerk's Office.

In an Account or Inventory of certain Deeds or Writings in the Town Clerk's Office of this City, we are told, that in the Year 1653, the ſaid Deeds or Writings were brought from the Town's Charter-houſe, and depoſited in the inner Chamber of the ſaid Office, but now are either loſt or miſlaid; amongſt which was a Charter granted by *Thomas Spence*, Biſhop of *Aberdeen*; ſetting forth, that the ſaid *Thomas*, by Conſent of *William*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's*, had founded an Hoſpital in *Leith-wynd*, for the Reception and Intertainment of twelve poor Men, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, by the Appellation of *The Hoſpital of our Lady in Leith-wynd*, and indowed the ſame with Lands and Rents, to the Amount of One hundred and nineteen Pounds and fifteen Shillings, *Scotiſh* Money, *per annum*; which, before the Year 1573, by the Benefactions of others, was increaſed to the yearly Sum of One hundred and thirty ſeven Pounds nineteen Shillings and ſeven Pence of the ſame Money.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 200. 201.

As this Hoſpital was founded by Conſent of *William*, Archbiſhop of *St. Andrews*, which was *William Shevez*, who came to that See in the Year 1478, and Biſhop *Spence*, the Founder, dying in the Year 1482, it muſt have been founded about the Year 1479. In the Year 1582, the Common Council of *Edinburgh* having appointed a Maſter for the above mentioned Hoſpital, drew up the following Orders to be obſerved by him, the Brethren and Beadmen.

1582. Coun. Regiſt. vol. VI. f. 190.

1. 'It is requiſite that (the Maſter) in 'his outward Life and Manners, that he 'be of an gud Name and honeſt Converſation, grave and digeſt in his Behaviour, 'not given to ony common or notabill Vice, 'as ane Blaſphemer of Goddis Name, and 'Swerer of execrable Aithes, ane Drunkard, Dyſſyer, Cairter, contentious, or leading ane vagebund or idle Life, but exerceing himſelf in ſum honeſt Induſtrie.

2. 'That he can perfectlie reid and 'wryte, that he be of indifferent Knowledge, 'Witt and Judgement to behave himſelf 'circumſpectlie, and in favour of all gud 'Men; diligent and expert to govern his 'Brethren according to the Rewles given to 'them, and be cairfull thairinto.

3. 'In Religioun, that he be ane opin 'and zelous Profeſſor of the trew Religi-'oun at this preſent publicklie preichit 'within this Realme, and dilligentlie Keip-'er of the Preichinng and Prayers, habill 'and qualifiet to inſtruct his Brethren in the 'principall Grounds of Religioun, and na 'leſs cairfull to do the ſame, inſtructing and 'examining thame thairunto.

4. 'That he convene with his Brethren ilk 'Day, at ten Houris before None, and thrie 'Houris after None, in the new Hoſpitale 'in the Trinitie Collegge, where he ſall 'baith diſtinctlie and devoutlie reid to thame 'and the Puir of the ſaid Hoſpital the com-'mon Prayers; to be converſant togidder 'ane Hour or mair, in ſerving God, and 'praying for Increaſe of the Evangill, the 'Proſperitie of the King's Majeſtie and 'haill Realme, and for the common Weill 'of this Town thair Patronis.

Ibid.

5. 'That he gif Attendance, that nane 'of his Brethren be abſent from the ſaid 'Prayers, and execute upon thame (that 'are) the Paines contenit in the Rewles ge-'vin to thame, that he ſie they keip lyk-'wayes the Prayers and Preiching in the 'Town.

6. 'Anent the comon Rent of the ſaid 'Hoſpitale, that he dilligentlie and cairfullie 'collect and inbring the ſame upon his own 'Expenſs, and diſtribute it faithfullie a-'mongis his Brether, conforme to the prin-'cipall Foundatioun, and ſall mak Compt 'thairof zeirlie, at the making of the Townis 'Comptis to the gud Town their Patron.

7. 'That he do all Things appointit to 'him in the principall Foundation, accord-'ing to the Mynd of the Foundator, and 'haif ane Copie in *Scottes*, gif he under-'ſtand not the *Latin*, not aſtricting him 'alwayes, nor his Brether, to ony Thing 'contenit thairin, repugnant to the trew Re-'ligioun; nor zit aſtricting thame to that, 'quhilk, in reſpect to the preſent Eſtaite of 'the ſaid Hoſpitale, is not poſſible to be 'keipit, quhil it be aither repairit, the Rent 'augmentit, or ſic uther gud Order tane 'thairwith.

8. 'That he mention and reid to his 'Brether now preſent, and to everie ane that 'ſall be admittit hereafter, at the Tyme of 'reſſaving the Rewles in the ſaid Founda-'tioun, togidder with thir preſent Articles 'and Laws gevin, alſweill to him as thame, 'that thay pretend na Excuſe of Ignorance.

9. 'That he find ſufficient reſponſall Sure-'tie to the Patrones for doing his Office in 'the obſerving of the ſaid Foundatioun 'and thir preſent Rewles, and to be anſwer-'able for his Intromiſſion with the comon 'Rent of the ſaid Hoſpitale.

'Fynallie, that he ſall underly all fur-'ther Order that ſhall be injoinit to him 'be his ſaid Patrones, or be the Kirk of 'this Burgh with their Aviſe.

'Gif

'Gif he failize in ony Pointis heir mentionate, or be found in Neglect and cairleſs of his Dewtie, or zit obſtinate, wilfull or diſobedient, he ſall be depryvit for ever fra the ſaid Office, and otherwayes puniſit at the Diſcratioun of the ſaid Patrones.

Anent the Beidmen and Brether of the ſaid Hoſpitale.

Ibid. f. 191. 1. 'In thair outward Lyfe and Manners, 'that thay be not defilit with Blame of any 'portable Vice, of gud Fame and Converſatioun, na Blaſphemer or Swerer, Drunkard, Cairter, Dyſſer, Theffes, or Pykers, 'contentious, idill, or vagabund Perſones, 'na oppin nor ſturdie Beggars, bot exerceing thamſelves in ſum honeſt and lawfull 'Trade or Schift, gif Seikneſs, Aige, or 'Impotence may ſuffer thame.

2. 'That thay be obedient to their Maiſter, ſua that he haif na Caus to complene; 'for the Perſones, obſtinate, willfull and 'diſobedient, ſall be extremlie puniſit and 'and depryvit.

3. 'In Religioun that thay be na Papiſtes, bot of the trew Religioun, knawand 'the chief Groundes thairof, ſpecially the 'Lordis Prayer, Belief, and Commandis, 'keip the Preiching and Prayeris, and Examinatioun in the Town, and be eirneſt 'and willing to ſeik God, and to leirne 'when they are ignorant.

4. 'That thay convene to the Prayeris 'with thair Maiſter ilk Day in the new 'Hoſpitale, at nine Houris before None, 'and thrie Houris after None, ther to remayne in calling upon God for Incres of 'the Religioun, Proſperitie of the Town 'and Realme, and for the comon Weill of 'the Town thair Patronis; and utherwayes 'ſerving God zealouſlie and devoutlie an 'Hour or mair.

5. 'The Perſounes abſent without Licence and haill in Bodie, ſall tyne ilk 'Tyme Twa Penies of his Leving, to be 'diſtribute among the Perſounes preſent; 'and gif he continues in long Abſence, ſall 'be puniſit as ane Contemner, and be depryvit for ever.'

6. 'Anent thair Rent (Allowance) thoch 'it be ſmall, zit thay ſall not drink, waiſt, 'nor dilapidate the ſame at anes, bot beſtowe it faythfullie to their neceſſarie Suſtentatioun; an Pairt in Meit and Drink, 'ane either in Claithing, and quha ſall be 'honeſt and beſt Stewart theirof, ſall haif 'his Portioun helpit beſt, as the comon 'Rent thairof may ſpair, or with ſic Caſualitie as the Patrounes or Kirk ſall beſtowe 'upon thame.

7. 'That thay do all Thingis concerning thame as is contenit in the principall 'Foundatioun, according to the Mynde of 'the Foundator, ſua far as is poſſible to be 'done, and as repugns not to the trew Religioun.

8. 'That thay ſall underly ony forther 'Order that ſall be gevin thame be the ſaid 'Patrounes, or be the Kirk with thair Avyſe; and gif ony failzie or contravene 'on Point of thir Premiſes, ſall be depryvit 'and puniſt at the Will of the Patrounes, 'according to the Weight of his Fault.'

The Common Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1619, taking into Conſideration, that the Extenſion of the Woolen Manufacture would not only be a great Advantage to the Nation in general, but to this City in particular, by imploying its Poor. For accompliſhing ſo deſirable an End, they wrote to *William Dickſon* of the City of *Delft* in the Province of *Holland*, to repair to *Edinburgh*, to confer with them concerning their Deſign; and the ſaid *Dickſon* being arrived, the Council entered into a Contract with him to inſtruct the People in making Woolen Stuffs, namely Grograms, Says, Bays, *&c.*; for which Purpoſe *Dickſon* was to bring over four Men expert in that Art, with the neceſſary Implements for carrying on the intended Manufacture, and to take ſuch poor Boys and Girls, as the Council ſhould think proper to put to him. 1619. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 85. 86.

By virtue of the above Contract, *Dickſon*, and the other four Maſters were to receive of the Council the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, *viz.* One thouſand Pounds down to defray the Expence of their coming over, and to purchaſe Materials for the deſigned Work, and the remaining Four thouſand Pounds to be paid at their ſigning the Contract and entering on the Work. And likewiſe to provide them with convenient Dwelling-houſes and Offices for carrying on their Undertaking Rent-free, for the Term of ſeven Years; and after the Expiration thereof, to pay ſuch Rents for the ſame, as ſhall by the Council be deemed reaſonable.

And the ſaid Council alſo agreed, to pay to the aforeſaid Maſters the Sum of Thirteen Shillings and four Pence, *Scotiſh* Money, weekly, for the Space of one Year, for each Boy and Girl put to them by the Council; and, to give each of the ſaid Children a Suit of Apparel, three Shirts or Shifts, with proper Bedding and Furniture neceſſary for the Houſe, to be upheld by the ſaid Maſters during their Continuance in the ſaid Work. And, for the greater Convenience of diſpoſing of the Goods or Stuffs made by the Undertakers, the Town Council obliged themſelves to erect a Houſe or Hall for that Purpoſe.

Purſuant to the aforeſaid Contracts, certain Houſes for carrying on the Manufacture in, were erected at the Foot of *Leithwynd*, at the Expence of One thouſand three hundred and fifty nine Pounds, four Shillings and Sixpence, *Scotiſh* Money. This 1620. Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIII. f. 106.

new Erection was ſo well approved of, that divers Perſons appeared willing to incourage the ſame by Benefactions: Wherefore the Council, for the better animating well diſpoſed Perſons to beſtow their Favours on this laudable Undertaking, made and publiſhed the following Act to excite them by proper Incouragements to contribute towards its Support.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XIV. f. 15.

'Forſuameikle as the Proveſt, Baillies, Counſall and Deykins of Craftes, for introducing of Vertue within this Countrey, quairby an Nomber of Poore ones, quho has no Meanes for up-bringing and educating of themſelfis in ſum vertuous Trad, that, thairefter thay micht win thair Living with ſum Induſtrie, and not become Beggaris and burdenable to theſe Pairts quhair thay are borne and bred; had fund that the inbringing of all Sorts of Manufactoris of Wool to be the moſt expedient Way, baith for Relief of the ſaid Poore, and for trayning thame up in Vertew, that thay micht no longer prove chairgeable to the Cuntrey, but micht happilie becum gud Members of the Comon Weill.

'And for this Effect, had, to thair great Chairges and Expenſis, buildit certain Houſes at the Foot of *Leith-wynd*, at the Plaice callit *Sanct Paul's Warke*, and had brocht ſum Strangers to have bein the Beginners of ſuch laudable Intentioun; and, thair being a Nomber of honeſt Men, zealouſlie for the Gud of the Comon Weill that Way inclinit, willing to beſtow of thair awin proper Meanes, for the Intertainment of certaine Poore (to quhome they ar otherwayes ſubject) and to bring them up in the ſaid Work, till they may win thair awin Living thamſelfis. Thairfore, for Satisfactioun of the ſaid Perſounis, and for an ſettled Ground, the Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall, hes ſett doun, ſtatut and ordanit ane generall Ordour to be obſervit in the ſaid Work, for upbringing and intertayning ſuch Poore as ſall be preſentit to the ſaid Work, conforme to the Articles following.

Id. ibid. 1. 'The ſaid Proveſt, Baillies, and Counſall ar content that ther be twa Bookes maid, quhairin the Names of ſuch Perſounes as ſall beſtow anie Soumes of Money to the ſaid Uſe, ſall be inſert and regiſtrat, quhairof the one to remayn with the Counſall, and the uther with the Maſter of the ſaid Work.

Id. ibid. 2. 'They ſall appoynt zeirlie, twa honeſt Men, quho ſall not onlie keip the ſaid Buik, ordaynit to remayne within the ſaid Worke, bot ſall reſſaive the Soumes of Money that ſall be gevin to the ſaid Uſe, and ſall have Cair of managing the ſaid Soumes, be Advyſe of the Counſall and ſum of the Benefactors to the Nomber of three or four, as the Counſall ſall think fitt, and outputting the ſame to Profit weiklie, to the Uſe of the Poore, that ſall be preſentit be the Givers of ſaid Soumes in Manner following; which twa honeſt Men ſall be Overſiearis of the Poore in *Sanct Paul's Warke*, and ſall be zeirlie comptable for thair Intromiſſioun and Diſburſements to the Counſall, or to thoſe quhome the Counſall ſall appoint. And to this Effect, hes nominat this Zeire, *James Nairne*, Merchand, and *Johnne Dickſoun*, Fleſhoir, quha compeirand, acceptit, and gave thair Aithes in comon Form.

3. 'Quhen the Soumes ſo gevin and dottit, ſall accreſs to ane competent Soume for Intertaynment of ane poore Child or more, the Counſall, be the Advyſe foreſaid, ſall caus the ſame to be putt out upone Landis or uther ſufficient Securitie, to the End the zeirlie Profit quhairof may redound to the Intertaynment of ane or more Poore, as the ſame ſall be fund ſufficient. And quhen the haill Soumes dottit and gevin, in Manner above written, ſall accreſs to that Greitneſs, that Land or Heritage may be acquyred thairwith, quhairof the zeirlie Dewtie may intertayne more at the ſaid Warke; the Counſall, be the Advyſe foreſaid, quhair thay ſall fynd convenient Occaſion, ſall imploy the ſame upone Heritage, to be mortified to the ſaid Warke to the Uſe foreſaid.

Id. ibid. 4. 'It is agreit and condeſcendit upone be the Counſall, that quhatſumever Perſoune ſall give and dott anie Soumes of Money to the ſaid Warke, that for ilk Five hundreth Merkes ſo gevin and dottit, ſall, for himſelf, during all the Dayes of his Lyfetyme, and efter his Deceis, his Aires allenerlie, being alwayes of perfyte Zeires, paſt the Aige of fourtein Zeires, have the Preſentatioun of ane poore Chyld, of the Condition and Qualitie underwrytten, to be intertaynit and brocht up at the ſaid Warke, upone the Profit of the ſaid Soume, for the Spaice of ane whole Zeir compleit. And gif, at the Iſſew and Outrunning of the ſaid Zeir, the ſaid poore one preſentit, ſall be fund be the Overſeiaris of the Poore of the ſaid Warke, and ſuch uthers as the Counſall ſall appoint, to try the Habilitie and Qualificatioun of the ſaid Poore, togither with the Preſenter not to have atteynit in the ſaid Zeires Spaice, to that Sufficiencie, as he may aither win his awin Living himſelf, or be ſo profitable to his Maiſter to quhome he is committit, as his ſaid Maiſter may gaine by his Labour and Service; in that Caice, the ſaid poore one ſall be intertaynit upone the Proffit of the ſaid Soume, for the Spaice of ane uther Zeir; during the which Spaice, it ſall not be lawfull to the Giver of the ſaid Soumes, or his Air to preſent ane uther. And anent the Qualitie and Conditioun of the Poore to be preſentit

'to

'to the ſaid Warke, it is ſpeciallie agreit 'and condeſcendit upone, that it ſall not 'be lawfull to none of the ſaid Benefa-'ctors or thair Aires to preſent anie Poore, 'bot ſuch as the gud Toun is ſubject uther-'wayes to intertayne.

5. 'Quhatſomever Poore ſall be pre-'ſentit to the Counſall to be intertaynit and 'brocht up at the ſaid Warke, the Coun-'ſall ſall caus the Overſeiaris of the Poore of 'the ſaid Warke to bind thame Prenteiſs to 'the Maiſters of the ſaid Warke, for the 'Spaice of Zeires, quhairof the 'firſt Zeir to be intertaynit upone the Proffit 'of the Soumes dottit for that Uſe, and for 'the reſt of the Zeires. And if in the ſe-'cond Zeir thay be fund to have attaynit 'to the Degrie of Knowledge that thair 'Worke may be proffitable to thair Maiſt-'ers, that the Maiſter be obleiſt to inter-'tayne thame the reſt of thair Prenteiſhip 'in Meitt and Cleith, and ſo bring thame 'up in all the Points of thair Trad and 'Vocatioun; and for their cleithing the firſt 'Zeir, the Counſall will intervein with the 'Seſſioun of the Paroche, quhairout of the 'ſaid Poore ſall be taiken, for obteining 'ane Stand of Cleithes.

6. 'It is alwayes provydit, that, gif at 'the expyring of ane Zeir efter the Preſen-'tatioun of ane poore Child, it ſall happin 'anie of the Benefactors, or efter thame 'thair Aires, being of perfyte Zeires to be 'out of the Countrey; in that Caice the 'Richt of Preſentatioun for that Zeir to 'be in the Counſall's Hands; ſua that in 'that Caice, it ſall be lawful to the Coun-'ſall to putt and plaice a poore Child in the 'ſaid Warke; ſua that ſua oft as the Bene-'factor, or efter him his Air, ſall happin 'to be off the Countrey the Tyme he ſould 'haif preſentit, ſua oft the Counſall to haif 'the onlie Power to preſent, leiſt through 'Negligence, or Abſence of the Benefactor, 'or efter him of his Air, the ſaid Warke 'ſould reſſaive Hurt, or the Poore be ne-'glected.

7. 'For the Incouragement of the Poore 'that ſall be putt to the ſaid Warke, the 'Counſall promittit, that ſuch of thame, 'that efter the expyring of thair Prentei-'ſhips and ſum competent Nomber of 'Zeires thairefter, ſall be fund worthie be 'thame to deſerve the Degree of ane Bur-'geſs, to reſſaive and admit thame Burgeſs 'of this Burgh efter thair Prenteiſhip, gif 'thay be perfyte in thair Calling.'

Two Days after paſſing the above Act, *David Trotter* and *David Makcall* Merchants of *Edinburgh*, gave the Sum of One thouſand Marks each towards the Support of this new Foundation; as did likewiſe *David Jenkin* the Sum of Five hundred Marks of the ſame Money. The two firſt of the ſaid Contributors and their Heirs, according to the Conſtitutions above recited, had a Right to preſent two Boys each to the ſaid Work; and the latter, and his Heirs, one poor Boy. The Right of preſenting Children to this Houſe had ſo good an Effect on Perſons charitably diſpoſed, 'tis ſaid, that conſiderable Sums of Money were ſubſcribed to incourage the ſame.

At what Time, or on what Occaſion the Name of the aforeſaid Hoſpital was changed from that of *Our Lady*, to that of *Paul's Work*, I cannot learn; however, by converting the ſaid Hoſpital into a Work-houſe, though with a charitable View, cannot be juſtified; for, by defeating the Founder's Intention, and perverting the Conſtitution of this Hoſpital, Men inclined to this Kind of Charity will be greatly diſcouraged and prevented from beſtowing their Money in that Way, conſidering the little Regard ſhewn to the laudable Foundation of Biſhop *Spence*, by ſpurning at his Will, and, as it were, deſpiſing his Benefaction.

The SOCIETY *for propagating* CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

In the Year 1701, divers Men in *Edinburgh*, concerned in the Reformation of Manners, reflecting on the groſs Ignorance, Atheiſm, Popery and Impiety wherewith the Highlands and Iſlands of *Scotland* abounded, which was chiefly owing to the Poverty of the People, whereby they were rendered unable to get their Children inſtructed in the Principles of Religion and Virtue; which theſe Reformers commiſerating, they indeavoured to remove the melancholy and unhappy Scene, by attempting to bring about a Reformation in thoſe Parts, for which Purpoſe they entered into a voluntary Subſcription to raiſe Money for obtaining ſo good and deſirable an End.

The firſt Attempt they made was at *Abertarf*, in the Shire of *Inverneſs*, where Popery and Irreligion greatly abounded: The Schoolmaſter imployed met with ſuch Diſcouragements from the Inhabitants, that he was obliged to leave the Place after a Year and a half's fruitleſs Labour. Though the worthy Undertakers were not diſcouraged at this Diſappointment, yet, in their private Capacity found they were unable to carry on ſo great and expenſive a Work; wherefore they indeavoured to find out Means whereby Funds might be ſettled, and ſo many Perſons concerned as were equal to the Deſign; and to that End applied to divers Members of the General Aſſembly of the Church, to obtain the Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of that Convention in ſo great and good a Work. Which being laid before them and taken into Conſideration by the ſaid Aſſembly in the Year 1706, recommended the ſame to their Commiſſion, who, after divers Conferences with the Undertakers, publiſhed Propoſals for a Subſcription, for

for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, not only in the Highlands and Iſlands of *Scotland* but in foreign Parts, to which was annexed an Obligation, to be ſubſcribed by ſuch as were willing to promote the laudable Work: And for the more ſpeedy and better Advancement of the Deſign, Copies of the ſaid Propoſals were ſent to the ſeveral Preſbyteries throughout *Scotland*, who were to tranſmit Reports of the Subſcriptions to a Committee appointed by the General Aſſembly.

This good and pious Deſign being approved of by a Royal Proclamation in the Year 1708, the General Aſſembly, by their Act of the 19th *April, anno* 1709, recommended the ſame to the ſeveral Members of the Church of *Scotland*, to exert themſelves in the beſt Manner to promote this noble and excellent Undertaking, for the Glory of God, Good of their poor fellow Subjects, and Converſion of foreign Pagan Nations; and exhorted the Incumbents of the ſeveral Pariſhes to ſtir up and excite their People to incourage this glorious Work by their Subſcriptions. And that the ſaid Incumbents, accompanied by the Elders of their reſpective Pariſhes, ſhould not only collect Money for that Purpoſe, but to preach in vacant Pariſhes, exhort the People to contribute, and to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſeveral Elders or Heritors in making Collections therein reſpectively. The Subſcriptions and Collections on this Occaſion amounting to above the Sum of One thouſand Pounds *Sterling*. The Managers applied to the Queen for Letters patent, to erect the Subſcribers into a Body politick and corporate; which being readily granted, they are of the following Tenor.

ANNE *by the Grace of God, Queen of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith; to all good People, to whoſe Knowledge theſe Preſents ſhall come, greeting.*

'Foraſmuch as We underſtanding the charitable Inclinations of many of our Subjects, for raiſing a voluntary Contribution towards the farther promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Increaſe of Piety and Virtue within *Scotland*, eſpecially in the Highlands, Iſlands, and remote Corners thereof, where Error, Idolatry, Superſtition and Ignorance do moſtly abound, by reaſon of the Largeneſs of Paroches and Scarcity of Schools; and for propagating the ſame in Popiſh and infidel Parts of the World.

'And we having, by our Royal Proclamation, dated the 18th Day of *Auguſt* 1708, with the Advice of our Privy Council, approven of and recommended the foreſaid charitable Deſign, and declared our Reſolution to grant theſe our Letters patent 'for erecting the Subſcribers into a Society 'and Corporation for managing the ſaid 'Contribution. And now finding that the 'Sum propoſed for beginning this good 'Work is already ſubſcribed for, and We 'judging that our granting theſe our Letters patent for erecting and ſettling the 'foreſaid Corporation and Society, will be 'highly conducive for accompliſhing theſe 'pious Ends propoſed, and that many o-'thers will be hereby induced the more 'cheerfully to extend their Charity to the 'Uſe aforeſaid.

'And alſo, We conſidering, that the Subſcribers to this Undertaking are diffuſed 'in ſeveral Countries and remote Places, ſo 'that it is not eaſy for them to nominate 'and elect the Members which ſuch a Corporation ought to conſiſt of, did, by our 'foreſaid Proclamation judge it convenient, 'that the firſt Nomination of the Members 'of the ſaid Society ſhould be made by the 'Lord Preſident and other Lords of our 'Council and Seſſion in *Scotland* out of the 'Subſcribers. And now the Subſcribers, 'in Compliance with our Judgment, ſignified in the ſaid Proclamation, having requeſted that the ſaid Nomination ſhould 'be in Manner before and after mentioned. 'Therefore, and for the better and more orderly carrying on this good Deſign, we 'have willed, allowed, confirmed and eſtabliſhed, likeas by theſe Preſents we allow, confirm and eſtabliſh the foreſaid 'Power and Right of the firſt Nomination, 'in the Perſon of the ſaid Lord Preſident, 'and other Lords of our Council and Seſſion in *Scotland*.

'And farther, we do make, conſtitute, 'appoint and ordain the Perſons to be named out of the Subſcribers and Contributors by the ſaid Lord Preſident, and 'other Lords of Seſſion (and which Nomination is hereby ordained to be recorded 'with theſe Preſents in the Regiſters of our 'Chancelry in *Scotland*) to be an Incorporation, Society and Body politick, by the 'Name of *The Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge*. Likeas we ourſelf and our Royal Succeſſors, by theſe 'Preſents, do make, conſtitute, appoint, ordain, and declare the Perſons to be named 'by the ſaid Lords of Seſſion, and recorded herewith in Manner aforeſaid and their 'Succeſſors to be elected in Manner after-'mentioned, to be a legal Society and Corporation; and grant unto them full Power 'to receive Subſcriptions, Mortifications, 'Donations, Legacies, Sums of Money, 'Lands, Goods and Gear, and therewith to 'erect and maintain Schools, to teach to 'read, eſpecially the holy Scriptures, and 'other good and pious Books; as alſo to 'teach Writing, Arithmetick, and ſuch like 'Degrees of Knowledge in the Highlands, 'Iſlands, and remote Corners of *Scotland*,

'and

'and other Parts above mentioned; and to 'uſe ſuch Means for inſtructing the People 'in the Chriſtian Reformed Proteſtant Re-'ligion as may be competent.

'And which Society are hereby ordained 'to have a general Meeting of the Mem-'bers thereof quarterly, at *Edinburgh*, in 'the Town Hall the firſt *Thurſdays* of *Janu-'ary*, *March*, *June*, and *November* yearly, 'in all Time coming, at three of the Clock 'in the Afternoon, and oftner, when and 'where the Society ſhall think meet; and 'any nine of the Members of the ſaid Soci-'ety, who ſhall convene at the ſaid Time 'and Place, are hereby declared to be a '*Quorum* of the ſaid general Meeting, but 'ſtill reſerving to the ſaid Lords of Seſſion, 'upon Application of the ſaid Society, a 'Power to alter the *Quorum* as ſhall be found 'needful. And the Society, at their firſt 'general Meeting, are, by a Plurality of 'Voices, to elect one of their Number to 'be Preſident thereof; as alſo a Treaſurer, 'a Secretary or Clerk, one or more, and 'other Officers and Servants as they ſhall 'find needful, to continue till the firſt *Thurſ-'day* of *January* next thereafter, or untill o-'thers be choſen to ſucceed them. And 'upon the firſt *Thurſday* of *January* yearly, 'in all Time coming, (and in caſe of any 'extraordinary Emergent, ſtopping them 'from meeting that Day) the next Meeting 'there after the foreſaid general Meeting is 'appointed to make a new Election of Per-'ſons to ſerve in theſe Offices, or continue 'the former, as ſhall be thought moſt con-'venient; and the Preſident at the Time 'of their Election, is hereby impowered to 'adminiſter an Oath *de fideli adminiſtratione 'officii* to the Clerk, and thereafter the 'Clerk to adminiſter the like Oath to the 'Preſident, and then the Preſident is to ad-'miniſter the ſame Oath *de fideli adminiſtra-'tione officii* to each of the reſt, before they 'act in their reſpective Offices.

'And farther, We, by theſe Preſents, do 'fully impower and authoriſe the foreſaid 'Society, at any of their quarterly Meetings, 'in Time coming, to aſſume into their 'Number and Society, ſuch of the Subſcri-'bers or Contributors (being Proteſtants) 'as they ſhall judge fit and qualified for 'aſſiſting to carry on this Deſign. And 'likewiſe, the ſaid general Meeting are here-'by impowered and ordained at their Meet-'ing yearly, to nominate fifteen of their 'Number to be a Committee, to meet at '*Edinburgh* the firſt *Thurſday* of each Month, 'and oftner, as Need requires, in ſuch Pla-'ces as ſhall be agreed upon by the general 'Meeting; and the ſaid Committee, or a-'ny three of them, at the uſual Time and 'Place of Meeting, are to proſecute the 'Orders of the general Meeting, audite the 'Treaſurer's Accompts, and ripen and pre-'pare Overtures and Matters, and this Com-'mittee to continue for one Year, but to 'lay an Account of their whole Tranſacti-'ons and Management before the general 'Meetings quarterly.

'And further, the general Meetings are 'hereby impowered, as they ſhall ſee Cauſe, 'to nominate fit Perſons in any Places of 'our Dominions, or elſewhere, for receiving 'Subſcriptions, Money, or other Things, 'contributed toward the foreſaid Deſign, 'and to tranſmit Accounts thereof to the 'Committee at *Edinburgh*, or the general 'Meeting; and alſo, for laying out ſuch 'Sums as they ſhall be intruſted with, 'and ordered by the Society to lay out; 'and for inquiring concerning the Faithful-'neſs, Diligence, and Succeſs of the Per-'ſons imployed upon the foreſaid Fund, and 'for keeping a Correſpondence with the 'Committee at *Edinburgh* about theſe Par-'ticulars, and what elſe concerns the fore-'ſaid Society.

'And farther, the foreſaid Society is 'hereby declared to be able and capable in 'Law, to purchaſe and injoy Lands, Te-'nements, Rents, Tacks, Liberties, Privi-'leges and Juriſdictions in Fee and Perpe-'tuity, not exceeding the yearly Value of 'two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, and all o-'ther moveable Eſtates, Debts, Sums of 'Money, Goods and Gear whatſoever, and 'the Rents, Revenues, Annual-rents, and 'Profits of the capital Stock; to expend, 'ware out and beſtow, for the Support and 'Maintenance of the ſaid pious Deſign, for 'propagating the Knowledge of Chriſt, e-'recting and maintaining Schools, and o-'ther pious Uſes above mentioned, as the 'foreſaid Society ſhall ſee Cauſe.

'Likeas We, by theſe Preſents, do de-'clare this Society by the Name foreſaid, 'able and capable by themſelves or their 'Procurators, or Attorneys in their Name, 'to proſecute, purſue and defend in all 'Courts and Places, before whatſoever Judge 'or Judges competent, all and ſundry Acti-'ons, Cauſes, Proceſſes, and Pleas, of what 'Kind and Nature ſoever the ſame be; and 'all and ſundry other Matters and Things, 'to do in as full and ample Form and Man-'ner, as any others our Subjects of our 'Realm of *Great Britain*, or any other So-'ciety, Corporation, or Body politick, with-'in the ſaid Realm, can do in any Sort. 'And grant and allow, that the foreſaid 'Society ſhall and may have a common 'Seal, and that it ſhall be lawful for them 'and their Succeſſors, to change, break, al-'ter, and make new the ſaid Seal at their 'Pleaſure.

'And We grant unto the foreſaid Socie-'ty, at their quarterly Meetings, in all 'Time coming, and at no other Meetings, 'full Power to make ſuch Rules and Ordi-'nances, and to alter the ſame, as they ſhall 'ſee moſt convenient and needful for the bet-

'ter Government of the ſaid Society, and 'Management of the Affairs thereof, and 'the more effectual promoting of the fore-'ſaid Deſign, and to give ſuch Inſtructions, 'Directions, Orders and Incouragements 'to theſe they imploy, as they ſhall judge 'needful and reaſonable; and we ordain the 'ſame to be obſerved by all concerned, un-'der the Penalties therein impoſed and e-'nacted, providing always the ſaid Rules, 'Ordinances, Inſtructions and Directions be 'agreeable, and no Ways contrary to the 'Laws and Conſtitutions of *Scotland*, in 'Church and State, preſently in Force.

'And We judging it of great Import, 'toward the right carrying on of this ſo 'Chriſtian and religious a Work, that ſuch 'as ſhall be imployed upon this Fund as 'Teachers, in any Capacity, be Men of 'Piety, Loyalty, Prudence, Gravity, com-'petent Knowledge and Literature, and o-'ther Chriſtian and neceſſary Qualifications, 'ſuited to their reſpective Stations: Do 'therefore peremptorily require and injoin 'the ſeveral Preſbyteries, within whoſe 'Bounds ſuch Perſons have, for the moſt 'part, had their ordinary Reſidence; and 'other ſuperior Judicatories of the Church 'of *Scotland*, to make exact Inquiry into 'their Manner of Life and Converſation; 'and ſtrictly to try and examine their other 'Qualifications above expreſt, as the fore-'ſaid Laws and Conſtitutions of *Scotland* 'do preſcribe, before they be entered to 'ſuch a Work. And We will and com-'mand, that none be imployed in theſe Ca-'pacities by this Society, upon the Fund 'above mentioned, but ſuch who being ſo 'tried and examined, ſhall be certified and 'atteſted to them by the foreſaid Church 'Judicatories.

'And farther, We grant Power to the 'ſaid Society, that, upon the Death of a-'ny of their Number, or of their Preſident, 'Treaſurer, Secretary, or other Officers or 'Servants, or upon their malverſing, or not 'attending in their reſpective Stations; and 'their Removal upon theſe, or any other 'juſt and neceſſary Accounts; in either of 'theſe Caſes, the general Meeting may 'chuſe others to ſucceed; and alſo impoſe 'and exact Fines, not exceeding Ten Pounds '*Sterling* for Malverſation, beſides Dama-'ges to the Society and others concerned; 'and Ten Shillings *Sterling* for each Ab-'ſence from their Stations, without a rele-'vant Excuſe, of which the ſaid Society are 'Judges.

'And we ordain and appoint, that the 'Books of the ſaid Society be patent 'and open; that all and every one of 'the Subſcribers, their Heirs and Succeſ-'ſors, may have Acceſs to ſee what Sums 'of Money are received by the Society 'from Time to Time; and how the ſame 'have been laid out by virtue of theſe Pre-'ſents, or any Authority hereby given, and 'to underſtand the Management and Diſ-'poſition of the Revenues of the ſaid 'Society, and be ſatisfied with the ſame. 'And, in caſe of Miſapplication, any of the 'ſaid Subſcribers or their foreſaids are here-'by allowed and impowered to purſue and 'proſecute thoſe guilty of the ſame, before 'any Judge or Judges competent: It is al-'ways hereby provided and declared, that 'it ſhall not be lawful to the ſaid Society or 'Managers to diminiſh the capital Stock, 'that is, or ſhall be ſubſcribed for, or mor-'tified; but only to apply the Rents, An-'nual-rents, Profits and Emoluments ari-'ſing from the ſame without Prejudice to 'them, to uplift and imploy the Sums to 'be raiſed from the Subſcribers, as ſhall 'be found requiſite.

'And We do hereby will, command and 'require all Magiſtrates, Judges, and Offi-'cers of the Law within our Dominions, 'and others our good Subjects, in their re-'ſpective Stations, to give all proper and 'needful Aſſiſtance and Incouragement to 'the ſaid Society, and theſe imployed and 'intruſted by them in all Matters and Cau-'ſes tending to the Furtherance of this pi-'ous Deſign; and that, at all Times, and 'upon all Occaſions, when required thereto, 'as they will be anſwerable to us.

'And laſtly, We require and ordain, 'that theſe our Letters patent and Charter, 'or any authentick Copy thereof, ſhall be 'good, firm, valid, and effectual in Law, ac-'cording to our Royal Intentions herein 'expreſt, to all Intents and Purpoſes: And 'impower the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion 'in *Scotland*, to cauſe timeous Intimation 'to be given to the Members of the ſaid 'Society to conveen, the firſt *Thurſday* of '*January*, *March*, *June*, or *November*, that 'ſhall be thirty Days after the Date hereof 'at *Edinburgh*, in the ſaid Town Hall, or 'where he ſhall think moſt convenient in 'in that City, at three of the Clock in the 'Afternoon. And the ſaid Society are 'hereby impowered to cauſe publick Noti-'fications to be made of this Charter, and 'the Power hereby granted with what they 'do upon the ſame from time to time, in 'ſuch Manner as they ſhall think moſt con-'ducive to the Furtherance of the ſaid De-'ſign.

'In Teſtimony whereof We have or-'dained our Seal, appointed by the Treaty 'of Union, to be kept and uſed in the Place 'of the Great Seal of *Scotland*, to be here-'to appended: At our Court at *St. James's* 'the 25th Day of *May* 1709 Years, and of 'our Reign the eighth Year.'

Purſuant to this Charter, the Lords of Seſſion, on the 9th of *July* following, nominated eighty two of the Contributors to be Managers or Governors of the Society, who, meeting on the third of the following

following Month of *November*, appointed their Preſident, Treaſurer, and Clerk, and fifteen of their Number for a Committee. And made certain Rules and Conſtitutions for the good Government of the Corporation, which being from time to time occaſionally inlarged, are now of ſuch a Length, that the inſerting of them in this Work, would require more Time and Space than they can be of Uſe to the Reader. I ſhall therefore only mention the Heads thereof, which are as follow.

1. The Society to have for their Seal, an open Book ſupported by a Hand, whereon is engraven *The Law was given by Moſes, but Grace and Truth came by Jeſus Chriſt.* And on the two Sides and upper End thereof, are the Words, *The Holy Bible.* And on the Circle round the ſame, *Poſt tenebras lux.*

2. None to be admitted Members of the Society but Proteſtants, Subſcribers to the Fund, who reſide in *Scotland*, who are one hundred and twenty in Number. And ſuch Care is taken, that none be of this Number but Men of Worth and Probity, the Name of a Candidate, is put on a Board in the Society's Hall, and expoſed to View for the Space of three Months, that the Electors may have Time to inquire into his Character, and if approved of, is elected by Ballot.

3. All Governors reſiding in *Edinburgh*, who abſent themſelves from the general Meetings for the Space of a Year, to be expoſed, by having their Names publickly declared at every yearly Meeting in the Month of *January*.

4. The Committee is, on every Emergency, impowered to ſummon a general Court of the Contributors, to conſider of caſual Affairs and Things of Importance concerning the Society; every of which Court to conſiſt of, at leaſt, eight Members.

5. The Committee, which is to be annually choſen, is impowered on extraordinary Occaſions, to aſſemble on other Days than the firſt *Thurſday* of every Month, which are the Times of Meeting appointed by the Charter. And that no Perſon be put in the Liſt of Candidates, to be elected a Member of the Committee, but ſuch who chiefly reſide in *Edinburgh*. That none of the Society's Money be lent out but to Perſons known to be in good Circumſtances. And for the greater Advantage of the Corporation, annual Contributions or Subſcriptions are to be taken of ſuch Sums, and for ſuch Time as the charitable Benefactors ſhall deem proper to continue them. And that the State of the Society's Schools may the better be known, the Reports from Miniſters, Preſbyteries, and correſponding Members, are to be yearly read at the general Meeting of the Contributors, in the Month of *March*; and for the Satisfaction of the ſaid Contributors, a Liſt of the Schools is to be printed, and Copies thereof diſtributed among the Members of the Society, and ſent to the ſeveral Preſbyteries throughout *Scotland*.

6. The Treaſurer is to give Security for his Fidelity, keep Accompts of the Stock and Revenues of the Society, and of all the Receipts and Diſburſements of Money thereunto belonging; the Accounts whereof are to be audited and laid before the anniverſary Meeting, on the firſt *Tueſday* of every Month of *January*.

7. The Sub-clerk is to attend in the Society's Hall alternately, weekly, with the Society's Book-keeper, from the Hour of ten till twelve in the Forenoon, unleſs otherwiſe imployed in the Society's Affairs; he is carefully to obſerve the Rules and Orders of the Society and Committee, punctually to attend their Meetings, write and record their Minutes, write and anſwer Letters, and tranſact other Affairs belonging to the Corporation.

8. The Book-keeper is carefully to enter all the Society's Accompts in their Books, make out an yearly Inventary of their Securities, remind the Committee quarterly, to inquire into the Society's Stock, Revenues and Inventaries concerning their Securities, to aſſiſt the Treaſurer in dunning, to receive his Orders weekly, and to manage the Society's Proceſſes before the Court of Judicature at *Edinburgh*, and to tranſact other Affairs according to Direction.

9. The Bookſeller, to ſupply the Society's Schools with Books at the following Prices, *viz.* Bibles, at One Shilling and ten Pence each; New Teſtaments, at Seven Pence; Proverbs, at Ten Pence the Dozen; Catechiſms, at Three Shilling and Sixpence *per* Dozen; Confeſſions of Faith and *Vincent*'s Catechiſm, Sixpence each; *Guthrie*'s Trial, and Copy-books, Four Pence Halfpenny each; and Books of Muſick, Eight Pence each, all *Sterling* Money. He has alſo the keeping of all the Society's School-books.

10. The Regiſter of Benefactions contains the Names, Titles, and Sums ſubſcribed by the ſeveral Donors, whether Money immediately given, yearly, during the Benefactor's Pleaſure, or perpetual Annuities of Lands, Tenements, *&c.*

11. The Society's Book, called the *Ledger*, contains the Accompts of Stock, Caſh, School-maſters, of Charge and Incidents, Benefactions, Revenues and Money lent.

12. Two Inventaries of the Securities taken for the Society's Stock by the Committee and Treaſurer; to which is added all new ones concerning the ſame. And for the greater Security of the Society's Fund, and better collecting their Rents, the Committee is quarterly, on the firſt *Thurſdays* of *February*

ary and *Auguſt*, and laſt *Thurſdays* of *April*, and *October*, carefully to inſpect and regulate the ſaid Inventaries.

13. The Society's Charter Cheſt to be placed in their Hall, to have three different Locks, with the like Number of Keys, one whereof to be kept by the Chairman of the Committee, another by the Treaſurer, and the third by the Clerk; and the ſame not to be opened but by Order of the Committee.

14. Every one applying for the Office of Schoolmaſter, muſt have a Certificate from the Preſbytery he lives in, ſetting forth, that he is a Man of Piety, Loyalty, Prudence and Gravity, and every Way qualified for the Place. And being choſen, is carefully to inſtruct his Scholars in the Principles of the Reformed Religion, by catechiſing them, at leaſt, twice a Week, on the Shorter Catechiſm, and to explain the ſame by the Help of a good Expoſitor, to take particular Care of the Manners and Deportment of their Scholars, by diſcouraging Vice, and recommending the Duties of a ſober and religious Life; to pray Morning and Evening in the School, to inſtruct the Children under his Care, to pray at leaſt, Morning and Evening in private; and to beg a Bleſſing before, and to return Thanks after Meat. To take care that himſelf and Scholars frequent the publick Worſhip on the Lord's Day, unleſs prevented by their great Diſtance from the Church, or bad Weather; in which Caſe he is to imploy Part of the Day in Praying, ſinging Pſalms, reading the Scriptures, and catechiſing his Scholars; he is to teach his Scholars the true ſpelling of Words, and Diſtinction of Syllables, with the Art of pointing; and when they are ſufficiently advanced in reading, to teach them Writing and Arithmetick.

15. The Schools are to be removed according to the Diſcretion of the Society, and ſettled in ſuch Places where they ſhall be judged more uſeful.

16. The Society, for the Incouragement of poor Scholars of more than ordinary Capacity, preparatory to their becoming Schoolmaſters, ordained, that every Boy, on his being recommended as ſuch by his Schoolmaſter, Miniſter of the Pariſh, and Viſitors of his School; and by an Obligation given by his Parents or neareſt Kinſmen, that, when qualified, ſhall take on him the Charge of one of the Society's Schools, and perform all Things required of him in that Station. On the Receipt of the above Recommendation and Obligation, the Society allow One Penny daily to each of the ſaid Poor Scholars, provided they duly attend their reſpective Schools, and a Suit of Cloaths and Pair of Shoes at the Expiration of two Years. And in caſe any of the ſaid Boys continued the third Year, and aſſiſted their reſpective Maſters in teaching, they received three Half-pence daily, and a Suit of Cloaths and Pair of Shoes at the End thereof; and the Maſters Salaries are generally about Sixteen Pounds thirteen Shillings and Four Pence *Sterling per annum*. Some ſerve for ſmaller Salaries; the Inhabitants in ſome Places being ſo much in Love with thoſe Seminaries, that they contribute toward the Maſter's Support and thereby eaſe the Society.

17. And for the more effectually carrying on this good and laudable Work, the Society, by virtue of their Charter, granted Commiſſions to certain Perſons within the ſeveral Preſbyteries throughout *Scotland*, by the Title of *Correſpondents and Viſitors of Schools in Scotland*; who, together with the Members of the ſaid Preſbyteries, were impowered to meet quarterly, at the Seats of the ſaid Preſbyteries, on the laſt *Wedneſdays*, of the Months of *February*, *May*, *Auguſt* and *November*, with a Power to adjourn themſelves to ſuch Times and Places as they ſhall judge proper. The Moderators of the Preſbyteries to preſide in all the ſaid Meetings, and ſhall, from Time to Time, ſummon the ſaid Correſpondents or Viſitors to meet as often as he ſhall ſee Occaſion.

The Correſpondents, for their greater Eaſe and better Diſpatch, are impowered to divide themſelves into Committees for viſiting the Schools, and three thereof to be a *Quorum*, whoſe Buſineſs it is to inquire into the Government of the ſaid Schools, in reſpect to the Government both of the Maſters and Scholars and whether the former, according to the Society's Orders inſtruct the Children in the Principles of the Reformed Religion; to read *Engliſh*, teach them Writing, Arithmetick and Pſalmody; and whether they are taught to render *Engliſh* into *Gaelick*, (vulgarly called *Iriſh*) without being learnt to read the latter; to uſe their beſt Indeavours for the frugal Management of the Society's Fund, and to receive Benefactions in Money, Corn, Cloaths, Books, and other Neceſſaries towards the Relief of the Poor; all of which is to be reported at the quarterly Meetings of the Correſpondents, and by them to the Society's Committee at *Edinburgh* yearly.

18. And the Society being likewiſe impowered to ſettle Correſpondents in any Part or Place within the King's Dominions to promote their Undertaking, granted Commiſſions to certain Perſons in the Cities of *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Dublin*, and in the Province of *New England*, and inabled them to add ſuch Perſons as they ſhould judge proper; and that all others who ſhall contribute the Sum of Ten Pounds *Sterling*, or upwards, towards the Society's Fund, are to be correſpondent Members. They are to meet quarterly on the firſt *Thurſdays* of *February*, *May*, *Auguſt* and *November*, in ſuch

ſuch Places within their reſpective Cities and Country as they ſhall judge moſt convenient, and to adjourn themſelves from time to time, and to ſuch Places as they ſhall think fit; and to chuſe a Committee, Treaſurer and Clerk, who are to receive the Benefactions and charitable Donations that may be given for the Uſe of the Schools, to keep Accounts of their Tranſactions relating to the Society, and to do all other Matters and Things, which tend to promote this truly Chriſtian and pious undertaking.

After the Rebellion in the Year 1715, the Parliament was of opinion, that a Reformation of Religion in the Highlands of *Scotland*, would greatly contribute towards preventing the like dangerous and deſtructive Inſurrections; and that the readieſt Way to accompliſh ſo deſirable an End, would be to erect a Number of Charity Schools therein; and, *anno* 1716, paſſed an Act for that Purpoſe: Purſuant to which, *George* I. iſſued a Commiſſion to certain of the Nobility and Gentry, to find out proper Places for ſuch Erections. They, after diligent Search and Inquiry, reported, that the Number of one hundred and fifty one Schools were neceſſary, over and above thoſe already eſtabliſhed in thoſe Parts. But as there are ſome curious Remarks in the Report worthy of Obſervation, I think a Copy thereof will not be unacceptable to the Reader, which pleaſe to take as follows.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'The Commiſſioners appointed by the 'Royal Sign Manual, in purſuance of the 'latter Clauſe of the Act paſſed in the laſt 'Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, An Act for 'the more effectual ſecuring the Peace of 'the Highlands in *Scotland*, to lay before 'your Majeſty an Account of the proper 'Places for eſtabliſhing Schools within the 'Bounds in the foreſaid Act, and of the 'neceſſary Salaries for maintaining of them, 'that all needful Proviſion may be made 'for that End; having, in obedience to 'the ſaid Royal Appointment, made all 'poſſible Inquiry into the State and Circumſtances of the Countries in the Highlands 'and Iſlands of *Scotland*, do find that the 'Pariſhes in thoſe Parts are generally of a 'very large Extent, many of them being 'from ten to twenty, ſome of thirty, forty, 'and to near fifty Miles in Length; ſome 'of theſe Pariſhes, divided by Ridges of 'high Mountains, and by large Rivers, and 'made up of ſeveral Iſlands, ſeparated from 'one another by dangerous Seas, ſo that it 'is not poſſible for the Miniſters to get all 'the Inhabitants duly inſtructed in the Principles of the Proteſtant Religion, nor can 'the People regularly attend publick Worſhip in their Pariſh Churches, or ſend their 'Children to the parochial Schools, where 'any ſuch are.

'That there are whole Countries in the 'Highlands and Iſlands of *Scotland*, where 'the Reformation has never yet obtained 'any Footing, but the Inhabitants, to this 'Day, do continue intirely Popiſh, without 'any Mixture of Proteſtants; yea, in ſome 'of theſe Places, the very Heatheniſh Superſtition does yet remain among the 'People: For Inſtance, in the Countries of '*Knoidart*, *Morhiſe*, *Egga*, *Cana*, *Southuiſt*, '*Bara*, *Arraiſaig*, *Moidart*, and others. All 'which Circumſtances are more fully ſet 'forth, in a particular Account and Deſcription of the ſeveral Places herewith 'humbly offered to your Majeſty.

'The Commiſſioners do alſo obſerve, that 'from thoſe Places, chiefly, were brought 'the moſt active Tools in the late wicked 'and unnatural Rebellion; for the Rudeneſs 'of thoſe People, and their Ignorance of 'the Principles of Religion and Virtue, 'makes them ſlaviſhly ſubject to the Will 'and Commands of their Popiſh and diſſaffected Chieftains and Landlords. And yet, 'in thoſe Countries, there are to be found 'many Youths of excellent Spirits, very capable of Inſtruction, if they had the Means 'of it; ſo that, were the Inhabitants of thoſe 'Countries, who are now dangerous and 'hurtful to the Nation, taught the Principles of Religion and Virtue, they would 'become uſeful and profitable Members of 'the Commonwealth. And therefore, the 'Commiſſioners are humbly of opinion, that 'no Method whatſoever is ſo likely to reduce the Highlands and Iſlands of *Scotland* to a profound Peace and Quiet, and 'to bring all the Inhabitants to a hearty 'and willing Subjection to your Majeſty, 'and your happy Government, as that 'which your Majeſty and the Parliament 'have now in View: The affording them 'the Means of Knowledge of the Principles of the Proteſtant Religion and of 'Virtue, providing the Laws againſt traficking Prieſts and Jeſuits be duly executed in theſe Parts.

'The Commiſſioners do humbly judge, 'that to obtain fully this End, a great many 'Schools will be neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed, 'over and above what Proviſions for Schools 'is already made in thoſe Places, either by 'Law or Charity; but they do, from the 'good Information and well atteſted Accounts they have received from thoſe Countries, lay before your Majeſty, together 'with this Report, a Liſt of the Places 'where the eſtabliſhing of Schools ſeems 'abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe they lie at 'ſuch vaſt Diſtances from the Pariſh Churches where the parochial Schools are, or 'ought to be fixed, that they cannot poſſibly have any Benefit by them, and for 'the other Reaſons expreſſed in the above

'mentioned particular Account. And there 'are a great many other Places where Schools 'are very much wanted, and where they 'may be eſtabliſhed when it can be conveni-'ently done, as will appear by the ſaid large 'Memorial containing the Accounts ſent to 'the Commiſſioners from all thoſe Parts 'where Schools are requiſite.

'But at preſent, the Commiſſioners do, 'with all humble Submiſſion, propoſe, that 'there be the Number of one hundred and 'fifty one Schools eſtabliſhed in the Places 'expreſſed in the above mentioned Liſt; and 'that there be Proviſion made for Main-'tenance of them at the Rate of Twenty 'Pounds *Sterling*, yearly, for each School, 'for paying the Schoolmaſters Salaries, and 'for buying of Books, and other Neceſſa-'ries, extending in the whole to the yearly 'Sum of Three thouſand and twenty Pounds '*Sterling*; and that the Sums that ſhall be 'allowed, be eſtabliſhed upon ſuch ſure 'Funds as may yield due Payment to the 'Schoolmaſters half-yearly; becauſe any 'Deficiency in this will make the Schools 'give up.

'And the Commiſſioners do likewiſe 'humbly propoſe, that ſuch Sums of Mo-'ney as ſhall be allowed for the Ends 'mentioned in the foreſaid Act of Parlia-'ment and Royal Sign Manual, be lodged 'in the Hands of ſuch Perſons as your Ma-'jeſty ſhall think fit to appoint Managers 'of this Fund, to be iſſued out by their Or-'der to the Schoolmaſters that ſhall be 'ſettled in Proſecution of the ſaid Act; 'and that the ſaid Managers be indowed 'with the ſame Powers and Privileges, and 'be injoined to act by the ſame Rules, and 'under the ſame Proviſions and Reſtricti-'ons that are contained in the Royal Letters 'patent, granted to the Society in *Scotland*, 'for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge; a 'Copy of which Royal Patent is herewith 'humbly offered to your Majeſty.

'And becauſe it will be neceſſary that 'the moſt Part, if not all of thoſe Schools 'be made moveable; and that by Experi-'ence in the Courſe of Time, other Places 'may be found as convenient as thoſe in 'which the firſt Settlements may be made; 'and that ſome of thoſe Schools may re-'quire a more liberal Allowance than o-'thers, that the foreſaid Managers be par-'ticularly authoriſed and impowered to re-'move the Schools from the Places where 'they may be ſettled from time to time, 'to other Places, as they ſhall judge moſt 'convenient for obtaining the Ends of the 'foreſaid Act, and to increaſe or diminiſh 'the Allowances to the ſeveral School-'maſters, according as they ſhall find the 'Circumſtances of the Caſe do require, pro-'viding always that they do not exceed the 'total Sum allowed for the Ends foreſaid. 'And that the ſaid Managers and their 'Treaſurer be ordained to keep diſtinct and 'regular Books of Accompts of the whole 'Sums to be received and paid out, and to 'make yearly Accompts of the Moneys re-'ceived and Payments made by their Or-'der and Warrants to ſuch as your Majeſty 'ſhall appoint.

'And the Commiſſioners do further 'humbly give it as their Opinion, that, for 'the Support and Maintenance of the fore-'ſaid Schools, it will be neceſſary that ſuit-'able Salaries be allowed to the Secretary, 'Treaſurer, Clerk, Accomptant, and other 'Servants, ſuch as Houſe-keepers, Door-'keepers, and the like; and that there will 'be a great Expence in keeping of Books 'and Records, and for managing a Corre-'ſpondence with the Schoolmaſters and o-'thers, about the Concerns of the Schools. 'And therefore they do, with the greateſt 'Submiſſion propoſe, that ſome Proviſion 'be likewiſe made for theſe Charges.

'All the above mentioned Particulars are 'humbly ſubmitted to your Majeſty's Con-'ſideration by the foreſaid Commiſſioners, 'in whoſe Name, *&c.*'

For attaining this deſirable End, the Parliament, in the fourth Year of the ſaid King, enacted, that a Sum not exceeding Twenty thouſand Pounds *Sterling* ſhould be appropriated as a Fund; and the Profits ariſing thereby, applied towards the Maintenance of the intended Schools to be erected in thoſe Parts of the Highlands and Iſlands that were diſarmed on account of the late Rebellion, without the leaſt Proviſion for the other Parts of the ſaid Highlands and Iſlands unconcerned in the ſaid Rebellion. And though, by an other Act of Parliament, in the ſixth of the ſame Reign, the aforeſaid Sum of Money was exempted from other Uſes but that of the ſaid Schools; yet it has not hitherto been raiſed that I can learn; yet the Society are in hopes that the Parliament, at a proper Seaſon, will raiſe the ſame, or by ſome other Means make Proviſion for the Maintenance of Schools in ſeveral Popiſh Diſtricts, where the Society through Inability cannot.

Before the Year 1720, the above Charity Schools had ſo good an Effect in Places wherein they were ſettled, that, though the Populace were formerly of opinion, that none ought to be brought up to Letters but Perſons of Diſtinction; now they vie who ſhall have their Children beſt taught, and ſuch as cannot read are not reſpected; which begets in them ſuch an Emulation, that many Adults, both Servants and others, nay, married Men and Women go to School; and Popiſh Parents have obliged themſelves to ſend their Children to be educated in the Proteſtant Religion, as ſoon as a School or Schools ſhall be erected amongſt them; which both being now performed, the ſaid Children, 'tis ſaid, are become ſo averſe to Popery,

Popery, that they cannot be prevailed on to hear a Popiſh Prieſt.

Though the Schools erected by the Society have been of great Uſe for inſtructing poor Infants to read, write, and other Degrees of Knowledge in ſuch Parts of the Country where the Inhabitants are brought up to Labour and Induſtry; but in other Parts, where Sloth and Idleneſs prevail, many of the Poor are in a State of Beggary and Theft, or, at leaſt, become Vagrants, and a Burden to their Country. The moſt effectual Way for reclaiming of ſuch, being thought would be by erecting Schools, wherein Children might be taught Arts and Manufactures, Houſewifery and Huſbandry, as well as Reading, Writing, *&c.* For the obtaining ſo deſirable an End, the Society applied to his late Majeſty for a Supplemental Charter to inable them to accompliſh their laudable Deſign, which he was pleaſed to grant by his Letters patent, of the following Tenor.

GEORGE, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith.*

'Foraſmuchas We taking into our Royal Conſideration, that her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, of bleſſed Memory, did, upon the Narrative of the charitable Inclinations of many of her Subjects, for raiſing a voluntary Contribution towards the further promoting of Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Increaſe of Piety and Virtue in *Scotland*, by her Letters patent, bearing Date at *St. James*'s the 25th Day of *May* 1709, conſtitute, appoint, ordain and declare the ſaid Contributors to be a legal Society and Corporation, by the Name of *The Society in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge*; with Power for them to receive Subſcriptions, to erect and maintain Schools, to teach to read, eſpecially the Holy Scriptures; as alſo to teach Writing, Arithmetick, and ſuch like Degrees of Knowledge as might be competent, as in the ſaid Letters patent, containing divers other Clauſes at more Length is ſet forth.

'And We taking likewiſe into Conſideration, the Petition of the ſaid Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in their anniverſary general Court, held at *Edinburgh*, upon *Thurſday* the 7th of *January* laſt, ſetting forth the ſaid Letters patent. 'And that it is found by Experience, that the breeding up of young People to Handy-labour, Trades and Manufactures, together with learning to read and write, will be of great Benefit, not only to theſe young People, but likewiſe to the Nation in general, and better anſwer the Inclinations of the Contributors, for promoting Piety and Virtue. That the foreſaid Society are, by their ſaid original Patent, declared able and capable in Law, to purchaſe and injoy Lands, Tenements, Rents, and other Privileges and Juriſdictions in Fee and Perpetuity, not exceeding the yearly Value of Two thouſand Pounds *Sterling*: But it may be doubted, whether, by the ſaid Patent, they have Power to ſell, and diſpoſe of Lands once purchaſed: The ſaid Society therefore humbly prayed, We would be pleaſed not only to ratify and perpetually confirm the foreſaid Letters patent for the Ends therein mentioned, but alſo further to impower and authoriſe the ſaid Society, by all lawful Means, and according to Rules by them to be eſtabliſhed in that Behalf, over and above the Purpoſes of their original Patent, to cauſe ſuch of the Children as they ſhall think fit to be inſtructed and bred up to Huſbandry and Houſewifery, or in Trades or Manufactures, or in ſuch like manual Occupations as the Society ſhall think proper; and that in ſuch Places, and in ſuch Manner as the Society or their Directors ſhall think the moſt practicable and expedient. And further, to impower the ſaid Society to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch Lands, Tenements, Rents, Privileges and Juriſdictions as they already have, or ſhall hereafter purchaſe ſo often as they ſhall judge the ſame expedient, and for the Intereſt of the Society.

'Therefore, We, from an earneſt Deſire for promoting the Good of our Subjects in all Parts of our Dominions, ordain Letters Patent to be made and paſſed under the Seal, appointed by the Treaty of Union, to be kept and made uſe of in *Scotland*, in place of the Great Seal of *Scotland*, containing our Ratification and perpetual Confirmation of the foreſaid Letters Patent, for the Ends and Purpoſes therein mentioned; and alſo our full Power and Authority to the ſaid Society, by all lawful Means, and according to Rules by them to be eſtabliſhed in that behalf, over and above the Purpoſes of their original Patent; to cauſe ſuch of the Children, as they ſhall think fit to be inſtructed and bred up to Huſbandry and Houſewifery, or in Trades or Manufactures, or in ſuch like manual Occupations as the Society ſhall think proper; and that in ſuch Place and in ſuch Manner, as the Society or their Directors for the Time being, ſhall think the moſt practicable and expedient. And containing likewiſe, our full Power to the ſaid Society, to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch Lands, Tenements, Rents Privileges and Juriſdictions, as they already have, or ſhall hereafter purchaſe, as often as they ſhall judge the ſame expedient, and for the intereſt of the Society; provided always, that ſuch Sale or Diſpoſal of the foreſaid Lands, Tenements and others, ſhall have the Conſent and Approbation of our truſty and well beloved, the

'Lords

'Lords Juſtice-General, Preſident of the 'Court of Seſſion, Chief Baron of the Court 'of Exchequer, Juſtice-Clerk, our Advo- 'cate and Solicitor for the Time being, or 'any three of them, *&c.*

'In Teſtimony whereof, we have ordain- 'ed our Seal appointed by the Treaty of 'Union to be kept and uſed in place of the 'Great Seal of *Scotland*, to be hereto ap- 'pended. At our Court at *Kenſington*, the '6th of *June* 1738. and of our Reign the 'Eleventh Year.'

Upon the Receipt of the above Charter, the Society reſolved, that the Benefactions already given, or hereafter may be beſtowed for carrying on the Purpoſes of the ſaid Charter, ſhall be ſolely appropriated for that Uſe; and, for the more effectually putting the ſame in practice, deſired, that all Benefactors would pleaſe to acquaint their Treaſurer, to which of the Patents or Funds they deſign their Benefactions; and whether the ſame are to be added to the Capital Stock, or to be laid out with the yearly Revenues. And whenever Donations are given without mentioning the Fund to which they are applicable, they are equally divided between both.

Should the Society, by the charitable Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons, be inabled to put their noble Deſign of working Schools in Execution; it would be of great Service to the Country as well as advantageous to the Poor; who, inſtead of being, as at preſent, a Burden to the Nation, would thereby be made uſeful Members of the Community, by not only providing for themſelves and Families by their honeſt Labour, but make an Addition to the publick Stock by their Induſtry.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

Mary of *Gelders* Conſort to *James* II. in the Year 1461, founded at the Northweſtern Corner of *Leith-wynd*, a collegiate Church, in Honour of the Trinity and the Virgin *Mary*, for a Provoſt, eight Prebendaries, and two Choiriſters, as already mentioned in the Charter of Foundation above ſpecified. In the Neighbourhood of the ſaid College, the ſaid *Mary* the Foundreſs erected an Hoſpital of the ſame Name, for the Reception and Intertainment of thirteen poor Perſons: which, together with her above Foundation, ſhe amply indowed, with the ſeveral Churches, Lands and Tenements, in the Account of the ſaid collegiate Church above ſpecified. Both of theſe Foundations were confirmed at *St. Andrew's* on the firſt of *April*, *anno* 1462, by *James Kennedy*, Biſhop of that See.

At the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, theſe with other religious Houſes and charitable Foundations were appropriated to other Uſes: *James*, Earl of *Murray*, Regent of the Kingdom, granted this Church and Hoſpital to Sir *Simon Preſton*, Provoſt of *Edinburgh*, who, on the 10th of *November*, in the Year 1567, generouſly conferred the ſame on the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, for the Uſe of their Poor; for which the Common Council returned their moſt grateful Acknowledgments: This Gift was confirmed by a Royal Charter ſoon after. Coun. Regiſt. vol. IV. f. 206.

But, as Sir *Simon Preſton*'s Gift was only reverſionary, the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, on the 26th of *April*, *anno* 1585, by a Contract with *Robert Pont*, Provoſt of the Trinity College, agreed to pay him for his Right to the ſaid College, the Sum of Three hundred Marks, *Scotiſh* Money, and an Annuity of One hundred and ſixty Pounds of the ſame Money during Life. This Contract was confirmed by *James* VI. on the 26th *December*, in the Year 1587, with a Power to the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council to rebuild the Trinity Hoſpital in a Place more commodious, at, or near the College.

Now all Things being ready for the intended Work, it was ſet about, and the Hoſpital, till this Time, which ſtood on the Eaſtern Side of *Leith-wynd* was demoliſhed, and Part of the ſaid College fitted up and converted into a new one where it ſtill ſtands on the Southern Side of the Trinity College Church, and Weſtern Side of *Leith-wynd*; which was no ſooner finiſhed than five Men and two Women were taken into it; and the Number greatly increaſing, in the Year 1700, it amounted to fifty four Men and Women. But this being more than the Fund could maintain, the Number was reduced to forty; but by the charitable Benefactions of well diſpoſed Perſons, they are again increaſed to fifty three. Theſe Perſons being, as it were, ſequeſtred from the World, have no Care concerning temporal Things; their real Buſineſs is to ſecure an Intereſt in God, by a religious and dutiful Obſervation of his Laws, and to ſerve him in Truth and Sincerity, during their tranſitory State in this World, as will appear by their being plentifully ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life and ſuitable Conveniencies for their Accommodation; an Account whereof I ſhall ſubjoin for the Information of the Reader.

Each Perſon, has a convenient Room, with proper Furniture to lodge in. The Men have yearly, each a Hat, two Neckcloaths; two Shirts, a Pair of Breeches, one Pair of Shoes, and a Pair of Stockings, and every other Year, a Coat and Waiſtcoat. And the Women, have yearly, two Shifts, a Pair of Shoes and Stockings, and every two Years, a Gown and Petticoat. And, for buying petty Neceſſaries, the Men are allowed Eight Shillings and eight Pence *Sterling*, and the Women, Six Shillings and ſix Pence yearly. For Food, each

Perſon

Perſon has a daily Allowance of Twelve Ounces of Houſhold Bread; the Men, a *Scotiſh* Pint, (about three Pints *Engliſh*) of Ale, and the Women, Three Mutchkins or three fourths of a Pint, each Day; for Breakfaſt, have Oat Meal Pottage or Haſty-pudding; and from the firſt of *Auguſt* to the firſt of *January*, have roaſted Mutton two Days in the Week, two Days boil'd Mutton with Broth, two Days boiled freſh Beef and Broth; and on *Monday*, in lieu of Fleſh-meat, the Men are allowed Two Pence, and the Women Three Half-pence. From the firſt of *January* to the firſt of *June*, their Allowance is freſh Beef and Broth; and during the Months of *June* and *July*, are allowed Lamb's Fleſh. They have a ſmall Library of Books to divert themſelves with reading, and a convenient Garden to walk in. And, to ſhew the Reader the Government of the Hoſpital, I ſhall add a Copy of its Statutes, which are as follows.

1. 'The Hoſpital ſhall be governed by 'a Council of Governors, conſiſting of 'Twenty one Perſons, whereof the Lord Provoſt, the Four Baillies, the Dean of Guild, 'and the Treaſurer of the City of *Edin-burgh*, during their Continuance in Office, 'ſhall be Seven, the Perſons who ſit in the 'Town Council, in the Character of old 'Magiſtrates, during their Continuance in 'Council in that Character, ſhall be Seven 'more; and the Deacon Conveener, the 'two Miniſters of the College Church for 'the Time being, and Four Tradeſmen to 'be choſen by the Town Council, ſhall be 'the other Seven."

2. 'The Council of Governors mention-'ed in the foregoing Statutes, whereof E-'leven are declared to be a Quorum, ſhall 'meet four Times every Year in the Hoſ-'pital, *viz.* on the third *Monday* of *Octo-'ber*, ſecond *Monday* of *January*, ſecond '*Monday* of *April*, and ſecond *Monday* of '*July*; and as often at other Times, as the 'Hoſpital ſhall require; and ſhall have 'Power and Authority to govern the Ho-'ſpital, cenſure, puniſh and extrude the 'Perſons entertained in it; to chuſe, cenſure 'and diſmiſs all Officers and Servants as 'Occaſion requires; to direct its Oeconomy 'within and without Doors; to act with the 'Treaſurer; and in general, to order all its 'Affairs, determining and concluding by a 'Majority of Votes."

3. 'The Perſons to be admitted into, and 'maintained in the Hoſpital, ſhall be no 'other, than old Men or old Women, Bur-'geſſes, Burgeſs Wives, or Children of 'Burgeſſes, not married, nor under the Age 'of fifty Years; or ſhall be Perſons of the 'Age and State of Life before mentioned, 'preſented by the Donators of Two hun-'dred and fifty Pounds *Sterling*; and the 'Number of the Perſons to be conſtantly 'entertained, ſhall be ſo many as the Re-'venue of the Hoſpital can conveniently 'maintain, after the Deduction of the 'Charge of Management and of maintain-'ing the Fabrick.'

4. 'The Donor of the Sum of Two 'hundred Pounds *Sterling*; ſhall be privi-'leged to preſent any Perſon whatſoever of 'the Age and State forementioned, to be 'admitted into, and maintained in the Ho-'ſpital, at the End of Six Months, after 'Payment of the reſpective Sums be-'fore mentioned, and the Privileges ſhall 'deſcend to Heirs and Succeſſors whatſoe-'ver. Providing nevertheleſs, that no Per-'ſon be preſented upon the Deceaſe of an 'other till Twelve Months are elapſed after 'the laſt Perſon's Deceaſe.'

5. 'All Perſons admitted into the Hoſpi-'tal, ſhall be provided with decent Apparel, 'wholeſome Food and convenient Lodgings, 'furniſhed with clean Linnen, Bed and Bed-'cloaths; ſhall have ſuch Allowance paid 'them weekly for petty incident Expences, 'as the Council of Governors ſhall think fit, 'and ſhall be decently buried at the Hoſpital's 'Expence. But, each Perſon ſhall bring 'into the Hoſpital, at their Admiſſion, a 'Bed and Bed-cloaths for their own Uſe; 'and ſhall ſign a Writ, by which they tranſ-'fer and diſpone to the Maſters, for the 'Behoof of the Hoſpital, all the Goods 'and Gear, Money or Effects they are poſ-'ſeſſed of at their Admiſſion. And ſhall 'farther ſolemnly promiſe before the Coun-'cil, to demean themſelves orderly in the 'Hoſpital, to be obedient to the Orders of 'the Council, and to obey the Governor 'and Governeſs, in all their juſt and lawful 'Commands.'

6. 'The Officers and Servants imployed 'in the Hoſpital, ſhall be, two Maſters, 'the one a Merchant, the other a Tradeſ-'man, a Clerk, a Governor, a Governeſs, 'a Caterer or Catereſs, a Porter or Meſſen-'ger, and as many Maid Servants, as the 'Exigence of the Hoſpital ſhall require. 'Upon the Death, Demiſſion, or Removal 'of any thereof, the Council ſhall proceed 'to chuſe others in their Places, within 'fourteen Days thereafter.'

7. 'The joint Buſineſs of the two Maſters, 'ſhall be frequently to viſit the Hoſpital in 'order to inſpect the Conduct and Behavi-'our of all the Officers, Servants and Perſons 'entertained in it, to report to the Council, 'what they obſerve to be amiſs, and to ſum-'mon Meetings of the Council as Occaſion 'requires. But it ſhall be the particular 'Province of the Merchant Maſter, to 'ſerve as Treaſurer to the Hoſpital, by re-'ceiving the Revenue, and defraying the 'Expence of it, and keeping regular Books 'of Accompts, in the Form to be pre-'ſcribed to him by the Council. And of 'the Tradeſman Maſter to inſpect the Be-'haviour of the People in the Hoſpital in

'a particular Manner, and see to the Execution of the Council's Orders.

8. 'The Office of the Clerk shall be to 'attend all Meetings and Committees, to 'keep an exact Sederunt-book of Transactions, and Register-book of all Persons 'admitted into the Hospital, to write all 'Committees Reports, to draw all Writs 'and Evidents which concern the Hospital's Affairs; to keep all the Papers belonging to the Hospital in a safe Place, 'and in due Order; and further, to do 'what the Council shall, from Time to 'Time, direct in his Sphere. His Salary 'shall be such as the Council shall appoint 'not exceeding Ten Pounds *Sterling* yearly.

9. 'The Province of the Governor shall 'be to inspect the Manners and Behaviour 'of all Persons in the Hospital, particularly of the Men; and to report what he finds 'amiss to the Masters, to discourse with 'them, counsel, advise, and reprove them 'as Occasion requires; to sit at Table where 'the Men eat, to officiate as Chaplain, by 'praying with them in the Morning and 'Evening, asking God's Blessing, and returning him Thanks at Meat; and further, to do what else the Council shall 'from Time to Time direct concerning 'his Office. He shall be maintained in 'the Hospital at Bed and Board, and 'his Salary, out of which he is to provide 'himself with decent Cloaths, shall be such 'as the Council shall appoint, not exceeding Twenty five Pounds *Sterling* yearly.

10. 'The Business of the Governess shall 'be to inspect the Manners and Behaviour of 'all Persons in the Hospital, particularly of 'the Women; and to report what she finds 'amiss to the Master; and officiate as Steward, taking Charge of the Provisions of 'Meat and Drink brought into the Hospital, overseeing the Dressing and Disposal 'thereof, and accompting for it to the Masters; to comptroll the Caterer, or Cateress, and accompt with him or her, and sit 'at the Head of the Table where the Women eat; and further, to do whatever 'the Council shall, from Time to Time, 'direct concerning her Office. She shall 'be maintained and intertained in the Hospital; and her Salary, for providing 'Cloaths, and defraying personal Charges, 'shall be such as the Council shall appoint, 'not exceeding Twelve Pounds *Sterling*, 'yearly.

11. 'The Caterer or Catereſs Business 'shall be, to go to the Mercat and buy the 'Victuals, accompting to the Governess for 'his or her Intromissions; and if a Catereſs, 'to assist in dressing of them, and doing the 'other Parts of a Servant's Work in the 'Hospital, his, or her Fee, and the Fee of 'the other Maid-servants shall be such as the 'Governess shall agree upon with them by 'Advice of the Master. And the Porter, 'or Messenger's Business shall be, to open 'and lock the Gates regularly, delivering 'the Keys every Night to the Governor, 'and receive them back from him in the 'Morning; to summon the Governors to 'all Meetings; and further, to do what 'the Masters or the Governor and Governess shall direct, consistent with the Rules 'of Oeconomy in the Hospital. They shall 'be maintained and intertained in the Hospital; and the Porter or Messenger's Salary shall be what the Council shall appoint, not exceeding Three Pounds *Sterling*, yearly.

12. 'Every Governor shall, at his Admission, and before he enter upon the Exercise of his Office, take the following 'Oath, to be administrate to him by the 'Clerk, *viz. I* A. B. *do faithfully promise 'and solemnly swear, that I will punctually 'observe the Statutes of this Hospital, and 'demean myself uprightly, disinterestedly, and 'honestly in the Choice of Officers and Servants, and in all other Matters which concern the Hospital; and if I, at any Time, 'find any Person attempting or indeavouring 'to imbezzle its Revenue, or defraud it in any 'Manner of way, I will vigorously oppose him, 'and reveal it to the Council of Governors for 'the Time being: This I promise, and by God, 'and as I shall answer to him at the great 'Day.*

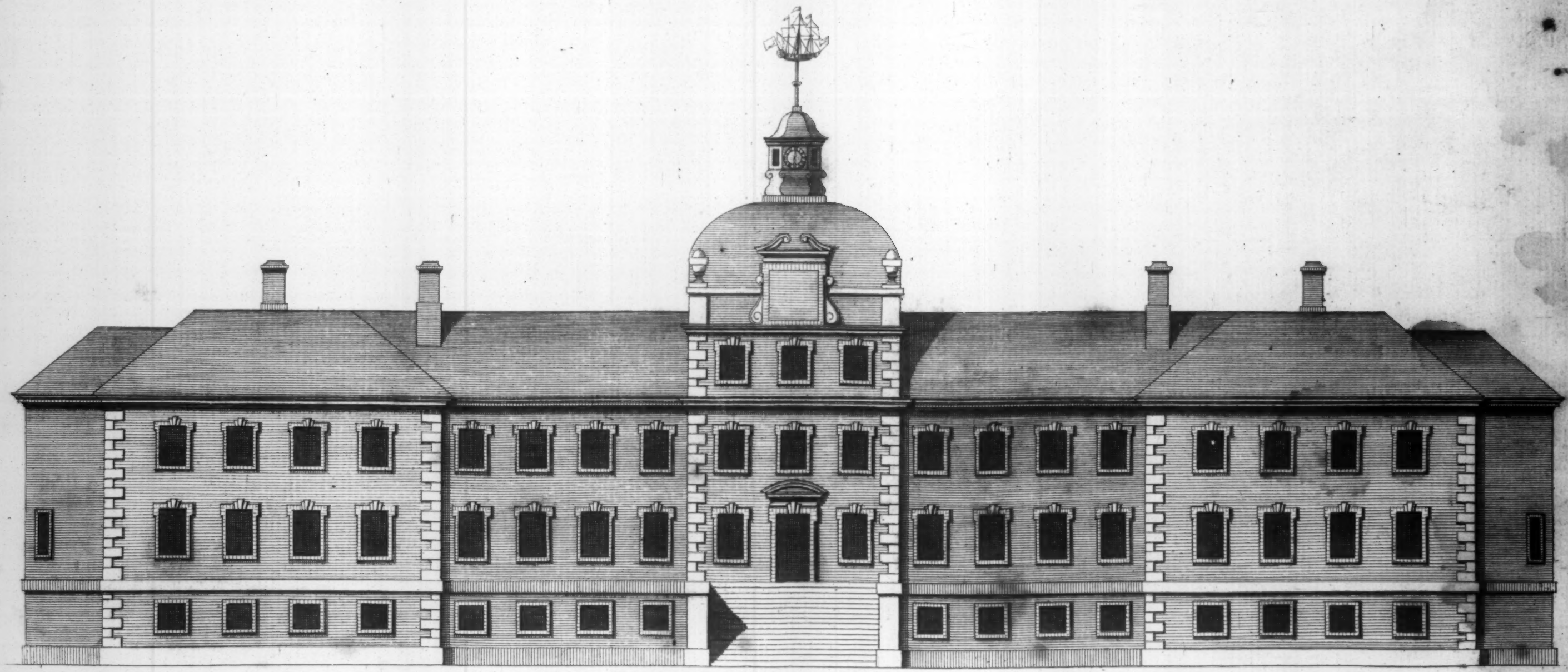
'Every Master shall, in like Manner, 'before he enter upon the Exercise of his 'Office, take the following Oath, *viz. 'I* A. B. *now appointed Master of the Trinity Hospital, do faithfully promise, and solemnly swear, that I shall faithfully and honestly perform all that is required of me by 'the Statutes of this Hospital, by God, and 'as I shall answer to him at the great Day.* 'And the same Oath *mutatis mutandis* shall 'be taken by the Governor and Governess.'

The Revenues of this Hospital at present amount to the yearly Sum of Six hundred and thirty seven Pounds eleven Shillings and one Penny, *Sterling* Money.

WATSON's HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, which is pleasantly situated in *Heriot*'s Croft or Field, on the Southern Side of *Edinburgh*, between the City Wall and the beautiful and delightful Walks and Meadows denominated *Hope*'s *Park*, was founded by *George Watson*, Citizen and Merchant of *Edinburgh*. Our Founder was descended from a Family, which, for a long Series of Years, appear to have been Merchants of this City; but, by the Death of his Father *John Watson*, (who left his Affairs in great Disorder) and the Marriage of his Mother to a second Husband, he, and his Brother *John*, being left to the Care of Fortune, *Elizabeth Watson*, *alias Davidson*, their Aunt, generously provided both for their

Preamble Stat. anno 1724.



Watſon's Hoſpital .

P. Fourdrinier ſculp.

Cou
vol.
p. oc

their Maintenance and Education; and *George* being her Favourite, ſhe put him Apprentice to a Merchant in *Edinburgh*; and, after the Expiration of his Servitude, ſent him to *Holland* to improve himſelf in Writing and Accompts; and after ſome Time gave him a ſmall Sum to begin the World withal. But whether the Money given was too little to trade with, or his Inclination led him to act for an other, does not appear; however, on his Return to *Scotland* in the Year 1676, he entered into the Service of Sir *James Dick*, Kt. and Merchant of *Edinburgh* as his Clerk or Book-keeper, who, ſometime after, allowed him to tranſact in a mercantile Way, certain Affairs in the Courſe of Exchange between *London* and *Edinburgh*, on his own Account.

Watſon having left *Dick*'s Service, at the Erection of the Bank of *Scotland*, was choſen Accomptant thereto; and ſoon after was appointed Receiver to the *Edinburgh* Impoſt on Ale, and for divers Years was Treaſurer, both to the Merchants Maiden Hoſpital, and Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge; all of which he diſcharged with great Applauſe; and dying a Batchelor, left the Sum of Twelve thouſand Pounds *Sterling* to found an Hoſpital for the Intertainment and Education of Boys, Children, and Grand-children of decayed Merchants in *Edinburgh*; which Sum, by the prudent Management of the Governors, was improved to about Twenty thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, before they erected an Edifice for the Reception of Children.

Our Founder, not unmindful of the great Benefits conferred on him in his helpleſs infant State, by his Aunt *Davidſon* aforeſaid, ordered, that, on Application for taking Children into his Hoſpital, thoſe of the Name of *Davidſon* to have the Preference: And appointed certain Perſons to draw up Rules or Conſtitutions for the good Government of his ſaid Hoſpital, which was performed in the Year 1724; but being likewiſe compoſed from thoſe of *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, are alſo omitted.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. LIX. p. 00.

Being now in good Circumſtances to build, the Governors, in the Year 1738, purchaſed of the Town Council ſeven Acres and a half of Land, in *Heriot*'s Croft or Field: This Spot, which lies juſt without the Southern Wall of *Edinburgh*, in the Barony of *Broughton* and Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*, is bounded on the Eaſt by the ſpacious Walk leading from the Charity Workhouſe poſtern Gate, *to Hope*'s *Park*; on the South, by the Northern Ditch of the ſaid Park; on the Weſt, by the Path-way on the Eaſtern Side of *Lauriſton*'s Gardens; and on the North by *Briſtow* Cauſeway.

For the above Purchaſe was paid a Fine of Nineteen Pounds twelve Shillings and nine Pence *Sterling*, the Amount of one Year's feu'd Rent; which Rent is to be paid at the Rate of four Bolls and a half of Wheat and Barley yearly, to be valued at the higheſt Rates of Corn in the County of *Edinburgh* annually. And conſidering that this Feu is in Mortmain, no ſubſequent Entry can be made by the Fall of Lives: Wherefore the ſaid Governors, at the Expiration of every twenty five Years, are to pay to the Town, eight Bolls, one Peck, and one Lippy of the aforeſaid Corn.

Now as the Treatment of the Boys in this Hoſpital is ſuch, that probably it is no where to be paralleled, I ſhall ſhew how they are provided for both within and out of the ſaid Hoſpital.

As an Incentive to Learning, Virtue and Diligence, thoſe brought up to Letters, beſides what is to be learned in the Hoſpital, are ſeverally allowed the Sum of Ten Pounds *Sterling* annually, to proſecute their Studies in the College of *Edinburgh*, for the Term of five Years; and at their leaving the Univerſity, have the Sum of Thirty Pounds *Sterling* given to each of them, as an Incouragement to them to proceed in their Studies privately. And the Boys deſigned for Commerce, or the Arts or Myſteries of Trades, when put Apprentices, have the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Sterling* given with each of them; and if the ſaid Boys behave faithfully and induſtriouſly during their Servitude, and remain three Years thereafter unmarried, with an unſpotted Character, or being married with Conſent of the Governors, and then free from Debt and every unworthy Ingagement, are to have the Sum of Fifty Pounds *Sterling* each, to inable them to ſet up and begin the World withal, in the Way of Buſineſs.

They are apparelled in the modern Dreſs, in a very handſome Manner, more, in all Reſpects, like the Sons of Gentlemen, than Charity Children. Their Diet, from the firſt Day of the Month of *March*, to the firſt of *November*, is as follows: For Breakfaſt, Pottage or Haſty-pudding with Ale or Butter-milk; and from the firſt of *November* to the firſt of *March*, Pottage and Ale. For Dinner, from *March* the firſt, to the fifteenth of *June*, on *Sundays*, *Tueſdays*, and *Thurſdays*, Beef and Broth; from the fifteenth of *June* to the firſt of *Auguſt*, on the ſaid Days, Lamb, either roaſted or made into Hodge-podge; from the firſt of *Auguſt* to the firſt of *November* likewiſe, on the ſame Days, alternately, roaſted Mutton, and Beef and Mutton boiled with Broth; and from the firſt of *November* to the firſt of *March*, Beef and Broth, with Plenty of Greens and Roots, according to the Seaſon; with eight Ounces of Bread, and half a Mutchkin (half an *Engliſh* Pint) of Ale, each, during the Times aforeſaid. For Dinner on the *Mondays*, *Wedneſdays*, and *Fridays*, Milk, and half a Pound of Bread; and for Dinner on *Saturdays*, Barley, Milk, with

with eight Ounces of Bread throughout the Year. And for Supper, Bread and Ale, the Year round.

Beſides the above mentioned Charities, there are divers others belonging to *Edinburgh*, one or two whereof I ſhall juſt mention, *viz.* one *Johnſtone* of *London*, in the Year 1640, bequeathed to this City the Sum of Three thouſand Pounds *Sterling*; One thouſand whereof to be imployed in ſetting the Poor to Work; another for the Support of eight Burſars in the College of *Edinburgh*, and the third towards relieving the Town Poor for ever.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. XV. p. 119.

Amongſt all the pious Benefactions belonging to *Edinburgh*, I think none deſerves the Name of Charity more than the Legacy of Captain *William Horn*, who, by his Will of the 17th of *July*, *anno* 1741, bequeathed to the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* in Truſt, (after the Deceaſe of his Widow) the Sum of Three thouſand five hundred Pounds *Sterling* in South Sea Annuities, to be laid out by them to the beſt Advantage; and the Profits ariſing therefrom, to be yearly diſtributed on the 25th of *December* to Poor Labourers and their Families, whoſe Buſineſs being to work without Doors, are, by the Inclemency of the Weather, in ſevere Seaſons, rendered incapable to follow their Labour. The largeſt of which Families to have Five Pounds each, and the ſmalleſt two Pounds ten Shillings *Sterling* each. The Profits of One thouſand five hundred Pounds of the ſaid Legacy, to be given to poor Labourers belonging to the City of *Edinburgh*; thoſe ariſing by One thouſand, to the Labourers in the Nether Pariſh of *Liberton*; and thoſe of the other thouſand, to the poor Labourers of the *Weſtport*, *Briſtow*, and *Potterraw*, in the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert* and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

The End of the Seventh Book

THE

Cart.

THE

HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK VIII.

Containing the antient and preſent State of the Town and Port of LEITH.

ALTHOUGH *Leith* be an Appendage to *Edinburgh*, yet as it is at a conſiderable Diſtance from that City. I have thought proper to give an Account thereof by itſelf; wherein I ſhall ſet forth its antient and preſent State, in all their Branches: And, to do it Juſtice, it may truly be ſaid, that on the Harbour of *Leith*, in a great Meaſure, depends the Welfare of *Edinburgh*. And were *Leith* a free and independent Town, *Edinburgh* would ſoon empty itſelf into *Leith*; which has occaſioned its ſuffering great Hardſhips, to prevent its ingroſſing the Trade and Commerce of *Edinburgh*, as hereafter will appear. However, at preſent, it ſeems to raiſe its Head and to bear a better Aſpect than formerly.

The firſt Mention I find of *Leith*, is (in the Foundation Charter of the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*, founded by King *David* I.) by the Name of *Inverleith*; which in the *Gaelick*, or antient *Scotiſh* Language, ſignifies *The Mouth of the (Water of Leith)*. This Appellation it undoubtedly received from its Situation, at the Influx of the Riveret *Leith* to the Frith of *Forth*. And as to the Houſe about a Mile higher, on the Northern Side of the ſaid Riveret, at preſent called *Inverleith*; its proper Name is *Over* or *Upper Inverleith*, from its higher Situation within the Country, to diſtinguiſh it from its Original at the Mouth of the Rivulet; but by whom or at what Time *Leith* was founded I cannot learn; for the firſt Time I read of it, is in the Beginning of the twelfth Century as aforeſaid; and the ſecond Time was when the *Edinburghers*, on the twenty eighth of *May*, *anno* 1329, amongſt other Things, obtained of King
Cart. Rob. I. *Robert* I. a Grant of the Harbour and Mills of *Leith*, with their Appurtenancies; but not having a Right to the Banks of the ſaid Harbour or River, Diſputes aroſe betwixt them and the Proprietor, Sir *Robert Logane* of *Leſtalrig*, Knight, whereby, in the Year 1398, they were obliged to purchaſe of him the ſaid Banks or waſte Piece of Ground, extending from the Walls of the Houſes to the River, to be converted into Wharfs or Quays, for the Convenience of Shipping and landing of Goods and Merchandize; with a Right to make Ways or Roads through his Lands of *Leſtalrig*, Cart. Logane. for the carrying of Goods and Merchandize to and from the Port of *Leith*; together with a Power of keeping Shops for the Sale of Bread, Wine, Wax, Silk, and other mercantile Commodities; and a Liberty to erect Granaries for the Conſervation of Corn within the Town of *Leith*.

Although the *Edinburghers*, by the above Grant, thought themſelves ſecure of the ſeveral Conceſſions therein ſtipulated; yet ſuch was the wicked and litigious Nature of *Logane*, that he confined them to the Uſe of a very inconvenient narrow Lane, now called *The Burgeſs Cloſs*, a little be-north the *Tolbooth-wynd*, at the Shore of *Leith*. Wherefore the Town Council of *Edinburgh* commenced a Proceſs againſt him for free Acceſs to and from their Port of *Leith*, for the Convenience of Trade by virtue of their Town being a Burgh Royal; in Conſideration whereof, the ſaid *Logane* was obliged to grant to the *Edinburgers* a free and commodious Way to and from their ſaid Port of *Leith*.

Though, by the above mentioned Grant of *Logane*'s, the *Edinburghers* were impowered to keep Shops and ſell Goods by Retail in *Leith*, the *Leithers* were greatly oppreſſed; yet the ſaid *Edinburghers* thinking that Balfour's Act Leith. Grant inſufficient to prevent the ſaid *Leithers* from interfering with them in Commerce, obtained of the ſaid *Logane* for a certain Sum of Money, an excluſive and very inſlaving Grant, whereby the Inhabitants of

Leith were not only reſtrained from carrying on any Sort of Commerce, but even from keeping of Warehouſes; nay, ſuch was their Bondage, that they were not allowed to keep Inns or Houſes for the Intertainment of Strangers.

And that nothing might be wanting to render the unhappy *Leithers* ſtill more miſerable, the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1485, ordained, that no Merchant of *Edinburgh* preſume to take into Partnerſhip an Inhabitant of *Leith*, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings to the Church Work, and to be deprived of his Freedom of the City for the Space of one Year: And, as if all the above were not ſufficient to oppreſs the unhappy *Leithers*, it was by the ſaid Council enacted, that none of the Revenues of *Edinburgh* be let to an Inhabitant of *Leith*, nor any of the Farmers of the ſaid Revenues preſume to take a *Leither* as a Partner in any Contract relating to the ſame; nay, not to take any Perſon of *Leith* into his Service in that Reſpect under the Penalties aforeſaid.

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. I. f. 19. 20.

And to compleat the Ruin of the diſtreſſed *Leithers*, the Earl of *Hertford*, General of the *Engliſh* Army, took, ſack'd and burnt their Town in the Year 1541.

To ſecure a convenient Place in *Scotland*, for landing of *French* Troops, Monſieur *de Deſſe*, the *French* General, here, in the Year 1549, began to fortify the Town of *Leith*. This Fortreſs, by its Remains, appears to have been of an octangular Form, conſiſting of eight Baſtions, the firſt whereof, called *Ramſay's Fort*, was, for Defence of the Harbour, ſituated on the Eaſtern Side of the River, a little benorth the King's Work near where the Weigh-houſe ſtands at preſent; hence the Town wall wynding Southeaſtwards, joined the Baſtion on the Eaſtern Side of *Little London*, at the upper End of the *Weigh-houſe-wynd*; and the Rampart continuing its Courſe Southwards, was interſected by the third Baſtion, at preſent a Garden near the Northeaſtern Corner of the Church-yard, at the Eaſtern End whereof, Part of the ſaid Wall is ſtill to be ſeen; whence, running Southwards, joined the Baſtion at the Southeaſtern Corner of the Wall; which, together with the Ditch, do plainly appear, though now converted into a Garden; adjacent to which, near the Southern End of the *Kirkgate*, at the Northweſtern Corner of *St. Anthony's Wynd* ſtood the Port or Gate of *St. Anthony*, ſo denominated from its Vicinity to the Preceptory of *St. Anthony*; hence, the Wall paſſing Weſtwards, on the Northern Side of the ſaid *St. Anthony*'s, and uniting with the fifth Baſtion, the Veſtigia whereof, together with thoſe of the Wall and Ditch, are ſtill viſible in the Gardens. Whence, continuing its Courſe Weſtwards, croſſeth the Road to *Broughton*, and joins the Southweſtern Baſtion of the Fortreſs, yet in great Perfection; and turning Northwards deſcended the Hill to the River *Leith*, and croſſing the ſame by a wooden Bridge of Communication (the Remains whereof were to be ſeen a few Years ſince) joined a Baſtion on the Northern Side of the ſaid River; hence the Rampart wynding Eaſtwards, paſſed over the Ground whereon the middle Part of the preſent Citadel is erected: And continuing its Courſe Eaſtward, ended at the Fort erected on the Weſtern Side of the River, at a Place now called *The Sand Port*, for Security of the Harbour, which appears to have been built with Stones, by the Ruins of the ſtrong Walls ſtill remaining; as doth likewiſe that of *Ramſay*'s Fort, on the Eaſtern Side of the River, which was by the Town Council of *Edinburgh* ordered to be taken down in the Year 1560.

Buchan. Hiſt. in vit. Mar.

Remark. Although I have only been able to diſcover one Gate or Port in the Fortifications of *Leith*, *viz.* that of *St. Anthony*'s aforeſaid, there were undoubtedly divers others therein, one whereof I imagine to have ſtood at the Eaſtern End of the *Hill-head-wynd*, through which lay the Road from the middle Part of the Town to *Muſſleburgh* and other Parts of the County of *Eaſt Lothian*; another at the Southern End of *Cables-wynd*, over the Road leading to *Broughton*; and a third at the Northern End of the Bridge of Communication aforeſaid for the Weſtern Road; which, together with the Entrance from the Frith, ſhews that *Leith* was entred by five ſeveral Ways, which is the ſame Number at preſent.

Leith was no ſooner fortified, than, by the Acceſſion of People from all Parts, its Inhabitants were conſiderably augmented; and *Mary* of *Lorrain*, Queen Dowager, and Regent of *Scotland* intending to make it her Reſidence, to ingratiate herſelf with the Inhabitants, and ſecure them to the Queen her Daughter's Intereſt, obliged herſelf by a Contract with the *Leithers*, dated at *Holyrood-houſe* the thirtieth of *January*, *anno* 1555, to erect their ſaid Town of *Leith* into a Burgh of Barony, with Letters of Bailiary, to continue in Force till ſhe erected it into a Burgh Royal. Preparatory to which, the ſaid Regent purchaſed of *Robert Logane* of *Leſtalrig* the Superiority of the ſaid Town and Links of *Leith*, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants; for which, according to Contract, they paid to the ſaid *Logane* the Sum of Three thouſand Pounds, *Scotiſh* Money, as appears by ſix ſeveral Receipts under his Hand, ſtill in their Poſſeſſion. And a few Days after, the ſaid Regent granted to the *Leithers* her Letters patent, impowering them to chuſe Bailiffs for their better Government, with Charters for erecting divers of their Arts or Trades into Corporations. But the Queen Regent dying ſoon after, to the great Loſs and Grief of the Inhabitants,

Rec. Leith.

Inhabitants, who, inſtead of having any Thing farther done for their Service, had the Misfortune to learn, that the King and Queen had granted the Superiority of their Town to the *Edinburghers* for the Sum of Ten thouſand Marks, and the Reverſion thereof, which the Town Council of *Edinburgh* many Years after purchaſed of Lord *Thirlſtane*, for the Sum of Fourteen thouſand Marks, as I have elſewhere made appear; whereby the unfortunate *Leithers* were in as bad a Condition as formerly; nay, I may ſay, worſe, by the Loſs of their Money paid for the Superiority aforeſaid; for I cannot learn that it ever was returned. However, from this Period, I think we may date *Leith*'s being called a Town; for before this Time, it having had neither Magiſtrate or Corporation, could only be reckoned a Village.

Id. ibid. The Town of *Leith* being ſtrongly fortified by the *French* as above mentioned, gave great Uneaſineſs to the Nobility, Gentry, and Commons of the Reformed Religion, who imagined, that, by this Means, their *French* and Popiſh Enemies intended to inſlave them and their Country, procured Aſſiſtance from *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, to prevent their deſtructive Deſigns; and the *Engliſh* Army being joined by the *Scotiſh* Reformers, laid Siege to *Leith* in the Month of *April*, *anno* 1560, which being carried on with various Succeſs till the Month of *July* following, a Peace was concluded, whereby both the *Engliſh* and *French* Armies were to leave *Scotland*, and the latter being to be tranſported to *France* on Board *Engliſh* Veſſels, ſailed from *Leith* on their Return homeward on the ſixteenth of the ſaid Month; and the former began their March the ſame Day to *England*. Thus *Leith*, by Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh* was happily delivered from *French* Servitude.

Leith, which is pleaſantly ſituated, on the Southern Bank of the Frith of *Forth*, in the Barony of *Leſtalrig*, and County of *Edinburgh* or *Mid Lothian*, undoubtedly owes its Name to the River *Leith*, which, in ſome Meaſure, is evident by a Place at its Source, denominated *Leith-head*; and an other on its Northern Bank, called *Inverleith*. Be that as it will, the Town, which is divided by the ſaid River into the Diſtricts or Pariſhes of *South* and *North Leith*, is ſituated Northeaſtward from *Edinburgh*, at the Diſtance from the Southern End of the *Kirkgate* in the former, and Northern End of the *Caldton* at the latter, one Mile, a Quarter, and Twenty eight Yards, *Engliſh* Meaſure, being the Length of the Walk or Footway betwixt the Extremities of the ſaid City and Town. And the Diſtance between the Croſs of *Edinburgh* and the Quay or Shore of *Leith*, at the lower End of the *Tolbooth-wynd*, is two Miles, three hundred and nine Yards of the ſame Meaſure.

The Southern and Northern Parts of *Leith*, are conjoined by a handſome Stonern Bridge of three Arches. The ſmall River forms the Harbour, which from the ſaid Bridge, along the Southern Side, where the Ships ly, is near Half a Mile in Length; and, the Northern Side of the ſaid Harbour, is employed by Ship Carpenters Yards, for the building of ſmall Veſſels. This Harbour, which, is a dry one, can contain above One hundred Ships to ly ſafely and commodiouſly; at neap Tides, the Depth of Water on the Bar at the Mouth of the Haven, is above Nine Feet, at Spring-Tides, commonly about Fourteen, and ſometimes by ſtrong Eaſterly Winds, near Eighteen Feet Water on the ſaid Bar. The Quay, extending along the Southern and Eaſtern Sides of the Harbour, which, is ſtrongly fenced with an Aſhler Stonern Wall, is of a proper Height and Breadth, for the Conveniency of lading and unlading of Ships.

Though the River *Leith* be but ſmall, yet on it, in a great Meaſure, depends the Welfare of *Edinburgh*; for to it, which makes the Harbour, the Commerce of the *Edinburghers*, which is their chief Support, is intirely owing: And the great Number of Corn and other Mills thereon, amounting, in the ſhort Space of about two Miles and a half, to upwards of thirty in Number, is a great Benefit to the Citizens, and would have been of much greater Advantage to them; but being feu'd, bring but little Profit to their Superiors.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Leith, as already hinted, conſiſting of Rec. Leith. two Towns or Pariſhes; that on the Southern Side of the River, denominated *South Leith*, being the principal and moſt antient. It appears toward the Cloſe of the fourteenth Century, to have been only a ſmall Village belonging to the Pariſh of *Leſtalrig* (improperly called *Reſtalrig*) and Vaſſalage of Sir *Robert Logane*, Knight. But *Leith*, by the Commerce of the *Edinburghers*, being conſiderably increaſed, a Chapel was erected therein for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

Leith continuing to increaſe, the Charge was judged too great for one Miniſter; wherefore the Inhabitants added another, and obliged themſelves to pay his Stipend; but Differences ariſing concerning the Manner of Payment, it was referred to the Preſbytery of *Edinburgh*, who, by their Award in the Year 1593, divided the Inhabitants of *Leith* into four Claſſes, *viz.* The Mariners, Maltmen, Trades and Traffickers, each whereof were to pay a fourth Part of the ſaid Miniſter's Stipend; that of the firſt being paid by the Patron.

The

The Church of *Leſtalrig* being greatly decayed, the Pariſhioners, for the Space of fifty Years reſorted to the Chapel of *Leith* to Divine Service; and there being no Proſpect of the ſaid Church's being repaired, the Parliament, by their Act of the 24th *June*, in the Year 1606, diveſted it of its parochial Right, and conferred the ſame on the Chapel of *Leith*. And the Diſtrict of *Leſtalrig* being appointed for its Pariſh, the Inhabitants were injoined to repair thither; and annexing the Parſonage, Benefice, Glebe, and Parſonage-houſe of *Leſtalrig* for Support of the Incumbent, ordered the Old Church to be ſuppreſſed, and the Patronage of the new Foundation to be reſerved to the Patron of the Old, and his Succeſſors; but the Lord *Balmerinoch*, the Patron, being ingaged in the Rebellion, *anno* 1745, the Patronage is forfeited, and the King become Patron.

Rec. Parl. 18. Parl. Ja. VI.

But, for the better illuſtrating this Affair, I think it will not be amiſs to ſubjoin a Copy of the ſaid Decree or Award, whereby the ſecond Miniſter's Stipend was ordered to be paid, which is as follows.

'Be it kend till all Men, be thir preſent 'Letters, We Mr. *Robert Douglas*, *Mungo* '*Law*, *James Hamilton*, *Hugh MacKaill*, '*Andro Fairfowl* and *George Leſlie*, Mini'ſters nominat and appointed be the reſt of 'our Brethren of the Preſbyterie of *Edin*'*burgh*, to decern and determine in the 'Matters after ſpecified. For ſa miekle as 'the Parochiners of South *Leith*, Gentilmen 'and Traffiquers, Skippers, Maltmen and 'Craftiſmen, be their Submiſſioun, ſub'ſcryvit with their Hands, of the Dait the 'Fourten Day of *Junii* laſt bypaſt, hath 'ſubmitted to the Determinatioun of 'them that ſould be appointit be the ſaid 'Preſbyterie, whatſoever Differences are be'twixt the ſaid Gentilmen and Traffiquers, 'and the Skippers, Maltmen and Craftis, 'anent the ſettling of Mr. *Alexander Gib*'*ſonne*, ane of the Miniſter's Stipends, and 'his Succeſſors, as the ſaid Submiſſioun of 'the Dait foreſaid beirs. Which being 'producit to the ſaid Preſbyterie of *Edin*'*burgh*, the Nyntten Day of *Junii* inſtant, 'and conſidered be them, they nominat and 'appointed us, Sex of their Number to deſ'cern and determine in the ſaid Matter ſub'mitted be the Act of the ſaid Preſbyterie 'maid their anent the ſaid Day; accordingly 'we have mett and conveined with the ſaid 'Gentilmen and Traffiquers, Skippers, 'Maltmen and Craftiſmen of the ſaid 'Parochine of South *Leith*; and, having 'heard them anent the Differences ſtanding 'among them, tuitching the Payment and 'ſettling of the ſaid Miniſter and his Suc'ceſſors, their Stipend: *to wit*, of the Sum 'of Twelve hundred Pounds *Scotts* Money, 'to be payit yeirlie at *Whitſunday* and *Mar*'*timas*, in twa equall Portiouns, beginand 'the firſt Termes Payment fra *Whitſunday* 'now laſt by paſt, and at *Martimas* next in 'this inſtant Year of God, Ane thouſand 'ſex hundreth and fiftie Years; and all that 'any of them could alledge and ſay againſt 'uthers.

'And alſo having taken Tryell anent the 'Form and Payment of the ſaid Miniſters 'Stipend in Tymes bygane, be the ſaids 'Four Parties, and having taken Conſide'ratioun theiranent, and whole Premiſſes; 'and being dewlie advyſit thairwith, as e'quitablie and juſtlie as we could, for deſ'cerning therein; We, according to the ſaid 'Submiſſioun and Act of the ſaid Preſbyte'rie, warand and Power given to us thairby, 'do, by this our Decreit, determine, deſcerne 'and ordaine in Maner following: *to wit*, 'that the ſaids Skippers of *Leith*, together 'with the uther Seamen or Mariners who 'payis thair Dewes into the Ternitie-hous, 'remaine as before ane fourt Part of the 'ſaid Toun of *Leith*; and that they and their 'Succeſſors pay to the Miniſter and his Suc'ceſſors, ane juſt fourt Pairt of his Sti'pend; and that nane of the ſaid Skippers 'and Mariners, or their Succeſſors (althogh 'trading utherwayes) be obliged to contri'bute with the ſaids Traffiquers, in Tymes 'comeing, for the firſt Pairt.

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XVII. f. 277.

'*Secondlie*, We deſcerne that the ſaid 'Maltmen in *Leith*, togidder with the pit'tie Brewars and Sledders in the ſaid Toun 'contributing with them, remaine in that 'ſame Kynd as of befoir ane other fourt 'Pairt of the ſaid Toun of *Leith*; and that 'they and thair Succeſſors (althogh trading 'utherwayis) be obliged to contribute with 'the ſaid Traffiquers in Tyme comeing, for 'the ſecond Pairt.

'*Thirdlie*, We deſcerne, that the Craftiſ'men, with the Meilmen adjoined to them, 'ſall be ane other fourt Pairt of the ſaid 'Toun and Parochine of *Leith*; and that 'they and thair Succeſſors pay to the ſaid 'Miniſter and his Succeſſors ane other juſt 'fourt Pairt of his ſaid Stipend; and that 'nane of the ſaids Craftiſmen, Meilmakers, 'nor thair Succeſſors (althogh trading u'therwayis) be obliged to contribute with 'the ſaid Traffiquers in Tyme comeing, 'for the third Pairt.

'And *Laſtlie*, We deſcerne and ordaine, 'that all other Gentilmen and Indwellers 'in the ſaids Toun of *Leith*, that are not 'any of the ſaids three other Corporations 'above wryttin ſall be ane other fourt Pairt 'of the ſaid Toun and Parochine; and 'that they and thair Succeſſors ſall pay to 'the ſaid Miniſter and his Succeſſors ane o'ther fourt Pairt of his ſaid Stipend in all 'Tyme comeing, for the laſt and fourt 'Pairt, without any Queſtioun, Obſtacle, 'or Impediment or Contradiction to be 'maid by the ſaids Perties or any of them 'or thair Succeſſors, anent the Payment of

'thair

'thair own Pairts reſpective, as is above 'devydit of the ſaid Miniſter's Stipend, 'proportionallie in all Tyme comeing.

'And this our Decreit and Determina-'tioun anent the Premiſſes in Maner fore-'ſaid, to all and ſundrie whom it effeires, 'We make knowen be thir Preſentis, and 'recommends the ſame to be inſert in our 'Preſbyterie Book, *ad futuram rei memoriam.* 'In Witneſs whereof We have ſubſcrivit 'the ſamen with our Hands, at *Edinburgh*, 'the third Day of *July* 1650 Yeirs. *Sic 'ſubſcribitur, Robert Dowglas*, &c.'

The above Decreet or Award being read and conſidered by the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, they promiſed to be aiding and aſſiſting by their Authority in all lawful Ways to the Performance thereof.

The above Award not anſwering; for though the Miniſters were equally burdened with the Charge of the Pariſh, were yet unequal in their Stipends, which occaſioned frequent Complaints. The *Edinburghers*, in the Year 1722, having obtained an Act of Parliament for raiſing a Duty of Two Pence *Scotiſh* on the Pint of all Ale and Beer, ſold within their City and Liberties, and Places therein mentioned, of which the Pariſh of *South Leith* being one, the *Leithers* got the ſaid Gift, burdened with the yearly Sum of Forty four Pounds ten Shillings *Sterling*, for augmenting and making equal the ſaid Miniſters Stipends, which at preſent amount to about One hundred Pounds *Sterling* each.

Act. Parl. p. 23.

The Church Seſſion or Veſtry of *Leith*, ſometime after the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, having purchaſed the Lands and Properties of divers religious Foundations in the Towns of *Leith* and *Newhaven*, and Liberties thereof, King *James* VI. in the Year 1614, granted and confirmed the ſame by Charter for the Uſe of their Poor; whereof the following is a Copy.

JAMES, *by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, to all our loving Subjects, greeting.*

'Know ye, that We have given and grant-
Rec. Leith. 'ed, and by this our preſent Charter con-'firmed; and by theſe Preſents do give and 'grant, and for us and our Succeſſors, per-'petually confirm to our beloved the Mi-'niſter, Elders, and Deacons of the Church 'Seſſion of *Leith* and their Succeſſors, in 'the Name and Behalf of the Poor of the 'Hoſpital of the ſame, preſent and to come, 'all the Lands, Tenements, Houſes, Build-'ings, Gardens, Teinds, Chapels, Church-'es, Orchards, Crofts Annualrents, Dail-'ſilver, Death-pennies, yearly Duties, Fruits, 'Alms-duties, Profits and Emoluments what-'ſoever, which did belong or ſhall belong 'to whatever Chapelries, Altarages, Vica-'rages, and Prebendaries, founded in what-'ſoever Church, Chapel, or College with-'in the ſaid Town of *Leith* and Juriſdicti-'on thereof, by whatever Patron, in Poſ-'ſeſſion whereof, any Chaplain, Prebenda-'ry, or Titular formerly were; whereſoever 'the ſaid Lands, Tenements Houſes, Build-'ings, Gardens Orchards Crofts, Annual-'rents, yearly Duties, Fruits, Profits, E-'moluments, and other Duties thereof, ly, 'or were formerly collected within the ſaid 'Town of *Leith*, or in any other Part or 'Place within our Kingdom of *Scotland*. 'Together with all Annualrents, Farms, 'Feu-farms, Emoluments, Profits, and Du-'ties whatſoever, ariſing by Houſes, Lands, 'or Tenements, within the ſaid Town of '*Leith*; to whatever Chapelries, Altarages, 'Churches, Burying-places, Prebendaries, 'and yearly Duties whereſoever the ſame 'are or ly within our Kingdom of *Scotland*, 'without the ſaid Town of *Leith*. Toge-'ther with all Arrearages thereunto belong-'ing.

'And alſo, all the Lands, Tenements, Id. ibid. 'Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, 'Crofts, Annualrents, Churches, Chapels, 'Teinds, Death-ſilver, yearly Duties, Fruits, 'Profits, Duties, and Emoluments whatſo-'ever, which formerly belonged to, or here-'after may belong to the ſeveral Chapelries, 'Altarages, Vicarages, or Prebendaries, 'founded in any Church, Chapel, or Col-'lege within the Town of *Leſtalrig*, by any 'Perſon or Patron whatſoever; in Poſſeſſi-'on whereof, any Chaplain, Prebendary, 'Vicar, or Titulars of the ſame, formerly 'were, or ſhall be known to have been; 'where-ever the ſaid Lands, Tenements, 'Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, 'Crofts, Annualrents, Churches, Chapels, 'Teinds, Dail-ſilver, Death-ſilver, yearly 'Duties, Profits, Fruits Duties, and Emo-'luments, ly or were formerly collected, 'as well within the ſaid Town of *Leſtalrig*, 'as in any other Place or Part within our 'Kingdom of *Scotland*: Together with the 'ſeveral Annualrents, Farms, Feu-farms, 'Emoluments, and Duties ariſing from 'Houſes, Lands, or Tenements within the 'ſaid Town of *Leſtalrig*; founded or given 'to whatſoever Chapelries, Prebendaries, 'Altarages, Vicarages, Churches, Burial-'places, and yearly Duties whereſoever the 'ſame are or ly within our Kingdom of '*Scotland*, without the ſaid Town of *Leſtal-'rig*, together with all Arrearages thereunto 'belonging.

'And alſo, all that Piece of arable Land 'commonly called *The Holy Blood Acre*, 'with its Appurtenancies. And likewiſe 'all the Croft of arable Land contiguous 'to *St. Anthony*'s Garden, with its Perti-'nents, antiently poſſeſſed by *Andrew Strai-'toun*. And alſo, all that Place and Piece 'of Ground whereon the Church of the 'Preceptory of *St. Anthony* of the Knights

'Templers formerly ſtood; together with 'the Church-yard, Manſion-houſe, Cham-'bers, Gardens, Orchards, and their Ap-'purtenancies. And alſo, all that Tene-'ment of Land lying on the South Side of 'the Water in the ſaid Town of *Leith*, with-'in the Barony of *Leſtalrig* and Sheriffwick 'of *Edinburgh*, being bounded on the North 'and Eaſt by the common Ways, was gi-'ven and granted to the ſaid Preceptory 'of *St. Anthony*'s by the late *Edward Logan*. 'Together with all the Lands, Tenements, 'Annualrents, Fruits, Revenues, and Du-'ties, and every Thing elſe which apper-'tained to the ſaid Preceptory of *St. Antho-'ny*'s, within the ſaid Towns of *Leith* and '*Leſtalrig*, whereof the Preceptors of the 'ſaid Preceptory were at any Time hereto-'fore in Poſſeſſion.

'Together with all Arrearages due, or 'may become due to the ſame; Tenants, 'Tenancies, Service of free Tenants, and 'other Appurtenancies thereunto belonging. 'All of which Lands, *&c.* above mention-'ed, with their Hereditary Pertinents which 'heretofore belonged to the ſaid Miniſter, 'Elders, and Deacons of the ſaid Kirk Seſſi-'on of *Leith*, in Name and Behalf of the 'Poor of the aforeſaid Hoſpital of the ſaid 'Town of *Leith*, which they, by their Pro-'curators, in their Name, lawfully conſti-'tuted for that Purpoſe, did reſign their 'Letters patent to us by the Hands of our 'Commiſſioner appointed to receive Reſig-'nations, as their lawful Superior at *Edin-'burgh*, purely and ſimply by Staff and 'Baſton according to Cuſtom; with all 'Right, Title, Claim of Right, Property 'and Poſſeſſion, which they had, have, or 'any Way might have, or pretend to have, 'to the ſame or any Part thereof, in any 'Manner of Way in Time coming, in fa-'vour of us; and for this our new Char-'ter and heritable Infeftment to be given and 'granted by us to the ſaid Miniſter, Elders 'and Deacons of the ſaid Church Seſſion 'of *Leith*, and their Succeſſors, in Name 'and Behalf of the Poor of the aforeſaid 'Hoſpital of the ſaid Town of *Leith* under 'our Great Seal in due Form. And,

'Know ye, that We have given and Id. ibid. 'granted, and by this our preſent Charter, 'perpetually confirmed for us and our Suc-'ceſſors to the aforeſaid Miniſter, Elders, 'and Deacons of the ſaid Church Seſſion of '*Leith*, and to their Succeſſors in the ſaid 'Offices, hereditarily in Name and Behalf 'of the Poor of the Hoſpital of the Town 'of *Leith* aforeſaid, both preſent and to come; 'and in Name and Behalf of the Poor of 'the ſaid Town of *Leith*, all that Place 'and Piece of Ground whereon the Chapel 'of *St. James*, antiently called *The Chapel 'of the Virgin Mary of Newhaven* antiently 'ſtood; with the Chapel-yard and Manſion-'houſe, Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, and 'Waſtes, with their Appurtenancies, lying 'within the Town of *Newhaven* and our 'Sheriffwick of *Edinburgh*. And likewiſe, 'all thoſe ſix Acres and ſeven Particates of 'Land, with their Appurtenancies, lying 'within the Precinct of the ſaid Town of '*Newhaven*; *viz.* four Particates of the ſaid 'Land, lying between the Lands of the 'late *John Bartoun*, on the Eaſt, the Lands 'of old belonging to our Predeceſſors on 'the South; and the Lands which antient-'ly belonged to the Laird of *Innerleith*, on 'the Weſtern and Northern Parts; and two 'Acres of the ſaid Land, lying betwixt the 'Lands of old belonging to our Predeceſ-'ſors on the Eaſt; the Laird of *Innerleith*'s 'Lands on the Weſt, aſcending to the 'Craig-head and Water-drop of the ſame on 'the South, and deſcending to the Flood-'mark on the Northern Side; and the afore-'ſaid ſeven Particates of Land, lying between 'the Lands of the late *Andrew Laing*; the 'Lands of the late *William Hiſtoun* on the 'Weſt; the Water-drop of the Brae-head 'on the South, and our common High-'way on the Northern Parts; the which 'ſix Acres of Land aforeſaid antiently be-'longed to *James Towers* of *Innerleith*, and 'the ſaid ſeven Particates of Land formerly 'appertained to *Thomas Branwood*.

'And alſo, thoſe five Particats of Land 'with their Appurtenancies lying within the 'Diſtrict of *Newhaven* between the Land 'of *Edward Aitken*, on the Weſt; the Lands 'of *Hugh Brown* on the Eaſt; the Hill-'head on the South; and our publick High-'way on the North. And likeways all and 'ſundry other Lands, Particates, Tene-'ments, Houſes, Buildings, Annualrents, 'Revenues, Feu-farms, Farms, Fruits, 'Rents, Death-ſilver, Emoluments and 'Duties whatſoever, as well named as not 'named, with Liberties, Privileges, Pro-'fits and Commodities whatſoever, belong-'ing to, or may juſtly belong to the ſaid 'Chapelry of *St. James*, or Inheritance of 'the ſame, with Tenants, Tenancies, Ser-'vice of free Tenants and Appurtenancies 'whatſoever: The which Lands, Acres, 'Particates, Houſes, Buildings, Places, 'Waſtes, *&c.* with their Appurtenancies as 'aforeſaid, did formerly belong to the ſaid 'Chapelry of *St. James*, of old, called the 'Chapelry of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, as 'the Inheritance and Property thereof, 'which were reſigned by *James Balfour*, 'preſent Chaplain to the ſaid Chapelry and 'his Procurators lawfully appointed there-'to, and delivered his Letters patent into 'our Hands, as into the Hands of his un-'doubted hereditary Patron, and immediate 'Superior of the ſame, purely and ſimply 'by Staff and Baſton at *Whitehall*; with all 'Right, Title and Claim of Right, Pro-'perty and Poſſeſſion which the ſaid *James* 'had, has or anyways might have to the 'ſame,

'ſame, or any Part thereof, in any Manner 'of Way, in Time coming, in favour of 'the ſaid Miniſter, Elders and Deacons of 'the ſaid Church Seſſion of *Leith*, in Name 'and Behalf of the Poor of the ſaid Town 'of *Leith*, for this our new Charter, and 'heritable Infeftments to be made and given 'to them thereupon, under our Great Seal 'in due Form.

'Moreover, know ye, that for ſeveral 'good Cauſes and Conſiderations, us there-'unto moving, We have given and grant-'ed of new, and by this our preſent Char-'ter, perpetually confirmed to the aforeſaid 'Miniſter, Elders, and Deacons of the 'Church Seſſion of the Town of *South Leith*, 'and their Succeſſors in the ſaid Offices, 'heritably in Name and Behalf of the Poor 'of the ſaid Hoſpital, and the Poor of the 'ſaid Town of *Leith*, both preſent and to 'come, all the aforeſaid Lands, Tene-'ments, Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, Orch-'ards, Crofts, Churches, Chapels, Annual-'rents, Dail-ſilver, Death-pennies, yearly 'Duties, Fruits, Alms-duties, Profits and 'Emoluments whatſoever, which pertained, 'or in Time coming may pertain to what-'ever Chapelry, Altarage, Vicarage, or 'Prebend, founded in whatever Church, 'Chapel, or College within the ſaid Towns 'of *Leith* and *Leſtalrig*, or Diſtricts there-'unto belonging, by whatſoever Patron; in 'Poſſeſſion whereof the Chaplains, Pre-'bendaries, and other Titulars thereof, 'formerly were; whereſoever the aforeſaid 'Lands, Tenements, Houſes, Buildings, 'Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, Annualrents, 'yearly Duties, Fruits, Profits, Emolu-'ments, and other Duties of the ſame, ly 'or were formerly collected, as well within 'the ſaid Towns of *Leith* and *Leſtalrig*, as 'within all other Parts or Places through-'out our Kingdom of *Scotland*: Together 'with all Annualrents, Farms, Feu-farms, 'Emoluments, and Duties whatſoever, a-'riſing by Houſes, Lands, or Tenements, 'with the ſaid Towns of *Leith* and *Le-'ſtalrig* founded, given, or granted to what-'ever Chapelry, Prebend, Altarage, Vica-'rage, Church, Burying-place, and yearly 'Rents in all Parts of our Kingdom of *Scot-'land*, without the ſaid Towns of *Leith* and '*Leſtalrig*; and of all Arrearages due there-'unto, now and in all Time coming, or 'may become due.

'And alſo, all the aforeſaid Place or 'Piece of Ground, whereon the Church of 'the ſaid *St. Anthony* formerly ſtood, with 'the Church-yard, Manſion-houſe, Cham-'bers, Gardens, and Orchards, with their 'Appurtenancies. And all the aforeſaid 'Piece of arable Land, commonly called '*The Holy Blood Acre*, with its Appurte-'nancies. And all the aforeſaid Croft of 'arable Land, contiguous to the Garden of '*St. Anthony*, with the Appurtenancies of 'old poſſeſſed by the ſaid *Andrew Straitoun*: 'The aforeſaid Tenements lying in the ſaid 'Town of *Leith*, on the Southern Side of 'the Water thereof, formerly given and 'granted to the ſaid Preceptory of *St. An-'thony*, by the above mentioned late *Edward '*Logan*. And likewiſe that Tenement of 'Land antiently granted to the ſaid Precep-'tory and Hoſpital of *St. Anthony*, by '*Simon Preſtoun*, Burgeſs of *Muſsle-'burgh*, lying on the South Side of the *Fiſh-'er-row*, in the ſaid Town of *Muſsleburgh*, 'between the Land of *Robert Hempſeed* on 'the Eaſtern, and the Lands of the Friers 'of *Hadingtoun* on the Weſtern Parts. And 'alſo a perpetual Annuity of Five Marks 'current Money of this our Kingdom, grant-'ed by Sir *David Young*, to the ſaid Pre-'ceptory of *St. Anthony*, to be received at 'the Two uſual Terms of *Whitſunday* and '*Martinmaſs* in equal Sums, ariſing from 'certain Tenements or Lands on the South-'ern Side of the Tolbooth in our City of '*Edinburgh*, between the Tenement or Land 'of the late *John Houler* on the Weſt, which 'formerly belonged to the late *Marion Broun*, 'and *Hugh Douglas* her Huſband; and a 'little Land or Houſe belonging to the ſaid 'late *Marion*, and let in Feu-farm to *Mi-'chael Gilbert*, Goldſmith, on the Eaſt; and 'the Lands or Houſes of the late '*Vetch* and *William Adamſone* on the South, 'and our High Street on the Northern 'Side. Together with all the Lands, Te-'nements, Annualrents, Fruits, Revenues, 'Duties, Profits and Commodities what-'ſoever, formerly belonging to, or that may 'any Way appertain or belong to the ſaid 'Preceptory of *St. Anthony* and Inheritance 'of the ſame, as well within the ſaid Towns 'of *Leith Leſtalrig*, and *Muſsleburgh*, as with-'in all other Places and Parts within our 'Kingdom of *Scotland*; of which the Pre-'ceptors of the ſaid Preceptory were poſſeſ-'ſed of: Together with all Arrearages that 'are or may become due, with Tenants, 'Tenancies, Service of free Tenants, with 'all their Appurtenancies.

'And likewiſe, all the aforeſaid Place or 'Spot of Gound, whereon the ſaid Chapel of 'of *St. James*, antiently called the Chapel of 'the Virgin *Mary* of *Newhaven*, formerly 'ſtood, with the Yard of the ſaid Chapel, 'Manſions, Houſes, Buildings, Gardens, 'Orchards, Waſtes and Appurtenancies 'thereunto belonging. And all the afore-'ſaid ſix Acres and ſeven Particates of 'Land above mentioned, lying between the 'Boundings, Marks and Marches as above 'expreſſed. And alſo, all the eight Parti-'cats of Land poſſeſſed by the late *David '*Wilſon*, late Chaplain of the ſaid Chapelry, 'with all the Houſes, Buildings, Gardens 'and Appurtenancies thereof, lying between 'our common High-way on the South, the 'Flood Mark on the North, the Green on

'the

'the East; and the Vennel or Paſſage, that 'leads by the Weſtern End of the ſaid 'Chapel. And all theſe Particates 'of Land, with Houſes, Buildings, Gar-'dens and Appurtenancies thereof; lying 'between the Lands of the late *Robert* '*Thomſon*, on the Weſt, the Vennel or 'Paſſage above mentioned on the Eaſt; the 'publick High-way on the South, and the 'Flood Mark on the Northern Parts there-'of.

'And all the aforeſaid five Particates of 'Land, with their Appurtenancies, lying 'between the aforeſaid Lands of *Edward* '*Aitken*, on the Weſt; the Lands of the 'above named *Hugh Broun*, on the Eaſt, 'the Hill-head on the South, and our High-'way on the Northern Part thereof, and 'likewiſe, all our Annualrents, Feu-farms 'and other Revenues and Duties of all and 'ſundry, the Lands, Rudes and Acres of 'Land of *Newhaven* and Harbour of the 'ſame, given and granted by our Predeceſ-'ſors, to the ſaid Chapelry of *St. James*, 'together with all and ſundry other Lands, 'Acres, Particates, Tenements, Houſes, 'Buildings, Gardens, Annualrents, Reve-'nues, Feu-farms, Rents and Duties what-'ſoever, which formerly belonged to the 'ſaid Chapelry of *St. James*, and the Inhe-'ritance thereof; with the whole Profits 'and Advantages ariſing therefrom, in all 'Parts of our Kingdom of *Scotland*, and of 'which the above named Chaplains were in 'Poſſeſſion; together with all Arrearages, 'Tenants, Tenancies, Service of free Te-'nants, and their Appurtenancies, with all 'Right, Title, Intereſt, Claim of Right, as 'well petitory as poſſeſſory, which We, our 'Predeceſſors, had, have or may have 'Claim or Pretenſion, or to any Part there-'of, or to the Rents, Farms, Profits and 'Duties of the ſame, in any Time bypaſt, 'or to come, by virtue of any Acts of 'Parliament or other Laws or Statutes of 'this our Kingdom; or for any other 'Cauſe, Action or Occaſion, preceeding 'the Date of this our preſent Charter, re-'nouncing and diſcharging them from all 'Actions and Inſtances of the ſame for us 'and our Succeſſors, competent to the ſaid 'Miniſter, Elders and Deacons of the ſaid 'Seſſion of the Church of South *Leith*, 'and their Succeſſors, in Name and Be-'half of the aforeſaid Poor of the ſaid 'Town, now and for ever, with a Paction 'not to ſearch, and with a Supply of all De-'fects, as well not named as named in this 'our preſent Charter. And we for the Cauſes 'aforeſaid, have erected, united, annexed 'created and incorporated, and by this our 'preſent Charter, for us and our Succeſſors, 'erect, unite, annex, create and incorpo-'rate all and ſundry, the aforeſaid Lands, 'Tenements, Churches and Chapelries, 'with Orchards, Gardens, Crofts, Houſes, 'Buildings, Annualrents and others, par-'ticularly and generally above ſpecified; 'with Tenants, Tenancies and Service of 'free Tenants, with their Appurtenancies, 'into a Body corporate, to be called in all 'Times hereafter, the Foundation of *Leith* 'to the Uſe aforeſaid.

'And, We will and grant, and for us 'and our Succeſſors appoint and ordain, 'that on Poſſeſſion taken by the ſaid Mi-'niſter, Elders and Deacons of the Seſſion 'of the ſaid Church of South *Leith*, in 'Name and Behalf of the Poor aforeſaid, 'ſhall be good and ſufficient to them and 'their Succeſſors, for the above mentioned 'Lands, Tenements Churches, Chapels, 'Orchards, Gardens, Crofts, Houſes, Build-'ings, Annualrents, Feu-farms, Dail-ſil-'ver, Obit-ſilver, yearly Duties, Fruits, 'Rents and others, generally and particu-'larly above mentioned, with Tenants, 'Tenancies and Service of free Tenants 'with their Appurtenancies, notwithſtand-'ing of their not being contiguous, but in 'divers Parts, Sheriffwicks and Juriſdicti-'ons. Wherefore, We for us and our Suc-'ceſſors, have diſpenſed, and by this our 'preſent Charter do diſpenſe for now and 'ever. To have and to hold all the above 'mentioned Lands, Tenements, Houſes, 'Buildings, Gardens, Teinds, Chapels, 'Orchards, Crofts, Annualrents, Dail-'ſilver, Death-ſilver, yearly Duties, Fruits, 'Alms-Duties, Profits and Emoluments 'whatſoever, which appertained, or here-'after may appertain to any Chapelries, Al-'tarages, Vicarages or Prebends, in any 'Church, Chapel or College within the 'ſaid Towns of *Leith* and *Reſtalrig*, and 'Diſtricts thereof; founded by whatever 'Patron, in the Poſſeſſion whereof the 'Chaplains, Prebendaries and other Titu-'lars formerly were, in what Places ſoever 'the aforeſaid Lands, Tenements, Houſes, 'Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Crofts, 'Annualrents, yearly Duties, Fruits, Pro-'fits, Emoluments, and other Duties of 'the ſame ly, or were formerly elected, as 'well within the Towns of *Leith* and *Re-'ſtalrig*, as in any other Part or Place with-'in our Kingdom of *Scotland*.

'Together with all and ſundry Annual-'rents, Farms, Feu-farms, Emoluments 'and Duties whatſoever ariſing out of the 'ſaid Lands, Houſes or Tenements within 'the ſaid Towns of *Leith* and *Reſtalrig*, 'given or granted to whatever Chapelry, 'Prebend, Altarage, Vicarage, Church, 'Burial-place and yearly Duties, where-ever 'they ly within our Kingdom of *Scotland*, 'without the aforeſaid Towns of *Leith* and '*Reſtalrig*; together with all Arrearages, 'that are, or hereafter ſhall remain unpaid. 'And likewiſe, all the aforeſaid Place or 'Piece of Ground whereon the late Church 'of the Preceptory of *St. Anthony* was ſitu-

'ated

'ated, with the Church-yard, Manſion-
'houſe, Chambers, Gardens and Orchards
'with their Pertinents. And all the above
'mentioned Crofts, of arable Land, con-
'tiguous to the Garden of *St. Anthony*,
'with its Appurtenancies, formerly in the
'Poſſeſſion of *Andrew Straitoun*. The a-
'bove named Tenement of Land lying in
'ſaid Town of *Leith*, on the South Side
'of the Water, granted to the aforeſaid
'Preceptory of *St. Anthony* by the late
'*Edward Logane*. And alſo, all the above
'mentioned Tenement of Land, granted
'to the ſaid Preceptory and Hoſpital of
'*St. Anthony*, by *Simon Preſton* Eſq; Bur-
'geſs of the ſaid Burgh of *Muſſelburgh*,
'lying on the Southern Side of the *Fiſher-*
'*row* of the ſaid Town, between the
'Boundaries aforeſaid. And likewiſe, all
'the aforeſaid Annuity of Five Marks *Scot-*
'*tiſh* Money as above mentioned, granted by
'the ſaid Sir *David Young*, to the ſaid Pre-
'ceptory of *St. Anthony*, to be received at
'the Terms above named, ariſing from the
'aforeſaid Tenements and Lands belonging
'to the late *Marion Brown*, and *Hugh*
'*Douglaſs* her Huſband, lying within our
'aforeſaid Town of *Edinburgh*, on the
'Southern Side of the Tolbooth, between
'the Boundaries above mentioned.

'Together with all and ſundry, the
'Lands, Tenements, Annuities, Fruits, Re-
'venues, Duties, Profits, and Commodities
'whatſoever, formerly belonging to the ſaid
'Preceptory of *St. Anthony*, and Inheritance
'thereof, as well within our ſaid Town of
'*Edinburgh*, as the ſaid Towns of *Leith*,
'*Leſtalrig* and *Muſſelburgh*, as within any o-
'ther Part or Place within our Kingdom of
'*Scotland*, of which the Preceptors of the
'ſaid Preceptory, were at any Time hereto-
'fore in Poſſeſſion. Together with all Mo-
'nies remaining due, or hereafter ſhall be-
'come due, with Tenants, Tenancies and
'Service of free Tenants, with their Ap-
'purtenancies. And likewiſe all the afore-
'ſaid Site of *St. James*'s Chapel, antiently
'called the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* of
'*Newhaven*, with its Yard, Manſion-houſe,
'Buildings, Gardens, Orchards, Waſtes,
'with their Appurtenancies. And all the
'aforeſaid ſix Acres and ſeven Particates of
'Land above mentioned with their Appur-
'tenancies, lying within the Boundaries a-
'foreſaid. And alſo, all the aforeſaid
'eight Particates of Land of the late *Da-*
'*vid Wilſon*, Chaplain to the ſaid Chapelry,
'with Houſes, Buildings and Gardens,
'with their Appurtenancies, lying between
'the Boundaries above mentioned. And
'all the aforeſaid Particates of Land,
'with Houſes, Buildings and Gardens with
'their Appurtenancies, lying with the Boun-
'daries above named. And all the above
'mentioned five Particates of Land, with
'their Appurtenancies within the Bounda-
'ries aforeſaid. And likewiſe all and ſun-
'dry, our above named Annuities, Farms,
'Feu-farms, Revenues and Duties of all
'the aforeſaid Lands, Rudes and Acres of
'Land of *Newhaven*, and Harbour thereof,
'given and granted by our Predeceſſors to
'the ſaid Chapelry of *St. James*; together
'with the ſeveral Lands, Acres, Particates,
'Tenements, Houſes, Buildings, Gardens,
'Annuities, Revenues, Feu-farms, Rents,
'and Duties whatſoever, of late belonging
'to the ſaid Chapelry of *St. James*, and In-
'heritance thereof; with all the Advantages
'and Profits ariſing therefrom, where-ever
'they ly within this our Kingdom, and,
'whereof the Chaplains of the ſaid Chapel-
'ry were in Poſſeſſion; with all Arrearages
'that now are, or hereafter may happen,
'with Tenants, Tenancies, and Service of
'free Tenants with their Appurtenancies.

'And, that the ſaid Miniſter, Elders and
'Deacons of the Seſſion of the ſaid Church
'of South *Leith*, and their Succeſſors, in
'Name and Behalf of the Poor of the ſaid
'Hoſpital, and of the Town of *Leith*, now
'and to come, ſhall hold of us and our
'Succeſſors, in free and pure Alms, at
'preſent and in all Times hereafter, by
'their Boundaries and Marches ſet of old,
'as they ly in Length and Breadth, in
'Houſes, Buildings, Buſhes, Plains, Moors,
'Marſhes, Ways, Paths, Waters, Stanks,
'Burns, Meadows, Paſtures and Paſturages,
'Mills, Multures and Sequels thereof;
'Fowlings, Huntings, Fiſheries, Peats,
'Turves, Coals, Coal-heughs, Cunnings,
'Cunningers, Doves, Dovecotes, Smid-
'dies, Kills, and Breweries, Heather,
'Woods, Groves, Free and Lime-ſtone
'Quarries, Courts and their Iſſues, Here-
'yelds, Bloodwits, Marchet-Mulieris, with
'common Paſturage, free Iſh and Entry;
'with all other Liberties, Commodities,
'Profits, Conveniencies and proper Ap-
'purtenancies thereof; whether named or
'not named, as well under as above the
'Ground, far off and near at Hand, be-
'longing or that may juſtly belong to the
'Lands aforeſaid and others reſpectively
'and particularly above mentioned, with
'the Appurtenancies in Time coming free-
'ly, quietly, wholely, honourably, well
'and in Peace, without any Revocation,
'Impediment or Obſtacle whatſoever. And
'with ſpecial and full Power to the ſaid Mi-
'niſter, Elders and Deacons of the Seſſion
'of the ſaid Church of South *Leith* and
'their Succeſſors in the ſaid Offices, in
'Name and Behalf of the ſaid Poor, pre-
'ſent and to come, by themſelves or Agents,
'Treaſurers and Collectors whom they ſhall
'appoint to demand, receive and collect,
'all and ſundry, the aforeſaid Farms, An-
'nuities, Fruits, Emoluments, yearly Du-
'ties, Dail-ſilver, Death-ſilver, and other
'Duties whatſoever, as particularly and ge-

'nerally above expreſſed; whereſoever the 'ſame was collected or received before, and 'the like in all Time coming, from every 'Perſon or Perſons liable to ſuch Payments. 'And thereupon to diſpoſe of, to the Uſe 'and Benefit of the ſaid Poor, as they ſhall 'think fit. And to let and ſet the aforeſaid 'Lands, Tenements, Houſes, and Build-'ings; to build and repair ruinous Houſes, 'and to diſpoſe them into proper Apart-'ments or Lodgings as ſhall be deemed 'moſt for the Intereſt of the ſaid Poor. 'And the ſaid Seſſion ſhall as fully and free-'ly poſſeſs the ſame, as the aforeſaid Chap-'lains, Preceptors, Prebendaries, Vicars and 'Friars formerly did injoy and inherit them.

'Moreover We, of our certain Knowledge 'and meer Motion, have renounced, diſ-'charged, given and granted, and by this 'our preſent Charter, for us and our Suc-'ceſſors, renounce, diſcharge, give, and 'grant to the aforeſaid Miniſter, Elders, 'and Deacons, and their Succeſſors, in 'Name and Behalf of the ſaid Poor; all 'the third Part of the Annualrents, Tithes, 'Fruits, Caſualties, *&c.* generally and par-'ticularly above expreſſed; with all Right, 'Title and Claim of Right, which We or 'our Succeſſors aforeſaid had, have, or any 'Ways may have in and to the ſame in 'Time coming, by virtue of any Act of 'Parliament, or other Acts, Laws, Statutes 'or Conſtitutions of this our Kingdom, 'made or to be made in the contrary. 'Hereby injoining and commanding our 'ſeveral Chamberlains, Comptrollers, and 'Collectors, now and hereafter, and all o-'thers whom it doth or may concern; that 'none of them preſume to collect and re-'ceive the above mentioned Annualrents, 'Tithes, Fruits, yearly Duties, Revenues, 'Dail-ſilver, Death-ſilver, Emoluments, *&c.* 'above ſpecified, or any Part thereof, of a-'ny Year or Term paſt or to come; nor 'to obſtruct or hinder the ſaid Miniſter, 'Elders, and Deacons or their Succeſſors, 'Agents, Treaſurers, or Collectors, now 'or hereafter, in the quiet and peaceable 'Poſſeſſion, Injoyment and collecting of the 'ſame in Time coming, or in the Exten-'ſion of their Offices in that Reſpect; re-'quiring and commanding the Lords of our 'Council and Seſſion, that they iſſue and 'direct our Letters, under the Pain of Re-'bellion and putting to the Horn, at the In-'ſtance of the ſaid Miniſter, Elders and Dea-'cons, or their Succeſſors aforeſaid, on a 'ſimple Charge of ten Days only, in due 'and competent Form; to cauſe them, their 'Collectors and Treaſurer aforeſaid, to be 'obeyed and thankfully paid of all and 'ſundry the above named Annualrents, 'Tithes, Revenues, Farms, Feu-farms, 'Dail-ſilver, yearly Duties, Emoluments, '*&c.* particularly and generally ſet forth, as 'above ſpecified; with all Arrearages due, 'or that may become due hereafter.

'In Witneſs whereof We have command-'ed our great Seal to be put to this our pre-'ſent Charter, witneſſed by our right well 'beloved Couſin and Counſellors, *James*, 'Marquis of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Arran*, and 'Lord *Evan*; *George*, Earl of *Mariſhal*, Lord '*Keith*, Mariſhal of our Kingdom; *Alexan-'der*, Earl of *Dumfermline*, Lord *Five*, and '*Urquhart*, our Chancellor; *Thomas*, Lord '*Binning*, our Secretary; our well beloved 'and familiar Counſellors Sir *Richard Cock-'burn* younger of *Clerkingtoun*, Keeper of 'our Privy Seal; Sir *Alexander Hay* of '*Whitburgh*, Clerk of our Council, Regiſt-'er, and Rolls; Sir *John Cockburn* of *Ormi-'ſtoun*, our Juſtice Clerk, Knights; and '*John Scot* of *Scotſtarbit*, Director of our 'Chancery. Given at *Whitehall*, the ſecond 'Day of *March*, One thouſand ſix hundred 'and fourteen Years, and in the forty ſe-'venth and eleventh Year of our Reigns.'

Though I cannot aſcertain the Time of a Chapel's being firſt built in *Leith*, yet, by what has been ſaid of *Leith*'s being erected into a Pariſh it muſt have been before the Year 1556, nay, before the Year 1496; for then there ſeems to have been conſide-rable Church-work carried on at *Leith*: Now whether this was the Foundation of the Chapel, or a re-building, or Inlarge-ment, I cannot aſcertain, though I take the laſt to be the moſt probable; and that the Work carried on at that Time muſt either have been the Erection of the Choir at the Eaſtern End (which was demoliſhed by the *Engliſh* Army, *anno* 1543) or the Side-build-ings or Iſles which plainly appeared to be ad-ditional: Wherefore I am of opinion, that the central Part or Middle Iſle of the preſent Church, with the Steeple, were the antient Chapel; which I think is plainly to be ſeen by the Side-buildings which I take to have been added when the ſaid Chapel was made parochial, for the better Accommodation of the numerous Auditory: And that the Choir at the Eaſtern End was then demo-liſhed, as being of little or no Uſe ſince the Abolition of Popery. Be that as it will, this large Church, which is handſome and well contrived in the Inſide, was the ſame on the Outſide till the Year 1746, by its being decorated with five beautiful ſtonern jamb Windows on each Side the Roof; which being found hurtful to the ſaid Roof, were taken down in the Years 1747, and 1748, whereby the ſaid Church is deprived of its greateſt external Ornament.

This Pariſh, at preſent, for the Conve- Miniſt. Acct.
nience of catechiſing, is cantoned into twelve Diviſions, wherein, excluſive of the *Caldton* and *Abbey-hill*, which I have already accounted for, are contained One thouſand three hundred and twenty four Families, and

examinable

examinable Perſons, four thouſand three hundred and ſixty one in Number.

There being only one other Place of Worſhip in *South Leith*; it is a ſmall Congregation of the Epiſcopal Communion of the Church of *England*, but have no Burying-ground.

The Inhabitants of *Leith*, as Vaſſals to *Edinburgh*, having no Government of their own, the *Edinburghers* appoint yearly one of their old Magiſtrates to be Baron Bailiff and Judge Admiral of *Leith*. And of late nominate a Perſon reſiding in *Leith* as the ſaid Baron Bailiff's Deputy, who not only acts as Conſervator of the Peace, but preſides in the Court held here, wherein are tried Cauſes both Civil and Criminal, other than in Capital Caſes. The Officers in this Town are the aforeſaid Baron Bailiff and his Deputy; a Town Clerk, Fiſcal, Conſtables, and four Officers belonging to the Magiſtrates. Note, The Baron Bailiff, to defray the Expence of his Office, has an annual Allowance from the *Edinburghers* of Fifty Pounds *Sterling*.

The Inhabitants of *Leith*, as above mentioned, are divided into four Claſſes, namely, the Mariners, Maltmen, Trades, and Traffickers; the firſt whereof conſiſt of the Maſters of Ships and Sailors, the ſecond of Malt-makers, and Brewers; the third of Coopers, Bakers, Smiths, Taylors, Wrights, Weavers, *&c.*; and the fourth or laſt are Dealers or Merchants.

The charitable Foundations in *South Leith* are two in Number, *viz.* King *James*'s Hoſpital, and that of the Mariners; both ſituated in the *Kirk-gate* or Church Street.

King *James*'s Hoſpital, which ſtands on the Eaſtern Side of the *Kirkgate*, and at the Southweſtern Corner of the Church-yard was founded by the Church Seſſion of *South Leith*, in the Year 1614, and indowed with certain Lands and Tenements antiently belonging to the Preceptory of *St. Anthony* in *Leith*, and the Chapel of *St. James* at *Newhaven*; the Profits whereof, together with the Contributions made by the Maltmen, Trades, and Traffickers in *Leith* were appropriated for the Intertainment of aged Women belonging to the ſaid Crafts, who ſeldom exceed twelve in Number; each of whom has a convenient Apartment, with Fire and Candles, and a weekly Penſion for their Subſiſtence. This Foundation being confirmed by the Charter of King *James* VI. above ſpecified, it received the Appellation of *King James's Hoſpital.*

The Mariners Hoſpital is of an antienter Foundation than that of King *James*'s, as appears by the following Inſcription on the Front thereof.

In the Name of the Lord, ve Maſteris and Marenelis bylis this Hous to the Pour, anno 1555.

This Hoſpital, which is ſituate on the Weſtern Side of the aforeſaid *Kirkgate*, and at the North-eaſtern Corner of the *Lees* Quarter Wynd, is a handſome Building for the Reception both of Men and Women; though at preſent are only ſix Women therein, who have convenient Apartments, with an Allowance of Two Pounds *Sterling* each yearly. To this Houſe likewiſe belong fifty Out-penſioners who are paid monthly and quarterly; the former have an Allowance of Three Shillings and four Pence *Sterling* each, and the latter about Four Shillings of the ſame Money: Beſides the Children of both are put to School and taught to read *Engliſh*.

The Remarkables in SOUTH-LEITH *are as follows.*

At the South-weſtern Corner of *St. Anthony's* Wynd, near the *Kirk-gate*, ſtood the Preceptory and Hoſpital of the Knights Templers of *St. Anthony*; which being diſſolved at the Reformation, the Church Seſſion of *South Leith* bought certain of its Lands and Tenements as already mentioned.

At the lower End of the *Tolbooth-wynd*, near the Shore, is ſituated the Tolbooth or Town-houſe, wherein is not only tranſacted ths Town's Affairs, but it ſerves for a Priſon; and underneath the Stair-caſe is the Guard-room for the King's Troops in *Leith*. The Building of this Edifice, which was finiſhed in the Year 1565, was greatly oppoſed by the *Edinburghers*, as I have demonſtrated by the Queen's Letters, in the Hiſtory of the City.

Fronting the Shore or Quay of *Leith*, betwixt the Lanes at preſent denominated the *Weigh-houſe-wynd* on the North, the *Broad-wynd* on the South, and the *Nether Cloſe*, and Part of the *Rotten-row* on the Eaſt, was ſituated a large Building, called *The King's Work*. The firſt Mention I find of this ſpacious Edifice is in the Year 1477, when King *James* III. granted out of it a perpetual Annuity of Twelve Marks *Scotiſh*, for Support of a Chaplain to officiate at the Altar of the upper Chapel in the collegiate Church of the bleſſed *Virgin Mary of Leſtalrig*, founded by the ſaid King. This Structure was burnt by the Earl of *Hertford*, General of the *Engliſh* Army, in the Year 1543, and the Site thereof on the 21ſt of *October*, *anno* 1564, ſet in Feu to *John Chieſholm*, Comptroller of the Artillery, at a Ground-rent of Forty Shillings yearly. Rec. Parl. Houſe, lib. 8. No. 62.

This Edifice, in the Year 1647, appears to have been either repaired or re-built, by its conſiſting of divers Tenements, a Galle-ry, Cloſe, or Court, and a Garden, which the Common Council of *Edinburgh* at this Time purchaſed of Sir *William Dick*, Knight, for the Sum of Forty five thouſand Marks, *Scotiſh* Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XVI. f. 178.

Ibid. f. 187. *Scotiſh* Money; and, ſoon after, let the ſame on Leaſe, at the yearly Rent of Sixteen hundred Marks of the ſame Money. In this Place, *Bernard Lindſay*, by a Grant from King *James* VI. *anno* 1613, was impowered to keep four Taverns; in Commemoration of whom, the North-weſtern Angle of the preſent Building is ſtill called *Bernard's Nook* or *Corner*.

Whether this Place was a Royal Reſidence, or an Arſenal for kingly Stores, I cannot learn, though, by there being a Catchpel or Tennis Court therein, it gives Room to imagine its having been the former, though not obſerved by our Hiſtorians. Be that as it will, the ſaid Catchpel was, by an Act of the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, in the Year 1649, ordered to be repaired,

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XVII. f. 102. a Floor to be laid, to divide it into two Storys, and to be otherways commodiouſly fitted up for a Weigh-houſe, which is the preſent, as may be ſeen by the five large walled up Windows in the Northern Side or Front thereof; but the Front thereof being rebuilt, *anno* 1752, they are demoliſhed.

Cart. Edin. At a ſmall Diſtance from the King's Work, Eaſtward, is an Incloſure denominated *Little London*, of the Length from North to South, ſixty three Ells, and in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, fifty one Ells; it is, at preſent, bounded on the Weſt by *Quality-ſtreet*, on the North by the *Weigh-houſe-wynd*, on the Eaſt, by the Way leading to the Church, and on the South by an anonymous Wynd; but how it came to be ſo called I cannot learn. However, the firſt Time I read of this Spot of Ground is in the Year 1542, when it was granted by *Robert Logane* of *Leſtalrig* to *John Creich*, by the Name of a Piece of the Links of *Leith*; and the firſt Time I find it by the

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. V. f. 41. Appellation of *Little London* is, *anno* 1574, when the Houſe there was ordered to be cleanſed for the Reception of People recovered from the Plague. And in the Year

Ibid. f. 88. 1577, it was, by the Town Council of *Edinburgh*, with certain Lands adjacent, ordered to be purchaſed for their Uſe at the Rate of Three hundred Marks *Scotiſh*. And *anno* 1640, it was let on Leaſe for the Term of ſeven Years to one Colonel *Hamilton* for the Sum of Twenty Shillings *Scotiſh* Money *per annum*.

The Place in *Leith* whereon 'tis ſaid the firſt Houſes were erected, is bounded on the South by the *Tolbooth-wynd*, on the Weſt by the Shore or Quay, on the North by the *Broad-wynd*, and on the Eaſt by the *Rotten-row*, including its Eaſtern Side; its was denominated *The Cloſets*, or *Cloſes*, from the Narrowneſs of the Streets or Paſſages between the Houſes, one whereof called the *Burgeſs Cloſe* was the firſt Road, granted by *Logane* of *Leſtalrig* to the *Edinburghers*, as a Way to and from their Harbour of *Leith*; but, from its Streightneſs, being rather a Foot-path than a Road for Horſes and Carriages, they were forced by Inconvenience to purchaſe of him a Liberty to make other Ways, as already mentioned.

Cart. Edin. Ja. VI. In the ſaid Cloſets, in the Regency of the Queen Dowager, *Mary* of *Lorrain*, was (before the *Edinburghers* obtained the Superiority of *Leith*) a Place, (in *French*) denominated *The Burſs*, whither the People uſed to reſort to treat of their Affairs. This Meeting-place or Exchange, I take to be the Cloſe at the lower End of the *Paunch-market*, at preſent called the *Burſs*, which is in ſome Meaſure corroborated by the Remains of three Piazzas on the Southern Side, either for Shelter or Shops, nay, probably for both.

Mary of *Lorrain*, as already obſerved, having choſen *Leith* for her Reſidence, erected a Houſe to dwell in at the Corner of *Quality-ſtreet-wynd* in the *Rotten-row*; but the ſame being taken down and re-built, the *Scotiſh* Arms, which were in the Front thereof, are erected in the Wall of a Houſe oppoſite thereto on the Southern Side. And the ſaid *Mary*, for the Convenience of holding Councils, erected a handſome and ſpacious Edifice for her Privy Council to meet in. Both thoſe Buildings by Miſtake are ſaid to have been erected and occupied by *Mary* Queen of *Scots*.

Mary having begun to build in the Town of *Leith*, was followed therein by divers of the Nobility, Biſhops, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, of her Party; ſeveral of whoſe Houſes are ſtill remaining, as may be ſeen in ſundry Places, by their ſpacious Rooms, lofty Cielings, large Stair-caſes, and private Oratories, or Chapels for the Celebration of Maſs.

On the Northern Side of the *Weigh-houſe-wynd* is a ſpacious Incloſure, denominated *The Timber Buſh*, from its being a Repoſitory, or Store-place for the Reception of Timber or Wood of all Sorts imported at *Leith*. This Place, which at firſt was incloſed with a wooden Fence, was, by di-

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XV. f. 334, 335. vers Orders of the Town Council, in the Year 1644 and 1650, fortified with a ſtrong ſtonern Wall, at the Expence of Eleven thouſand ſeven hundred Marks *Scotiſh*. The

vol. XVII. f. 221. ſtrong Wall at preſent regarding the Frith, is Part thereof; and not as ſome have imagined, Part of the Eaſtern Fort erected by the *French* for Defence of the Harbour of *Leith*: For Part of the ſaid Fort with an obtuſe Angle is ſtill remaining at the Weſtern End of the ſaid Wall, wherein is ſituated a Wind-mill for the making of Rape Oil. This additional Fort was erected on the following Occaſion: The Pier of *Leith* (long after the Town was fortified by the *French*) being extended a conſiderable Way farther into the Frith of *Forth*, the *French* Baſton, called *Ramſay's Fort*, at the antient Mouth of the Harbour, was rendered

dered insufficient for its Defence; wherefore the aforesaid Fort was erected at the new Mouth of the Haven for its Defence.

Id. ibid. Towards the Middle of the Sixteenth Century, the Mouth of the Harbour of *Leith* was greatly incommoded by Sand-banks, chiefly occasioned by high Floods and Easterly Winds; for the removing of which, and preventing the like in Time coming, a strong Head or wooden Rampart was erected a considerable Way into the Frith about the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century; but by its too Easterly Situation not answering, a new wooden Fence was erected a considerable Distance to the Westward, where the present wooden Head is situated; but that likewise proving insufficient, the present stonern Pier at the Northern End of the said Fence, was erected about the Year 1722, at the Expence of many thousands of Pounds *Sterling*; but so badly performed, that surely never were a People more imposed upon than the *Edinburghers* in this Affair; for it is built of the worst Materials, many of the Stones being already greatly decayed, and honey-comb'd above an Inch in Depth; and the Morter is so very bad, that Children have spoiled the parapat Wall thereof, by pulling it out of the Joints with their Fingers. And the said Wall, being at first exposed to the violent and powerful Attacks of the Sea, it is greatly shaken and rent in divers Places, insomuch, it is to be feared, that in a few Years, it will become a Prey to the Sea and Weather. And, notwithstanding of the vast Expence attending this bad Performance, the Water seems to be but little deepned at the Mouth of the Harbour, by a Bar or Sand-bank across the Mouth of the Haven.

By a Tradition amongst the Inhabitants of *Leith*, the great Road from the East, led through the Street at present denominated *The Weigh-house Wynd*, and intersecting the River *Leith*, ran Westward to the *Queen's Ferry*, *Stirling*, *&c.* This Road, by its rectilineal Direction at present, seems to have been a *Roman* Military Way leading to the Stations at *Cramond*, the Wall of *Antoninus Pius* or *Graham's-dike*, and other Stations and Camps of that brave People to the Westward.

An Account of NORTH LEITH.

The District of the Town and Parish of *North Leith*, which is situate on the Northern Side of the River *Leith*, and Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, in the Regality and Barony of *Broughton*, antiently belonged to the Abbot of *Holy-rood-house*, as Superior of the said Regality and Barony.

The first Time I find this Town mentioned is in the Year 1493, when *Robert Balantyne*, Abbot of the said *Holy-rood-house*, taking into Consideration, that divers Houses were erected in this Place, resolved to build a Chapel for the Accommodation of their Inhabitants, and with the Consent of his Chapter, and Approbation of *William*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, founded the same at the Northern End of the Bridge of *Leith*, where the present Church is situate, and indowed and dedicated it to *St. Ninian* the *Gallovidian* Apostle.

Cart. Found. St. Nin. Chap. But the chief Motives that induced the Abbot to erect this Chapel, as set forth in his Charter of Foundation, are, the Honour of God, the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Ninian*, and for the Salvation of the Souls of the late King *James* III. and *Margaret* his Consort; for the Prosperity of the reigning King, *James* IV. and for the Salvation of the Souls of their Predecessors and Successors; for the Soul of the said *William*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, and those of his Predecessors and Successors; for the Founder's own Soul, and those of his Father and Mother; for the Souls of the Abbots, his Predecessors and Successors; for the Souls of all those to whom he was any Ways indebted, or had any Way offended; and for the Souls of all the faithful and deceased Saints: And appointed two Chaplains to officiate in the said Chapel, who were yearly to receive all the Profits arising out of a House or Tenement erected by the Founder, at the Southern End of the Bridge of *Leith*, and Four Pounds yearly out of other Lands or Tenements in *South Leith*, out of which was appropriated the yearly Sum of Fifteen Marks *Scotish*, to each of the said Chaplains, as their respective Stipends; and the Surplusage of the Money and Profits arising out of the said Lands or Tenements; Offerings made in the said Chapel, and Tolls or Duties arising from the said Bridge of *Leith*, to be imployed in repairing the said Chapel, Bridge, and Tenement, and for lighting the said Chapel, and the Surplus to be given to the Poor. This Charter was confirmed by King *James* IV. on the first Day of *January* in the Year 1493.

Remark. In the Charter of Foundation above mentioned, it is said, that if either of the aforesaid Chaplains keep a Lass or Concubine, in an open and notorious Manner, he shall be degraded; which seems to imply, that they, or either of them might keep a Miss, or Misses, provided it were not publickly known.

Minist. Acct. At the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, the Abbacy of *Holy-rood-house* being dissolved, and the District erected into a Temporal Lordship, the Inhabitants of *North Leith* purchased of Lord *Holy-rood-house* the said Chapel of *St. Ninian*, the Chaplain's House, Tithes of the Lands of *Hill-house* Field, and of Fish brought into the Harbours of *Leith* and *Newhaven*; together with certain Houses in *North Leith*,

and divers Acres of Land, the Profits whereof to be applied as a Maintenance for their Miniſter; rebuilt the Chapel and Chaplain's Houſe; and a certain Diſtrict being annexed to the former, it was by an Act of Parliament of the ninth of *July*, *anno* 1609, erected into a Pariſh; and the ſaid Chapel conſtituted its Church, independent of the Pariſh and Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, out of which they were taken. The Pariſhioners being Patrons, they veſted the Management of the Funds appropriated for paying the Incumbent's Stipend in the Church Seſſion, who ſettled a yearly Stipend of Eight hundred Marks *Scotiſh* on their ſaid Miniſter: And in the Year 1666, by a Decreet of Locality, obtained an Augmentation of Four hundred Marks *per annum*, out of the Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*'s, in Conſideration that the Church Lands in *Newhaven*, were ſome Time before annexed to the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*'s. By this Augmentation, the Incumbent's Stipend is increaſed to the Sum of Twelve hundred Marks yearly; which, together with a Parſonage-houſe, and a Glebe of four Acres of Ground is the Miniſter's Subſiſtence.

Rec. Parl. 18. Parl. Ja. VI.

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XVIII f. 115. 116.

The Four hundred Marks aforeſaid ariſing from the Tithes of certain Lands in *Newhaven*, formerly given to the ſaid Pariſh of *St. Cuthbert*'s to increaſe the Incumbent's Stipend, amounting to forty ſeven Bolls and five Pecks of Bear, being annexed to the Pariſh of *North Leith*; the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, on the twenty firſt of *April*, *anno* 1656, by a Contract of Exchange with *James Reid*, Parſon of the ſaid *St. Cuthbert*'s, agreed for themſelves and Succeſſors, to give to the ſaid *Reid* and his Succeſſors, the aforeſaid Quantity of Corn, out of certain Lands in his own Pariſh, in lieu of the ſaid Tithes in *Newhaven*; and ingaged to get the ſaid Contract and Agreement ratified and confirmed in all Judicatories neceſſary.

The Church Seſſion or Truſtees, by their good Management of the Lands and Tenements aforeſaid, together with the Profits ariſing by the Church Seats, not only pay the Incumbent's Stipend, but the Salaries of the Schoolmaſter and inferior Church-Officers.

The Inhabitants of *North Leith* having for many Years been deſtitute of a Cemitery, by being deprived of their common Burial-place by the Erection of the Citadel; the Common Council of *Edinburgh*, to ſupply that Defect, granted them, in the Year 1664, a Piece of Garden-ground on the Southern Side of their antient Cemitery and Hoſpital, of the Length of fifty Ells on the Southern Side, the Northern, fifty five, the Eaſtern, fifty four, and the Weſtern Side, twenty three Ells in Breadth: And where the Citadel is ſituate, antiently ſtood the Chapel and Hoſpital of *St. Nicholas*.

Coun. Regiſt. Edin. vol. XX. f. 78.

This Pariſh conſiſts of ſix Diviſions, the firſt denominated the *Coal-hill*, contains eighty Families, in which are two hundred and ſixty one examinable Perſons; the ſecond, called *The Bridge-end*, and *Back of the Church*, conſiſts of fifty ſeven Families, and one hundred and ſeventy four Catechumens; the third, named *The North Side of North Leith*, contains ſixty nine Families, and one hundred and ſeventy five examinable Perſons; the fourth, denominated *The South Side of North Leith*, conſiſts of one hundred and fifty five Families, and four hundred and twenty ſeven Catechumens; the fifth, conſiſting of the Citadel, *Dam-head*, and the *Links*, contains forty ſeven Families, and examinable Perſons, one hundred and forty five; and the ſixth Diviſion of *Newhaven* conſiſts of ninety eight Families, and Catechumens, three hundred and fourteen; together, five hundred and ſix Families, and one thouſand four hundred and ninety ſix examinable Perſons, above eight Years of Age, *anno* 1744. Total of Families, five hundred and ſix; and of examinable Perſons, fourteen hundred and ninety ſix. Miniſt. Acct.

The Remarkables in NORTH-LEITH *are as follows.*

The handſome ſtonern Bridge, conſiſting of three Arches, which unites the Southern and Northern Parts of *Leith*, appears to have been founded by *Robert Balantyne*, Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Holy-rood-houſe* near *Edinburgh*, about the Year 1493; for in his Charter of Foundation of the Chapel of *St. Ninian*, at the Northern End of the ſaid Bridge, he orders the Profits of all the Land or Tenement, Offerings made in the ſaid Chapeland Tolls of the ſaid Bridge, to be imployed in repairing the ſaid Chapel, Bridge, *&c.*

At the Northern End of the Bridge, is ſituated the Pariſh Church, the Northern Side whereof was the above mentioned *St. Ninian*'s Chapel; in the Neighbourhood whereof in *St. Nicholas*'s Wynd, is the Pariſh School; and the Northern Part of the Eaſtern Bank of the River *Leith* or Harbour, is occupied by Ship-builders Yards. And at the Northeaſtern Corner of the Town, at a Place denominated *The Sand Port*, ſtood the Weſtern Fort of *Leith* for Defence of the Harbour on that Side, as the Eaſtern Fort on the adverſe Bank, was for the other. And juſt without the Weſtern Ditch of the Citadel was a Ropery, but the Sea, in the Year 1746, having demoliſhed Part of it, the Proprietor was obliged to leave both his Houſe and Work, which in a very few Years, if not remedyed, muſt be ſwallowed up. For the preventing of which, the Author of this Hiſtory, having in his Obſervations in that Neighbour-

Neighbourhood, conſidered the great Danger the Harbour of *Leith* was in, by the Sea's breaking into the Weſtern Ditch of *Cromwell*'s Citadel, which, if not timely guarded againſt, will, in a few Years, 'tis to be feared, break through into the River *Leith*, on the Weſtern Side of the Bridge and deſtroy the Haven: Nay, if a proper Fence be not made againſt the Sea, *North Leith* itſelf muſt become a Prey to it, probably in leſs than half a Century.

And to ſecure the Coaſt on this Side, the ſaid Author ſent his Thoughts thereon to the Magiſtrates and Town Council of *Edinburgh*, with a Propoſal effectually to remedy the ſame, by communicating to them a Diſcovery made by himſelf, to prevent both the Sea and Rivers from incroaching on the Land; to be done, at moſt, for one tenth Part of the Expence, hitherto ineffectually laid out on this Kind of Work. And to ſhew his great Regard for *Edinburgh*, and his own Diſintereſtedneſs in this Affair, offered to the ſaid Magiſtrates and Council, not only to direct Men in the Work, but without Fee or Reward, to diſcover the Secret to them, by making a Trial on a Breach made by the Sea, in the Fence or Wall of the Eaſtern Rope-walk in *North Leith*. The Anſwer to which by the Town Council, was, That though they were Superiors of the Land, yet, as they had feu'd it to others, it behove them to ſecure their Properties; without conſidering, that if *Leith* Harbour were deſtroyed, *Edinburgh* muſt of Courſe be ruined. Thus, with the greateſt Incogitancy they rejected the generous Offer of the Diſcovery aforeſaid; which, however may in a ſhort Time prove of greater Advantage to *Britain*, than any Thing hitherto found out for its Benefit againſt the Ravages of the Sea and Rivers.

Add to this, (as elſewhere mentioned) the great Ravages done by the Sea at the *Black Rocks*, on the Eaſtern Side of *Leith*, which has occaſioned the Road from *Muſſleburgh*'s being divers Times removed farther into the Country; and the Land being now violently aſſaulted by the Sea, both on the Eaſtern and Northern Sides, all muſt give Way to its Rage, and the Links of *South Leith* probably within leſs than a Century will be ſwallowed up.

The Common Council of *Edinburgh* as already mentioned, rather than the Town of Leith ſhould be refortified by the *Engliſh*, on the fifth of *May*, in the Year 1656, agreed to give General *Monk* the Sum of Five thouſand Pounds *Sterling* towards erecting a Citadel; which was ſoon after founded at the Northweſtern Corner of *North Leith*, of a pentagonal Form, with five Baſtions, and one Gate fronting the Eaſt. This Fortreſs, with others, after the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. being ordered to be demoliſhed, *John*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, obtained a Grant of it; and knowing that none were ſo fit to be impoſed on in an Affair of this Kind as the *Edinburghers*; he, preparatory thereto, vamp'd it up, and gilt the Bait with the alluring Epithets of a free Burgh of Regality and Barony, an Office of Bailliary, a weekly Market, yearly Fair, and other Emoluments which he obtained by a Grant from the King. Though the *Edinburghers* were well apprized of the Deſign, yet to prevent incurring the Ill-will of this wicked and rapacious Prime Miniſter, they, in the Year 1663, purchaſed the ſaid Citadel of him at the ſhameful and exorbitant Price of Six thouſand Pounds *Sterling*.

Cart. Edin. — Coun. Regiſt. vol. XXII. f. 69.

This Bugbear, which coſt the *Edinburghers* no leſs a Sum than Eleven thouſand Pounds *Sterling*, is, in a ſhort Time, likely to become a Prey to the Sea; for, by its violent Attacks, it has already ſtrip'd it of its ſtrong ſtonern Wall on that Side, and deſtroyed its two Northern Baſtions; and continuing to prey upon it, it muſt in a few Years ingulf the whole, and of Courſe deſtroy the Harbour of *Leith*, whereon the Proſperity of *Edinburgh* depends, if not timely prevented.

A little to the Weſtward of the Citadel, are ſtill to be ſeen the Veſtigia of a Baſtion and Ditch, the Remains of the North-weſtern Bulwark of *Leith*, erected by the *French* about the Year 1549. The Ditch ran from the Northern End of the Bridge of Communication above mentioned, and joining the ſaid Baſtion with a winding Courſe Eaſtward, paſſed where the preſent Citadel is ſituate; thence continuing its Courſe, joined the Bulwark erected on the Weſtern Side of the River *Leith*, near the *Sand Port*, for Defence of the Harbour on that Side; which together with the other Parts of the *French* Fortifications of *Leith*, were, in the Year 1560, demoliſhed by an Order of the Town Council of *Edinburgh*; in lieu whereof, the North-eaſtern Bulwark of the Citadel, ſince erected by General *Monk*, *anno* 1656, ſerved to defend the Harbour on that Side.

Cart. Edin.

The Water of the Frith of *Forth* having been found to be deeper at the Place now denominated *Newhaven*, than on any other Part of the Coaſt in that Neighbourhood: Incouraged thereby, King *James* IV. erected there a Yard or Dock for Ship-building, and a Harbour for the Reception of Veſſels, from which it received the Appellation of *The Newhaven*. And Houſes being built for the Accommodation of Ship-wrights, Mariners, *&c.* a Chapel was erected and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *St. James*, to accommodate them in the Performance of their religious Duties. But the former giving way to the latter, it went by the Appellation of *St. James's Chapel*, as appears by a Deed of Reſignation of the ſaid Chapel into the Hands of King *James* V. by Sir

Sir *James Cowie* Chaplain thereof, on the twenty eight of *April*, *anno* 1508. However, the Village was denominated *Our Lady's Port of Grace*, *alias Newhaven*. The *Edinburghers* apprehenſive that this *Newhaven* or Port might be prejudicial to theirs of *Leith*, purchaſed of the ſaid King, the ſaid *Newhaven* and Town; together with all their Rights and Privileges which he conveyed to them by his Grant of the ninth *March* 1510; and the ſaid Chapel being diſſolved at the Reformation of Religion in *Scotland*, the Profits thereof, ſome time after, as already mentioned, were taken from the Miniſter of *St. Cuthbert*'s Pariſh, and added to the Incumbent's Stipend of *North Leith*. The Area of the ſaid Chapel, the Ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen at the Weſtern End of the Village, is converted into a Cemitery for the Uſe of the Inhabitants.

Cart. Ja. IV.

The Remarkables of NEWHAVEN *are as follows.*

At the Eaſtern End of the Village was a Ropery erected by the aforeſaid King *James* IV. the Veſtigia whereof are ſtill remaining along the Coaſt for a conſiderable Space. Adjoining to the Eaſtern End of the ſaid Village was a Glaſs-houſe, and hard by a Salt-work, both ſet up by *Engliſhmen*. The Place at preſent is inhabited by Fiſhermen, who chiefly ſupply *Edinburgh* with Sea-fiſh. The adjacent Plains at the Eaſtern and Weſtern Ends of *Newhaven* denominated the *Links*, were, in the Year 1595, let at a yearly Rent of Six Marks *Scotiſh* Money; and in the ſame Year the Links of *Leith* were ſet at Thirty Marks *per annum* of the ſame Money; whereby is ſhewn, that the Links of *Newhaven* muſt then have been one fifth of the Dimenſions of thoſe of *Leith*; whereas at preſent, notwithſtanding the great Ravages made on the latter by the Sea, it ſeems to be above twenty Times the Bigneſs of the former, occaſioned by the great Spoil made thereon by the Sea, whereby it is reduced to little more than a Road-way, which probably in a very few Years will likewiſe be ingulfed, to the great Loſs of the Proprietors, whoſe Buſineſs it is to unite and fortify the Coaſt, to put a Stop to the devouring Element. And that the aforeſaid Links were greatly preyed upon in the Space of Twenty two Years, preceding the Year 1595, is manifeſt, by the ſaid Links (extending from *St. Nicholas*'s Chapel on the Eaſt to *Wardy-brae* on the Weſt) being let in the Year 1573, at Twenty five Marks yearly; which is above four Times the Value in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, which gives Reaſon to believe, that the ſaid Links in that ſmall Number of Years were moſtly ſwallowed up by the Sea, and its Bounds reduced in Proportion to the Rent.

Coun. Regiſt. vol. V. f. 42.

As the Town of *Leith*, by the great Increaſe of Manufactures and Commerce, both in *Edinburgh* and itſelf, within the ſhort Space of ſix Years, is augmented in the Number of its Inhabitants above one thouſand; I ſhall by the Bills of Mortality indeavour to ſhew the Number of Souls in it at preſent, *viz.* Buried in the Pariſh of *South Leith*, from the Year 1745, to that of 1751, both *incluſive*, thirteen hundred and twenty ſeven; the Medium whereof being one hundred and eighty nine, without reckoning Still-born Children, Strangers, or thoſe buried in the Cemiteries of the *Caldton* and *Leſtalrig*, both belonging to this Pariſh, who keep their own Regiſters and bury their own Dead; and being both at a conſiderable Diſtance from *Leith*, and the former being adjacent to *Edinburgh*, I have accounted for it in the Hiſtory of that City, as I have likewiſe done thoſe of the *Engliſh* from *Edinburgh*, buried in the latter. And as to the others interred there, they are not more concerned with thoſe buried in *Leith* than if they belonged to a ſeparate Pariſh.

Miniſt. Acct.

But in the Pariſh of *North Leith*, no Regiſter of Mortality being kept, I am obliged to calculate the Number of Burials from that of Baptiſms in the above mentioned Years, which amounting to five hundred and forty one; the Medium whereof being ſeventy ſeven, the Difference between it and the Number of Perſons buried there, being about ſix, in favour of the Chriſtenings; the Medium of the Interments is thereby reduced to ſeventy one, which, added to thoſe buried in *South Leith*, the Number of Perſons annually buried in the Town of *Leith*, at a Medium of ſeven Years, being two hundred and ſixty, which, multiplied by twenty eight, like that of *Edinburgh*, the preſent Number of the Inhabitants of *Leith* will appear to be ſeven thouſand two hundred and eighty, which is a Number much more conſiderable than has hitherto been imagined. The Number of Buryings in *South Leith* I received from *Alexander Walker*, Seſſion Clerk; and that of the Chriſtenings in *North Leith* from *George Buchan*, Seſſion Clerk, atteſted by them reſpectively.

Remark. As *Leith* hitherto ſeems to have been deemed, as it were, unworthy of being brought in Competition with divers Towns of the Kingdom, it will not be amiſs to ſee what Rank it bears amongſt the principal Towns of *Scotland*, which will appear by their ſeveral Accounts of Burials atteſted by their Town and Seſſion Clerks, which are as follows.

Buried in *Glaſgow*, from the Year 1735, to 1741, both *incluſivè*, ſix thouſand two hundred and forty ſeven; Medium, eight hundred

hundred and ninety two: But this being for *Glaſgow* only, excluſive of the large Suburb on the Southern Side of the River *Clyde*, denominated *The Gorbels*, which, (were its Account of Mortality added to that of *Glaſgow*, it would be conſiderably increaſed. Beſides, *Glaſgow*, ſince the Year 1741, is greatly increaſed in the Number of its Inhabitants, as appears by its Bill of Mortality, *anno* 1751, in which Year were buried in that City, twelve hundred and ſeventy ſeven, although it does not appear to have been a ſickly Year.

Buried in the Town of *Perth*, in the Year 1751 and 1752, (being the firſt Years of keeping a Regiſter of Mortality in that Place) five hundred and ninety eight; the Medium whereof is two hundred and ninety nine. This Account I received from the preſent Lord Provoſt, Mr. *James Crie*, atteſted by *Walter Miller*, Deputy Town Clerk.

Buried in the Town of *Leith*, from the Year 1745, to 1751, both *incluſive*, two thouſand three hundred and fifteen; Medium, two hundred and ſixty: Atteſted by the Seſſion Clerks above mentioned.

Buried in the Town of *Aberdeen*, from the Year 1745, to 1751, both included, as recorded in the publick Regiſters, nine hundred and ſeven Perſons; and by the Magiſtrates Warrants for burying the Poor *gratis*, during the above mentioned Number of Years, they amounted to one hundred and ſeventy ſix; together, one thouſand and eighty three; the Medium where of being one hundred and fifty four; to which being added the conjectural Number of fifty five for thoſe ſuppoſed to have been buried from *Aberdeen*, in the Church-yards of the Old Town of *Aberdeen*, *Footdee*, and the *Spittal*, together with thoſe interred in the Cemiteries of the Quakers and Papiſts, and in other Parts of the Country, the Number of People annually buried in and from the ſaid New Town of *Aberdeen*, will appear to be two hundred and nine. But as this is the Caſe of all the other Towns, both in reſpect to the Poor and Country, the Differences being unknown, the Numbers cannot be aſcertained. The above Numbers of Burials I received from the publick ſpirited *Alexander Robertſon*, Eſq; late Provoſt of *Aberdeen*. Atteſted by the Town Clerk, Magiſtrates Warrants, and conjectural Account, at the Expence of much Trouble.

Buried in the Town of *Dundee*, from the Year 1729, to 1735, both *incluſive*, thirteen hundred and two; the Medium whereof is one hundred and eighty ſix. Atteſted by *David Bruce*, Seſſion Clerk.

Buried in the Town of *Stirling*, from the Year 1729, to 1735, both *incluſive*, eight hundred and ninety eight, the Medium whereof is one hundred and twenty eight. Atteſted by *William Cheyne*, Seſſion Clerk.

Buried in the Town of *Drumfries*, from the Year 1728, to 1734, both included, eight hundred and thirty one; the Medium thereof is one hundred and eighteen. Atteſted from the Regiſter by the Reverend and publick ſpirited Mr. *Scot*.

Buried in the Town of *Kilmarnoch*, without mentioning the Years, other than the laſt ſeven Years, which I take to be from the Year 1736, to 1742, both *incluſive*, eight hundred and eleven; the Medium one hundred and fifteen, ſent me by one of the Incumbents, but without Name.

Buried in the Town of *Inverneſs*, from the Year 1729, to 1735, both included, ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſeven; Medium, one hundred and eleven. Through Careleſſneſs, unatteſted.

Buried in the Town of *Montroſe*, from the Year 1725, to 1731, both *incluſive*, four hundred and fifty ſeven; Medium, one hundred and eight: But through Careleſſneſs, like that of *Inverneſs*, is not atteſted.

The Town of *Elgin* having hitherto had no Regiſter of Mortality in the Account ſent me by the Reverend Mr. *Shaw*, a Miniſter there, who tells me, that the Number of Souls in this Place, amount to about two thouſand five hundred, which, according to the above Method of Calculation, there muſt yearly have died out of it, eighty nine Perſons.

Remark. As the yearly Burials in the ten Towns immediately above mentioned, amount to ſixteen hundred and twenty three, and thoſe of *Edinburgh* to ſeventeen hundred and ninety, 'tis thereby ſhewn that *Edinburgh* exceeds all the ſaid ten Towns in the Number of Buryings, one hundred and ſixty ſeven, and in that of Souls, four thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy ſix.

The End of the Eighth Book.

THE HISTORY *of* EDINBURGH.

BOOK IX.

A Perambulation of divers Miles round EDINBURGH.

Containing Accounts of the ſeveral natural and artificial Curioſities therein; together with thoſe of the Scotiſh, Pictiſh, Roman *and* Daniſh *Antiquities.*

HAVING ſat out from *Edinburgh* on my Perambulation Eaſtwards, at the Diſtance of about a Mile, from the *Watergate*, at the Foot of the *Canongate*, lies the Lake or Loch of *Leſtalrig*, vulgarly *Loch-end:* This Lake, which is about five hundred Yards in Length, half as much in Breadth, and where deepeſt, about eighty Feet as 'tis ſaid; and the Fiſh wherewith it is ſaid to abound are only Pikes and Eels; however, as it is of late become more noted on account of applying its Waters to another Uſe, it is neceſſary to ſay ſomething farther concerning the ſame.

Leith being of late greatly increaſed, both in its Dimenſions and Number of Inhabitants, it was judged neceſſary to have it ſupplied with ſweet Water for the Uſe of the People, and as this Affair has been much talked of, I think it will not be amiſs to give ſome Account of it; *viz.* the Magiſtrates, and chief Men of the Town began to treat with one *Graham*, a Plummer, concerning the ſame; but the *Hawkhill* Rock being near the Place where the Trench was to be dug for Reception of the leaden Pipe, a final Agreement was not made, leſt they ſhould be obliged to cut through Part of the ſaid rocky Hill, whereby the Expence would have been conſiderably inhanced; wherefore the Concluſion of the Agreement was deferred till they ſaw how it would turn out.

And as the ſaid Magiſtrates and principal Inhabitants are of opinion that the ſaid Loch is fed with Springs therein, without the leaſt Reaſon for this their Belief. However, to inform themſelves in ſome Things concerning the ſaid Loch, they repaired to one, *Baird* a Farmer, who had lived many Years in that Neighbourhood, but unluckily forgot, or more probably did not know, that the firſt Queſtion to be aſked of him was, whether the Lake diſcharged itſelf by a Run of Water from it, and for what Time; but that not being done, remain in the ſame Degree of Uncertainty, whether the Loch be ſupplied with Springs therein or not.

Matters hitherto being carried on by the *Leithers* in this Manner, a Wellwiſher of theirs, without the leaſt View to Intereſt, indeavoured to inform himſelf in the beſt Sort, of every Thing touching the ſaid Loch, to prevent the People's being impoſed on as aforeſaid; when on Inquiry he was informed, that as it were periodically, the Loch diſcharged itſelf by a Run from it for about the Space of a Month, early in the Spring, which being occaſioned by the great Rains and Snow during the Winter, gives Room to ſuſpect that there are no Springs in the Lake, but if there are, they muſt be ſo very ſmall as not to be able to ſupply the Expence of Exhalation, whereby it is exhauſted to ſuch a Degree in Summer, that it is feared it will not be in a Condition to ſupply *Leith* with ſix Feet Depth of Water, which is the Quantity it is required to furniſh.

Now, as is here ſurmiſed, if the imaginary Springs in the Loch are not ſufficient to ſupply it with Water, 'tis neceſſary to inquire whence the Supply comes, which is from Rain and Snow as aforeſaid; which falling on the ſurrounding Heights, waſheth the neighbouring Fields, and brings along with it moſt of the Filth within its Reach, whether it be human Excrement, Carion, *&c.* which being brought to this Receiver, the rare Part thereof is exhaled, while

while the denſe remains, and the Water from it running to *Leith*, cannot be very agreeable neither to drink or dreſs Victuals withal, except in Caſes of Neceſſity, when none elſe is to be had.

To remedy this, and prevent the People from being impoſedon, their aforeſaid Friend, Author of this Work, made it his Buſineſs to find out good Water for their Uſe, which he having with the greateſt Pleaſure diſcovered, joyfully acquainted the *Leithers* therewith; which iſſuing from *Saliſbury Craigs*, is not only the beſt of Water, but there is a ſufficient Quantity in all Seaſons to ſupply *Leith* withal; and if Occaſion require may be augmented to double the Quantity at a very ſmall Expence; which at this Time when the Town is ſo greatly on the Increaſe, ought to be carefully conſidered.

Beſides, by laying the preſent Pipe ſo very deep in the Ground (ſaïd to be about fifteen Feet) for ſo great a Space, the Expence of Repairs will be very great; for the Undertaker ſimply imagining that the Pipe being of Lead would ly, as it were, for ever without wanting to be repaired, not conſidering the great Expence which otherwiſe muſt attend it, as is manifeſt by the frequent and numerous Repairs made to the *Edinburgh* and other leaden Pipes; which, in the preſent Caſe, in leſs than a Century, may be attended with ſome Hundreds of Pounds *Sterling* Expence, by digging ſo great a Depth, and ſo long a Way to come at the Pipe, which might eaſily have been prevented, by erecting an arched ſubterraneous Duct to lay the Pipe in, where it would have been of eaſy Acceſs, without the Expence of digging, which may be preſumed will be very often; for Lead, laid in a fouriſh Ground, which that of Sand wherein this lyes, is ſaid to be, it will ſoon be converted into White-lead, and rendered uſeleſs in regard to a Duct, which in ſome Meaſure might have been prevented by fortifying it with Clay; of which divers of the *Leithers* were made acquainted with before they began the Work, but being vain of their Project, would not recede from it, feaſible or not.

And commencing the Work, a Stop was ſoon put to it by a Blunder of the Undertaker's, whereby he was obliged to re-dig up the Ground to come at the Pipe, and to cut, mangle, and otherwiſe prepare it before the Water would paſs. Beſides, this Project ſeems otherwiſe to have been very ill contrived, for by laying a Pipe of ſo ſmall a Bore as that of an Inch and a half, it will not be ſufficient to ſupply the Town with a proper Quantity of Water; wherefore 'tis to be feared, that, inſtead of being a Service to the People, it may, as it were, occaſion a Civil War amongſt them, by continual Jars and Fighting for the precious Element, which, by its Scarcity, will not be able to ſupply their Wants.

And to conclude the Errors of this amazing Project, we need only ſhew the great Imprudence of the Projectors, in entering upon a Work, of which one Moiety of the Expence was to be raiſed amongſt the Inhabitants by a voluntary Contribution, which, of all other Things, ought at firſt to have been gone upon to ſave themſelves from being ſaddled with the Sum uncontributed, by the People's Caprice, in refuſing to contribute (which they have already done) by which they would have acted ſecurely, by putting it out of their Power to impoſe upon them. And if the Work at laſt ſhould not anſwer, Query, who muſt pay the Expence already incurred? And if it ſhould be found neceſſary to bring Water to *Leith* from another Place, how is the Money to be raiſed to defray the Expence?

South-eaſt from the above Loch, at a ſmall Diſtance, lies the Village of *Leſtalrig*, the Church whereof, now in Ruins, was antiently collegiate, and the Mother Church of that of *Leith*; belonging to which, was a Number of religious Foundations, the Yard whereof at preſent is a Cemitery for the Uſe of the preſent Inhabitants, and in Part thereof, the *Engliſh* Congregation in *Edinburgh* interr, for the Convenience of performing the Office of the Dead over them.

South-weſtward, at the Diſtance of about a Mile and a half ſtands the Village of *Duddingſton*, with its Loch on the Southern Side, about the Length of half a Mile, and about one third in Breadth, and where deepeſt about eight or nine Fathom; it is much frequented by Teal and Wild-ducks, and is ſaid to abound with Carp, Dace, Pikes, and Eels, and is fed by Springs from the neighbouring Hill of *Arthur's Seat*. The Lands in the Neighbourhood being of a rich Soil, produce excellent Grain, and the Farmers are ſaid to be excelled no where in Agriculture.

At a ſmall Diſtance Southwards are the Coal-pits of *Oberſtown*, which produceth excellent Coals; the Water from which is drained by Fire Engines.

About three Miles South-eaſtward from *Edinburgh* is ſituated *Monktown* (vulgarly *Mountain*) ſo denominated from a Priory of Monks antiently there: At this Place is a very great Curioſity, denominated the *Rowting Well*, which is a Draw-well in the Yard of the Manſion-houſe, the Area whereof, from the Mouth to the Water, is about thirty five Feet; and is ſo called from certain Noiſes it makes preceding a Storm, ſometimes reſembling the beating of a Copperſmith's largeſt Hammers, then a Noiſe like a Shower of Hail falling into Water, and at other Times, by a violent Bubbling, raiſes the Water above a Foot higher than its natural Level.

Remark.

Remark. This Well, not being far from the Sea, I was of opinion that the Waves, through ſubterreaneous Paſſages, beat againſt the Rocks below; but conſidering that it is above a Mile diſtant from the Frith, imagine that the Motion of the Water at that Diſtance cannot be ſo ſtrong as to occaſion thoſe Beatings; wherefore I ſhall make another Attempt to try whether I can diſcover the Cauſe thereof.

The Ground in this Neighbourhood being chiefly hollow, occaſioned by a Number of Coal-pits having antiently been there, and ſtill are, the Wind forcing in through the Chinks of the Rocks, in different Proportions, and from one Quarter with much more Violence than from another, might agitate the Water to ſuch a Degree, that beating againſt the Rocks, may occaſion the greater Noiſe reſembling that of the Hammers; and the Wind from another Quarter, entering through numberleſs Crevices and Veins of the Rocks below the Water in the Well, and by Preſſure violently aſcending through the Water, in an infinite Number of Diviſions, raiſing it ſome Height above its natural Level, might, by deſcending, occaſion the Noiſe reſembling a Shower of Hail falling into Water. And the Wind, from another Quarter, forcing in larger Quantities of Air, through the Crevices and Veins of the Rock below the Water in the Well, which being violently forced up by Preſſure, might occaſion the violent Bubbling of the Water. But as theſe are only Conjectures, the Reader may indeavour to diſcover the true Cauſes thereof.

And to ſhew that this Kind of Rarity is not peculiar to *Scotland*, we are told by *Cambden*, that, in the Iſle of *Barry*, near the Mouth of the River *Taf*, in *Glamorgen* Shire in *South Wales*, is a Chink in a Rock, to which, if one puts his Ear, he will hear a Noiſe as if Smiths were at Work; ſometimes you hear, as it were, the Blowing of Bellows, at other Times the Strokes of Hammers, grinding of Tools, and, as it were, the hiſſing Noiſe of gluend iron Bars in a Furnace; this my Author imagined were occaſioned by a Repercuſſion of the Waves, but, by their being the ſame at Low-water, could not tell what to make of them.

Camb. Brit. in Com. Glamorg

Likewiſe of this Kind, in the Vicinity of *Stackpool Boſher* or *Boſherſton* in *South Wales* is a ſmall Pond, Pit, or Pool near the Sea, called *Boſherſton Mear*, of ſuch a Profundity, that although many Times ſounded, its Depth is yet unknown. This Pond or Pool, preceding ſtormy Weather, bubbles, ſomes, and makes ſuch an amazing Noiſe, that it is heard at the Diſtance of above ten Miles, and is diſtinctly known from that of the Sea; and the Neighbours, by its Noiſe, can partly gueſs at the Weather that will follow; nay, the Relator was told, the Evening before, the Weather that happened the following Day; and this not once, by Chance, but the like often happened. Notwithſtanding of this poſitive Aſſertion, he is diffident in reſpect to the whole, by his telling us, 'That there is much more 'talked of this Place than I ſhall trouble 'you with at preſent, becauſe I take ſome 'Relations for fabulous, and living remote 'from it myſelf, have had no Opportunity 'of being ſatisfied of the Truth by others.'

Camb. Brit. Col. 640. Edit. 1695.

Remark. Our Author, I think, has good Reaſon to queſtion the Truth of this Relation; for, were there nothing elſe in it to render it incredible, that of a ſmall Pond or little Pool's making ſuch a hideous Noiſe as to be heard about the Diſtance of ten Miles, is of itſelf ſufficient to deſtroy the Belief of the whole.

From *Mountain*, at the Diſtance of about a Mile Eaſtward, lies the beautiful Village of *Invereſk*, which, from its Situation, Houſes, and Salubrity of Air, is juſtly reckoned the fineſt Village and moſt healthy Place in *Scotland*.

Underneath the Hill whereon *Invereſk* is ſituated, is a curious Piece of Art made on the following Occaſion, *William Adam* of *Edinburgh*, Architect, having erected a Coal Work at *Pinkie*, in the Year 1739, whereoutof he extracted the Water by a Horſe Machine; but, this Method proving both inconvenient and too expenſive, he reſolved to erect a Water Engine for the ſame Purpoſe; for the ſupplying of which with Water, he determined to cut an Aqueduct through the Hill whereon *Invereſk* ſtands; preparatory to which, he cut a Canal from the River *Eſk* to the Foot of the ſaid Hill, above a Mile in Length; then began the Work of his Aqueduct, at the Entrance on which, unluckily light on a Bed of Sand which abounded with Water; which rendered his Proceeding on a Level impracticable, and had almoſt ruined the whole Deſign: But this Defect being ſupplied by an admirable Contrivance, he ſunk two Shafts at the Extremities of the intended Aqueduct, quite through the Sand Bed, and entering the Rock at the Depth of Fifty Feet below the firſt intended Level, began his Duct in the Rock, to join the Shafts aforeſaid; which being finiſhed, the Water deſcended by one Shaft, and continuing its Courſe through the Aqueduct, riſes through the adverſe Shaft, and haſtens to its Work on the Engine. This Aqueduct between the Shafts is near eight hundred Feet in Length, four Feet in Width, and ſix Feet in Height, and about one hundred Feet below the Surface of the Hill whereon the Village is ſituate. Although this Work was begun in the Month of *November*, *anno* 1742, and the Duct, for the greater Expedition, was begun at both Ends, and wrought inwards the

the Center, both by Day and Night, by freſh Sets of Men, yet it was not finiſhed till the Month of *May*, in the Year 1744.

In the Neighbourhood of *Pinkie*, on the 10th of *September*, *anno* 1547, was fought a Battle between the *Scots* and *Engliſh*, one of the moſt fatal *Scotland* ever ſuffered. And on the ſame Spot, in the Year 1567, Queen *Mary*, with the Earl of *Bothwell*, incamped with her Army; but the daſtardly Murderer having made off to ſecure himſelf, *Mary* diſbanded her Troops and ſurrendered herſelf to the Regent and his Army without the Effuſion of Blood.

Adjacent to *Pinkie*, on the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*, and Eaſtern Bank of the River *Eſk*, lyes the large Burgh of Barony denominated *Muſſleburgh*, whereat, about the Year 1749, a Harbour was made for the Reception of Ships; which, together with the Erection of ſome Manufactures lately ſet up there, bids fair for its Increaſe; and over the River *Eſk*, on its Weſtern Side, is a ſtately Bridge of three ſpacious Arches of the Segment of a Circle.

South-weſt from *Muſſleburgh*, at the Diſtance of about two Miles on the Southern Side of the River *Eſk*, is ſituate a Burgh of Barony called *Dalkeith*, which is adorned by the noble and magnificent Manſion of the Duke of *Buccleugh*, which for Grandeur and Furniture is excelled by few in *Great Britain*, and is accommodated with one of the beſt Markets in the Country.

At the Diſtance of about three Miles to the Weſtward of *Dalkeith* is ſituated the Seat of *Hawthorn-Den*, wherein 'tis ſaid, the celebrated Poet *Drummond*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. wrote his Poems. This Houſe ſtands on the North-eaſtern Side of the River *North Eſk*, in the County of *Mid Lothian*; underneath which, are the noted Caverns of *Hawthorn-Den*, by Dr. *Stuckely* in his *Itinerarium Curioſa*, ſaid to have been the King of *Pictland*'s Caſtle or Palace; which nothing can ſhew the Doctor's Credulity more, than by ſuffering himſelf to be impoſed upon by the Tattle of the Vulgar, who in all Things they cannot account for, are aſcribed to the *Picts*, without the leaſt Foundation. For thoſe Caves, inſtead of having been a Caſtle or Palace, I take them either to have been a Receptacle for Robbers, or Places to ſecure the People and their Effects in, during the deſtructive Wars between the *Picts* and *Engliſh*, and *Scots* and *Engliſh*; which is in ſome Meaſure confirmed by a Number of Works of the ſame Kind, on the *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh* Borders; and in the Northern Parts of *Scotland*, to ſecure the People and their Effects againſt *Engliſh* and *Daniſh* Plunderers, and cruel Depredations; which I think, will in ſome Sort appear by the following Deſcription of them.

Stuck. Itiner. cur.

The Entrance into thoſe Caverns is in the Side of a perpendicular Rock, of great Height above the River, to which you deſcend by twenty ſeven high Steps cut into the ſaid Rock; then paſſing alongſt a Board, about the Length of five Feet, and Breadth of ten Inches, you mount the Rock on eight Steps, and arrives at the Mouth of the Cave, or an imaginary Palace; within the Entrance of which, on the Left-hand Side, cut in the Rock, is a long and narrow Trance or Paſſage, aſcended to by two Steps, of the Length of ſeventy five Feet, and Breadth of ſix, vulgarly called the *King's Gallery*; near the upper End of which, likewiſe cut in the Rock, is a narrow Dungeon, denominated the *King's Bed Chamber*. And on the Right-hand Side of theſe Caverns, alſo cut in the Rock, is another Cave, of the Length of Twenty one Feet, and Breadth of ſix Feet, deſcended to by two Steps, denominated the *King's Guard Room*: Theſe are the fine Apartments of the Royal Dungeons, by Dr. *Stuckely*, and the Populace called a *Pictiſh* Caſtle and Royal Palace! And in deſcending the Rock, before you paſs the Board, there is a Room, (but no Part of the pretended Palace) cut out in the Rock of modern Workmanſhip, called the *Cypreſs Grove*, wherein 'tis ſaid *Drummond* compoſed his Poems: It is of the Length of ſeven Feet, ſix broad, and five and a half in Height. The three Rooms above mentioned, by their amazingly great Strength in Acceſs, I take to have been at firſt a Shelter-place for a Band of Thieves and Robbers; and the Houſe being ſince built over them, and a Draw-well ſunk through the King's Guard-room, I imagine it to have been made by the Proprietor, to let down his Effects by, to ſecure them from an Enemy; for, by the Narrowneſs of the Way, by Steps, and along the Board, it could not be effected. Such Places of Security were not peculiar to *Scotland*; for *Tacitus*, in his Cuſtoms of the *Germans*, tells us, that they had a Number of ſubterraneous Houſes and Caverns to ſecure themſelves and Effects in Time of War. We have likewiſe many Inſtances of which, both in the Southern and Northern Parts of *Scotland*, as aforeſaid.

Tacit. in Morib. German. cap. 3.

About the Diſtance of two Miles Northweſtward from *Hawthorn-Den*, is the Village of *Roſlin*, at which is a moſt beautiful Chapel, of *Gothick* Conſtruction, being the only Part finiſhed of an intended collegiate Church: This Chapel is of ſuch curious and excellent Workmanſhip, that both the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, and curious Strangers croud thither to ſee it.

And as at this Place, on the 24th of *February*, *anno* 1302, happened three Battles in one Day, which the like being ſcarcely heard of, I ſhall be a little more particular in the Account thereof.

We are told by our own Writers, that *Edward* I. King of *England*, ſent *Ralph Confray*, with a powerful Army to ſubdue the

Boeth. Hiſt. lib. 14.

Buchan. Hist. in vit. John Baliol.

Scots, and make an End of the War at once. And having entered *Scotland* as far as *Roslin*, five Miles beſouth *Edinburgh*, without Oppoſition, expected no Reſiſtance from a People, by a long and bloody War, reduced to the loweſt Degree of Miſery. And for the better inabling him to plunder, divided his Army into three Diviſions; of which the *Scotiſh* Generals, *John Cumin*, and *Simon Frazer* receiving Advice of, they, with the greateſt Expedition, raiſed about eight thouſand Men, and marched towards the Enemy, with a View either to abridge the Limits of their Plunderings, or if a favourable Opportunity offered, to fight them, which ſoon after happened; for *Confray*, little expecting the *Scots* would attack him; but *Cumin* and *Frazer*, unwilling to let ſlip ſo favourable an Opportunity, while his Army was divided, furiouſly aſſaulted the firſt Diviſion, and routed them with a great Slaughter, and thoſe who eſcaped, carrying Intelligence of their Misfortune to the ſecond Diviſion, all ran to Arms and exhorted each other, not only to revenge the Blood of their Countrymen, but by their Bravery to ſave themſelves from the like Fate. Thus prepared, they marched forward, and a fierce Battle inſuing; after a bloody Ingagement, the *Engliſh* were again routed. Theſe two Victories being obtained, the *Scots* imagining themſelves out of Danger, after their great Loſs and Fatigue began to refreſh themſelves, when News arrived of the March of the third Diviſion of the *Engliſh* towards them, with a Reſolution either to conquer or die. This was a great Diſcouragement to the *Scots*, who after a great Loſs of Men, by a double Ingagement, the Number of their wounded, and great Fatigue undergone, to be attacked by a freſh Army, ſtruck a great Terror amongſt them; which rendered it difficult to prevail on them to defend themſelves, till their Commanders laid before them the great Danger they were in, and made them ſenſible there were Hopes in fighting, but certain Deſtruction in flying. Having by theſe and the like Speeches prevailed on them to ingage, and killing their Priſoners, to prevent their falling on them in the Time of Battle, and arming their Servants with the Spoils of the Slain, a furious Fight began; which was carried on with equal Ardour and Deſperation, till the *Scots*, by their Officers, reminded of their double Victory, renewed their Courage; and giving a violent Charge, broke the Enemy, and put them to Flight, and obtained a third and compleat Victory, which is ſcarcely, if at all, to be paralelled. *Engliſh* Writers, in their Accounts of theſe Battles, tell us, that the *Engliſh* Army, before it was divided, was commanded by *John de Seagrave*, Regent of *Scotland* for King *Edward*, inſtead of *Ralph Confray*, as aſſerted by our Hiſtorians.

Chron. Abrig. ad an. 1302.

Not far diſtant from *Roſlin*, is *Pennycuick*, the Seat of Sir *John Clark*, Bart. one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, an Antiquary of the firſt Rate, whoſe Collection of *Roman* Antiquities is ſo conſiderable, that probably it is not to be excelled in this Part of the Iſland; the moſt curious of which, is the original Statue of the Goddeſs *Brigantia*, worſhipped by the *Brigantes* or *Pictiſh Britains*, in this Part of the Iſland: It is a very beautiful ſtonern Figure, of the Height of four Feet, dreſſed in the *Toga*, with a Head on its Breaſt, a Mural Crown on its Head, a Spear in the Right-hand, and a Globe in the Left, with the following Inſcription under its Feet,

BRIGANTIAE. S. AMANDUS.
ARCITECTUS IMPERIO.
IMP. I.

And the Baron, as Proprietor of the Lands of *Pennycuick*, is obliged, whenever the King comes into the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, to receive his Majeſty at the *Hareſtone* (now erected in the Park Wall, almoſt oppoſite to the Southeaſtern Corner of the Park-dike, at the End of *Tipperlin* Lone, near the *Borough Moor-head*) and ſtanding thereon gave three Blaſts on a Horn; whereby is held certain Privileges belonging to the Eſtate of *Pennycuick*.

On *Pentland Hills*, at a Place denominated the *Rullion Green*, on the 24th *November*, *anno* 1663, was fought the Battle of *Pentland Hills*, wherein *Dalziel* routed the Covenanters, killed about fifty, and took about eighty Priſoners, who, according to *Burnet*, were a poor harmleſs Company of Men, become mad by Oppreſſion.

Near to this Place is the *Houſe of the Moor*, belonging to the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, by a Contract of Excambion, between Lord *Abernethy* of *Salton*, and the Magiſtrates of this City, on the 14th and 21ſt of *February*, *anno* 1612; whereby the former granted to the latter a Right of holding Markets at the ſaid *Houſe of the Moor*, and on the Moor of *Glenuſe*; in Conſideration whereof, the latter granted to the former the Superiority of the three Huſband Lands of *Salton*, which Contract of Exchange was recorded in the Books of Seſſion, on the 9th of *March*, in the ſame Year, and ſome Years ſince was confirmed by Parliament.

Forb. Town Clerk Acct.

The high Grounds in this Neighbourhood denominated *Pentland Hills*, according to Sir *Robert Sibbald*, they ought to be called *Benland Hills*, that is, the hilly or mountainous Country; for *Ben*, in the Highland or *Gaelick* Language ſignifies a Hill or Mountain, and as theſe ſeem to be the higheſt in the County of *Mid Lothian*, are probably about eight hundred Feet in Height.

About

About a Mile to the Eaſtward of thoſe Hills, lies a ſmall Village denominated *St. Catherine*'s, or the *Kaims*, at which is a Spring called the *Oily Well*, from an unctuous Subſtance wherewith it is covered, ſaid to be good for ſcorbutical Diſorders.

About two Miles South-eaſtward is the beautiful Seat of Lord *Somerville*, called the *Drum*, which antiently gave Name to the circumjacent Country far and near, by the Appellation of the *Foreſt of Drumſelch*, wherein our Kings uſed to divert themſelves with Hunting. This being a *Gaelick* Compound, various are the Derivations thereof; *Drum*, the firſt Part of the Compound ſignifying a Back or Ridge, which no Place has a better Title to than the Eminence or Ridge on the Northern Side of this Manſion-houſe; and *ſelch* or *ſaleuch*, the latter Part of the Denomination by ſome, is ſaid to import a Number of Eminencies or little Hills ſurrounding or incloſing the *Drum*, or principal Height. Others ſay that *ſelch* is a Corruption of *Sealoch*, marſhy or miry Places, which likewiſe anſwers to the Situation of the *Drum*; for divers Myres or Marſhes in this Neighbourhood have been drained within the laſt Century. Of theſe Derivations the Reader may chuſe which he likes beſt.

This Country, from a Foreſt, is become the moſt beautiful and delightful in the Kingdom, abounding with a Number of noble and pleaſant Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; and being of a rich Soil, furniſheth all the Neceſſaries of Life in great Plenty; and for the beſt of Coals for Fuel, no Country exceeds it.

At a little Diſtance Northwards, is ſituated on the Top of a Rock, the ſtrong Caſtle of *Craig-Miller*, wherein ſome of our Princes have been confined by their rebellious Subjects. But to return to *Pentland-hills*, on the Northern Side of which, on the adverſe Hill, is Part of the united *Roman* Roads from *Teviotdale* and *Tweeddale*, which paſſing near the *Cat-heaps*, continues its Courſe to the *Roman* Naval Station at *Cramond* on the Southern Side of the Frith of *Forth*.

The large oval Camp in this Neighbourhood, by the Military Way paſſing through it, is by many regarded as a *Roman* Fortreſs; but that it was not, its Form is ſufficient to demonſtrate; and to ſhew that it was rather a *Pictiſh* or *Daniſh* Fence than a *Roman* Strength. Be that as it will, this is certain, that *Cromwell*, before the Fight at *Dunbar*, lay with his Army in it for ſome Time.

On the Southern Side of this Camp are divers large Cairns of Stones, denominated the *Cat-heaps*, that is, the *Battle-heaps*; in the Neighbourhood of which, is a flat Stone erect, about ten Feet in Height, called the *Caiy-ſtone*; whether this be a Corruption of the *Cat-ſtean* I know not; but by the neighbouring Cairns and Camp, it ſeems as if a Battle had been fought in this Vicinity, in Commemoration of which, the Cairns and Stone might have been erected. Whence, continuing our Courſe Northwards, on the Weſtern Side of the Road on the Hill of *Braid*, is a Stone erect, denominated the *Buck-ſtone*, ſo called, as 'tis ſaid, from the King's Buck-hounds being unchained and thrown off at it. And a little to the Eaſtward in a Bottom, is a Houſe called the *Hermitage*, from a Hermit's Cell antiently at that Place. But to return to the Road, on the Eaſtern Side whereof, almoſt oppoſite to the South-eaſtern Corner of the Park-wall of *Tipperlin* Lone is the *Hare-ſtone*, whereon, as already hinted, the Laird of *Pennycuik* ſtood and ſaluted the King, with three Blaſts of a Horn, at his Arrival in theſe Parts, whereby 'tis ſaid he injoyed certain Privileges.

Being returned to the *Borough Moor*, it is neceſſary to acquaint my Readers, that ſince I wrote the Account of the *South Loch*, to ſhew contrary (probably) to the Opinion of all in *Edinburgh*, ſecluding myſelf, that the *South Loch* was not in the *Cowgate*, as has been falſly aſſerted and propagated through Ignorance and Lies. Therefore, to ſilence all Cavillers, and wicked Deceivers in Time coming, I ſhall demonſtrate, beyond the Poſſibility of a Contradiction, that the very Spot whereon the ſaid *South Loch* lay, is at preſent denominated *Hope's Park* or *the Meadow*, which is the Place I all along allotted for it: For the Truth of which, all Perſons may be fully and faithfully informed by applying to the Chartulary of the Barony of *Portſburgh*, the general Office of Saſines in *Edinburgh*, or the national Records in the lower Parliament Houſe, and Charters and Saſines in the Hands of *Archibald Blair*, and other Proprietors of the Lands of *Lowriſton*, and *Heriot*'s Crofts, wherein is expreſsly ſet forth, that the ſaid Lands are bounded on the South by the *South Loch*; which is ſufficient effectually to refute thoſe Perſons who delight in Fable, Falſhood, and Romance.

Now, as without a peradventure, I can truly and boldly affirm that I have diſcovered the very Place whereon the ſaid *South Loch* lay, to the Satisfaction of all who prefer Truth to Fable and Romance; the Citizens and others who have hitherto been baſely miſled by wicked Deceivers, will perceive how groſsly they have been impoſed upon by Men who delight in Lies.

Whilſt in this Neighbourhood I ſhall likewiſe obſerve, that the Village at the Weſtern End of *Bruntsfield Links*, commonly called *The Wrights Houſes*, ſaid to have been ſo denominated from Wrights antiently dwelling there, who were chiefly imployed in cutting down and manufacturing the Oaks

Oaks and other Timber of the *Borough Moor*. That this is a Miſtake, I think, is evident, by the Boundary of the ſaid Moor's running with a North-eaſtern Courſe, from *Marchiſton* to the Laird of *Wryte's* Houſe; in the Neighbourhood of which, Houſes being ſince erected, are corruptly called *Wrights Houſes*, inſtead of *Wryte's Houſes*; as belonging to the ſaid Laird of *Wryte*. The Weſtern Wing of this Building, being the moſt antient Part of the Edifice, it appears by the Inſcription, *anno* 1376 thereon, to be near four hundred Years ſtanding; for the Wing on the Eaſtern Side was built in the Reign of King *Robert* III. and the central Building to join the Wings was erected in *James* VI.'s Reign: Yet notwithſtanding the Antiquity of this Place, I ſtill regard the Houſe of *Marchiſton*, as already hinted, to be much older, by the Manner of its Conſtruction. But to return to the *Roman* Road at the *Buckſtone*, whence it continued its Courſe in a Northern Direction to *Cramond* aforeſaid.

The Village of *Cramond*, which is ſituated on the Eaſtern Side of the River *Almon*, at its Influx into the Frith of *Forth*, on the Southern Bank of that Eſtuary, I take to have antiently been a Naval *Roman* Station; which, for the Convenience of Acceſs, had not only a commodious Harbour, but, by the Veſtigia of the Military Ways ſtill remaining, appears to have had three *Roman* Roads leading to it, from the South, Eaſt, and Weſt; and that it was a *Roman* Town, is manifeſt, by the great Number of *Roman* Antiquities found there within theſe few Years, *viz.* an Eagle on a large ſquare Stone, graſping Lightning with its Talons, and a Crown in its Beak. At the ſame Place was diſcovered the Baſe of a Column, with a Medal of *Fauſtina*, Conſort to *M. Antoninus*. And near the Parſonage Houſe were diſcovered divers ſtonern Walls, in different Directions, running parallel, about four Feet below the Surface of the Ground, and from their Foundations, of the Height of three Feet, and but a ſmall Diſtance aſunder; amongſt which were found divers *Roman* Medals, and *Fibula*, with a Number of Potſheards or broken Urns. This Place, by the Height, Diſtance, and Poſition of the Walls, and Quantity of broken Urns, I take to have been a *Roman* Pottery.

The Medals found in this Place appear to be very numerous, whereof Sir *John Inglis* Bart. has many, found in his own Grounds, the Inſcriptions on ſome are very fair, while thoſe on others are moſtly defaced, and ſome quite gone. And on the North-weſtern Side of the River, on a Rock, in *Alto Relievo*, is cut the Figure of an Eagle, which, by its being expoſed, probably about ſixteen hundred Years, is become a Prey to Time, and the Inclemency of Weather.

The Harbour of this Place, till within theſe few Years, abounded with a Variety of Fiſh, *viz.* Grilches, Trouts, Whitings, and ſuch a Plenty of Smelts, that five thouſand has been taken at a Draught; but being deſerted by all, none are now to be had, which is ſuppoſed to be either owing to the watering of Flax in the River, or liming the Grounds in the Neighbourhood; that it is owing to one or both, I think is not to be queſtioned. Incum. Acct. Pariſh.

About a Mile higher, the *Almon* is croſſed by a handſome Bridge of three Arches, and of ſuch Latitude that the like is ſcarcely to be ſeen in *Scotland*. A little higher, in the ſaid River, is the Lin or Cataract of *Craigie-hall*; the Fall of which is about twenty five Feet of perpendicular Height, which occaſions ſuch a ruſhing Noiſe amongſt the Rocks, that it is often heard at the Diſtance of above two Miles, as already hinted.

Now as moſt of the Names of Places in the *Lothians* are *Engliſh*, I take *Cramond*, the Name of this Village, to be of a *Saxon* Origin, which implies the Mouth of the *Cra*; for I have read of it in *Engliſh* Writers, amongſt the Benefactions made to the Church of *Lindefarn* or *Holy Iſland* in *Northumberland*, by the Appellation of *Cramuthe*, which is ſynonymous, and of the ſame Signification with *Cramond*, the Mouth of the *Cra*; now, as there is an eaſy Tranſition between *Craw* and *A*, the Name of the River may have been changed from *Craw-water* to *Almon-water*, which is humbly ſubmitted to the Judgment of the curious Reader.

About three Miles South-weſtward of *Cramond*, and four Miles and a half Weſtward from *Edinburgh*, near the Road to *Linlithgow*, in a Field on the Northern Side of the Way, in the Neighbourhood of *Lenoor* Bridge, and a Farm Houſe, denominated *The Catſtean*, is ſituated a ſepulchral Monument denominated *The Catſtean*, of the Height of four Feet ſix Inches above Ground, about five in Breadth, and three Feet in Thickneſs; on this Monument, which is a rough Field Stone, is the following Inſcription,

In hoc tumulo jacet veta F. vecti.

on which *Edward Lhuyd*, an eminent Antiquary makes this Remark; *viz.* 'This 'the common People call the *Catſtean*. 'That the *Britiſh* or *Welſh* Names begin- 'ning with G. W. began in *Latin* with V. 'as we find by *Grothelm*, whom *Latin* Wri- 'ters call *Vortigernus*, *Vortimerus*, and *Vitel- 'linus*;' ſo he ſuppoſeth the Perſon's Name here interred was *Guet*, or *Geth*, of which Name were ſundry Kings of the *Picts*; whence the vulgar Name of *Catſtean*, he thinks, is de rived. That this is a Miſtake, Philip Tranſ. No 269.

take, I think is evident; for *Gweth* his Name could not be, ſeeing the *Picts* or *Gael* had no W in their Alphabet or Language. And as *Catſtean* is a *Gaelick* and *Engliſh* Compound, the former Part thereof ſignifying a Battle, and *ſtean* or *ſtan* the latter, a *Stone*; ſo it is the *Battleſtone*, in Commemoration probably of a Battle being fought at or near this Place, wherein *Veta* or *Victi*, interred here, was ſlain.

The End of the Ninth and laſt Book.

ERRATA.

Preface, P. 8. L. 7. *after* the, *add* committing and. *ibid.* l. 33. *after* Manuſcripts, *add* except the Staple Contract. p. 1. *add* N°. 1. p. 3. Col. 1. Reference 3. *for* Hen. *r.* Nen. p. 5. c.2 l. 43. *f.* Saxon *r.* Saxons. p. 3. c. 1. l. 34. *dele* and. p. 5. c. 2. l. 51. *f.* Barnicia *r.* Bernicia. p. 9. c. 2. l. 2. *f.* Smetlys *r.* Smethys. p. 13 c. 2. l. 12. in the Table, *dele* 8. p. 29. c. 2. l. 57. *f.* obſtrucit *r.* obſerved. p. 64. c. 2. l. 15. after and *r.* lined; in the preceding Page are three foreign Paragraphs inſerted in the Account of the King's Entry, concerning *John Hay*, a Perſecution in the Palatinate, and an Act of Council touching Plaids; as the ſaid Paragraphs ſhould have been inſerted in Page 69. c. 2. the Reader is deſired to correct the ſame, by reading them after the Account of the King's Entry. p. 36. c. 1. l. 29. *f.* bing *r.* being. p. 80. c. 2. l. 14. *f.* Affair *r.* Affairs; inſtead of the Number of the Page 300, *r.* 382. The ſixth Book of this Work conſiſting of a Variety of Subjects beſides that of Learning; but as they chiefly depend thereon, I have judged proper to inſert them in the Book of Learning, to the running Title whereof, ending with the Word *Learning*, in Page 355, ſhould have been added an *&c.* which being omitted, the Reader is deſired to add it to the ſeveral Pages in that Book, preceding that of No. 413, where it is firſt printed. P. 69. c. 2. l. 60. *f.* humby *r.* humbly. p. 112. c. 2. l. 41. *f.* Tinkets *r.* Trinkets. p. 116. c. 2. l. 11. *f.* Arts *r.* Parts. p. 65. c. 2. l. 1. *f.* berniſhed *r.* burniſhed. p. 80. c. 2. l. 64. *f.* Affair *r.* Affairs. p. 91. c. 2. l. 61. *f.* preceeding *r.* preceding. p. 109. c 1. l. 31. *f.* Pins *r.* Pens. p. 112. c. 2. l. 40. *f.* Tinkets *r.* Trinkets. p. 131. c. 2. l. 4. *f.* there being *r.* there having been. In the Page after that of 135. No. 136. to be inſerted. p. 146. c. 1. l. 55. *f.* carncate *r.* carucate. p. 173. c. 1. l. 45. *dele* Five. p. 137. c. 2. l. 14. *f.* ought *r.* aught. p. 166. c. 2. l. 45. *after* of *r.* examinable. p. 181. c. 2. l. 33. *after* of *r.* examinable. p. 212. c. 2. l. 45. *f.* Reſtalridge *r.* Leſtalrig. p. 220. c. 1. l. 22. *after* died *r.* out. p. 231. c. 2. l. 59. *f.* aught *r.* ought. p. 224. c. 1. l. 47. *f.* ſix *r.* five. p. 232. c. 2. *f.* Conventioures *r.* Conventiounes. p. 256. c. 1. l. 54. *f.* Bailiff. *r.* Bailiffs. p. 296. c. 2. l. 49. *f.* Maiſter *r.* Maiſteris. p. 267. c. 1. l. 31. *f.* Turk *r.* Furk. p. 294. c. 2. l. 29. *after* he *r.* is. p. 307. c. 2. l. 1. *f.* Connſale *r.* Counſale. p. 336. c. 1. l. 7. *after* Eaſtern *add* Side. p. 340. c. 2. l. 12. *after* then *r.* they. p. 343. c. 2. l. 7. *f.* Sums *r.* Sum. p. 344. c. 2. l. 11. *f.* Weaver *r.* Wearer. p. 4. c. 1. l. 10. *f.* is *r.* are. p. 7. c. 2. l. 38. *f.* conſtitute *r.* conſtituted. p. 45. c. 1. l. 47. *f.* aad *r.* and. p. 450. c. 2. l. 10. *to* Infirmary *add* Royal. p. 503, *f.* Oberſtown *r.* Edmondſtown. p. 508, c. 2. l. 52. *f.* hoc *r.* oc. p. 61. c. 2. *f.* Guet *r.* Gweth.

INDEX.

A

ADdreſs, Citizens, on the Queen's Death, page 111, column 1. Ditto, to the Prince of *Orange*, p. 108, c. 2. Ditto, to the King, on the Conſpiracy, p. 111, c. 2.
Anſwer to the ſaid Addreſs, p. 112, c. 2. Ditto, to Queen *Anne*, p. 112, c. 2. To Ditto, on the Invaſion, p. 113, c. 2. Ditto, againſt the Pretender, p. 116, c. 2. Ditto, on King *George*'s Acceſſion, p. 117, c. 1. Ditto, on the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Plot, p. 121, c. 2. Ditto, to *George* II. on the Invaſion, p. 124, c. 2. Ditto, on the Election of Magiſtrates, p. 133, c. 2. Ditto, on the Rebellion, p. 120, c. 1.
Admiralty, the Court of, p. 377, c. 1.
Adultery, ſeverely puniſhed, p. 24, c. 1.
Ambaſſador, *Daniſh*, intertained, p. 14, c. 2. Ditto, intertained, p. 45. Ditto, *Dutch* intertained, p. 45. Ditto, *Navarre* intertained, p. 45, c. 1.
Anthony's Chapel, p. 152, c. 2. Its Dimenſions, *ibid.*
Antiquities, *Canongate*, p. 152, c. 1. Ditto, *Haddow*'s Hold, p. 180, c. 1. Ditto, Lady *Yeſter*'s, p. 181, c. 2. Ditto, in the New Church, p. 183, c. 1. Ditto, New *Grayfriars*, p. 203, c. 2. Ditto, Old Church, p. 185. c. 1. Ditto, Old *Grayfriars*, p. 188, c. 1. Ditto, Tolbooth Church, p. 205, c. 1. Ditto, Trinity College, p. 207, c. 1. Ditto, Trone Church, p. 165, c. 2. Ditto, *St. Cuthbert's*, p. 170, c. 1. Ditto, *Caldton*, p. 214, c. 2.
Aqueduct at *Invereſk*, p. 504, c. 2.
Archbiſhop of *St. Andrew's* Houſe, p. 182, c. 2.
Archers Company, p. 323, c. 1.
Argyll, Duke of, thanked, p. 118, c. 2.
Armoury, p. 290, c. 2.
Articles and Anſwers, Church Government, *&c.* p. 274, c. 2. Ditto, confirmed, p. 278, 280, c. 2.
Arthur's Seat, its Height, p. 153, c. 1.
Arts and Sciences, p. 355, c. 1.
Aſſembly-houſe, p. 187 c. 2.
Aſſeſſment, proportioned on *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, *&c.* p. 89, c. 2.
Aſylum, its Boundary, 153, c. 1.
Aſterites, p. 153. c. 1.
Athelſtane, recovers the Southern Part of *Scotland*, p. 4. c. 2.
Athol, Earl of, racked and executed, p. 7. c. 2.
Authors of Sedition, to be puniſhed, p. 26. c. 1.
Awin, a Surgeon, forbid to practiſe within *Edinburgh*, p. 46, c. 2.

B

BAgiment's Roll, p. 181, c. 2.
Bailiff, of what Antiquity, p. 227, c. 2.
Bailiff Court, p. 238, c. 2.
Bank of *Scotland*, p. 129, c. 2. *ibid. p. 324*
Banquet at the Croſs, p. 97, c. 1.
Barbers, the Company of, p. 313. c. 1.
Baxters, the Company of, p. 303, 1.
Bells, for the Town's Uſe, p. 62, c. 1.
Berwick, the Town of, its Origin, p. 292, c. 1.
Bibles, to be kept in private Families, p. 39. c. 1.
Biſhop of *Brechin*, a parochial Miniſter, p. 141, c. 1.
Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, to have a Houſe bought for him, refuſes the Offer; an Allowance made him; returns Thanks for the ſame, p. 103, c. 1, 2.
Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Preſent, p. 62, c. 1.
Black Friars Monaſtery given to the *Edinſburghers*, p. 182, c. 1.
Black Turnpike, p. 187, c. 1.
Blue Blanket granted, p. 9, c. 1.
Bohemian Proteſt, p. 371, c. 1.
Bonnet-makers, the Company of, p. 309, c. 2.
Bonytoun Mills bought, p. 58, c. 2.
Borough Loch, p. 173, c. 1.
Borough Moor, given by King *David* I. p. 76, c. 2. Army muſtered in it, p. 11, c. 2.
Borough Moor, its Dimenſions, p. 177, c. 1.
Borough Room, p. 186, c. 2.
Bothwell, Earl of, compelled to leave the Kingdom, p. 29, c. 1.
Bread, the Weight of it, p. 11, c. 1.
Brewers Servants, Society, p. 325, c. 2.
Bridge over the *Nord Loch*, p. 206, c. 2.
Briſtol, Account of Burials, Tab. p. 221,
Briſtow Port, p. 139, c. 2.
Briſtow, p. 172, c. 2.
Broughton, p. 177, c. 1.
Bruce, a refractory Parſon, p. 45, c. 1.
Bruce, the Parſon, threatens to leave the Town, p. 55, c. 1.
Buckſtone, p. 507, c. 2.
Burgeſs cloſe, p. 485, c. 2.
Burgeſs Fines to be paid, p. 25, c. 2.
Burgh, its Meaning, p. 291, c. 1.
Buildings, to be neither of Wood, or thatched, p. 100, c. 1.
Burials in *Canterbury*, p. 224, c. 1.
Burials in *Exeter*, Tab. p. 223.
Burials in *Leiceſter*, p. 224, c. 2.
Burials in *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, p. 222, c. 2.
Burials in *Nottingham*, p. 224, c. 2.

Burials in the City of *Norwich*, p. 222, c. 1.
Burials in *Saliſbury*, p. 224, c. 1.
Burials in *Wolverhampton*, p. 224, c. 1.

C

CAdees Company. p. 326, c. 1.
Caldton Diſtrict, p. 212, c. 2.
Candles and Lanterns hung out, p. 14. c. 1.
Candlemaker-row, p. 204, c. 1.
Canongate, its Situation, p. 151, c. 2. Its Church, p. 142, c. 2. Market, p. 156, c. 1.
Canongate Pariſh, p. 144, c. 1. Street paved, p. 156, c. 1. Superiority purchaſed, p. 148, c. 2. confirmed, *ibid.*
Carts and Sleds, p. 327, c. 1.
Caſtle of *Edinburgh* founded, p. 6. c. 1. A Deſcription of it, p. 161, c. 1. Its Church, p. 164, c. 2. Fire on the Rebels, p. 130, c. 1. The Blocade taken off, p. 130, c. 2
Catheaps, p. 507, c. 1.
Catſtean, p. 508, c. 2.
Cauſeways, new, to be made, p. 58, c. 1.
Chalmers, Lord of Seſſion, a Town Clerk, p. 27, c. 2.
Chancery Office, p. 186, c. 2. *ibid.* p. 328. c. 1.
Chancery, the Court of, p. 377, c. 1.
Chapel in *Bell*'s Wynd, p. 189, c. 2.
Chapel in *Blyth*'s Cloſe, p. 206, c. 1.
Chapels in *St. Giles*'s Church, p. 270, c. 1.
Chapel, *Engliſh*, p. 168, c, 2.
Charity Work-houſe, p. 430, c. 1.
Charter, *Caldton*, p. 212, c. 2.
Charter-houſe, p. 206, c. 2.
Charter to hold Markets, p. 8, c. 2.
Chatlerault, Duke of, his Sons to be apprehended, p. 37, c. 1.
Chriſt's Church, p. 165, c. 2.
Church Government, p. 281, c. 2.
Church Affairs to be ſettled, p. 274. c. 1.
Church Seſſions appointed, p. 173, c. 2.
Churches unſai ted, p. 142, c. 1.
Citizens, their Daughters deprived of their Freedom, p. 41, c. 1. Favours granted them, p. 97, c. 1. Purchaſe the Citadel of *Leith*, p. 98, c. 2. To marry their Maſter's Daughters, p. 43. c. 1. In great Credit, p. 44, c. 1. Intertained the Duke of *Lenox*'s Siſter, p. 44. c. 2. Join the Royal Army, p. 46, c. 2. Send fifty Men to guard the King, p. 46, c. 2. Offer to contribute by Sea and Land, p. 62, c. 2. Preſent the King with 10,000 Marks, p. 60, c. 2. To watch by Turns, p. 62, c. 2. Divided into eight Companies, p. 283, c. 1. Watch by Night, p. 286, c. 1. Treat with the Nobility, p. 80, c. 2. Compromiſe Duties, p. 97, c. 2. Raiſe a Company of Men, p. 286. c. 2. Diſband their Company, p. 289, c. 1. Raiſe another Company, p. 289, c. 2. Orders to be obſerved by it, *ibid.* Diveſted of their Freedom, p. 41. c. 1. Threatned with Death, p. 87, c. 1. Gave 40,000 Pounds towards raiſing an Army, p. 87, c. 2. Raiſe a Regiment, p. 87, c. 1. Gave General *Monk* 5000 Pounds *Sterling*, p. 94, c. 1. Petition for Church Lands, p. 23. c. 1.
City Youths formed into Companies, p. 63. c. 2. *ibid.* p. 283, c. 1.
Coaches to be bought for the Magiſtrates, p.
Coffee-houſes licenſed, p. 100, c. 2.
College Church, poſtern, p. 140, c. 2.
College of *Edinburgh*, p. 182, 1. *ibid.* 355, 356, *&c.*
Collection, p. 233, c. 2.
Commerce of *Edinburgh*, p. 320, c. 1.
Commiſſary Court, p. 377, c. 2.
Commiſſioners, p. 233, c. 1.
Committees Ingagement to be paid, p. 88. c. 1.
Common Prayer brought in, p. 71. c. 1. Great Diſturbance at reading it; Citizens excuſe themſelves in that Reſpect, p. 72, c. 2.
Confeſſion of Faith, p. 75, *&c.*
Conveenry, p. 318, c. 1.
Conventicles, p. 98, c. 2.
Conventions, p. 232, c. 2.
Cordiners, the Company of, p. 305, c. 1.
Corn Market, p. 124, c. 1. *ibid.* and Table of Fees, p. 204, c. 2.
Council, to conſiſt of Merchants, *&c.* p. 231, c. 1.
Council held in the *Blackfriars*, p. 181, c. 2.
Council, ordinary and extraordinary, p. 237, c. 2. Defray the publick Expences, p. 238, c. 1.
Cowgate Port, p. 140, c. 1.
Crafts, not to appear in Defence of their Brethren, p. 20, c. 2. Petition, to be admitted into the Council, p. 11. c. 1.
Craigmillar Caſtle, p. 507, c. 1.
Cramond, the Village of, p. 508, c. 1. Its Harbour, Bridge, *ibid.* c. 2.
Crown, by whom, at firſt uſed, p. 162, c. 2.
Cuſtom-houſe, p. 189, c. 1. *Ibid.* p. 328, c. 2.

D

DAlkeith, p. 505, c. 1.
Deacons, their Election, p. 231, c. 2.
Deacons, a new Council of, p. 231, c. 2.
Deacon of the Fleſhers carted, p. 20, c. 1.
Dean of *St. Giles*'s ſent to *Durham*, p. 281, c. 1.
Dean of Gild Court, 238, c. 2.
Debt, the Town's, at this Time, p. 94, c. 2. *ibid.* p. 120, c. 2.
Decreet Arbitral, by the King, p. 229, c. 2. Ditto, by the Earl of *Ilay*, p. 235, c. 2.
Dingwall Caſtle, p. 212, c. 2.
Diſorders in the Streets forbidden, p. 57, c. 2.

Diſpute

Diſpute before the King, p. 60, c. 2.
Drem, a foreign Juriſdiction, p. 204, c. 1.
Drum, the Seat of, p. 507, c. 1.
Drumſelch, the foreſt of, p. 507, c. 1.
Duddingſton, p. 503, c. 2.
Duel, p. 147, c. 2.
Duke of *Cumberland*, Copy of his Freedom, p. 134, c. 1. A Letter to him, p. 134, c. 2. His Anſwer, p. 135, c. 1.
Duke of *York*'s Intertainment, p. 101, c. 1.

E

ECGFRIED defeated, and killed, p. 3. c. 2.
Edinburgh, its Origin, p. 1, c. 1. Belonged to *England*, p. 4. c. 1. Delivered to the *Scots*, p. 4. c. 2. Its Name, is that of the Caſtle, p. 6. c. 2. A very mean Place, p. 6. c. 2. Duke of *Roban*'s Account of it, p. 7. c. 1. *Ibid.* very populous. Charter by King *Robert* I. p. 7, c. 1. made a Royal Burgh, p. 7. c. 1. Taken and plundered by the *Engliſh*, p. 13. c. 1. To be deſtroyed, p. 25, c. 2. Its Situation, p. 136, c. 1. Its Length and Breadth, *ibid.* Its Site deſcribed, *ibid.* c. 2. The firſt Parliament held therein, p. 137, c. 1. Precinct of its Caſtle, *ibid.* Divers Diſtricts added to it, *ibid*, Fortified, *ibid*, c. 2. Its Wall extended, p. 138, c. 1. Divided into Pariſhes, p. 141, c. 1. Burnt by the *Engliſh*, p. 148, c. 2. Divided into eight Pariſhes, p. 274, c. 1. Made a Biſhop's See, p. 281, c. 1. Divided into ſix Pariſhes, *ibid.* c. 2.
Edinburghers impowered to build Houſes in the Caſtle, p. 7. c. 2. Reſtore *James* III. to his Liberty, p. 9, c. 1. In great Diſtraction, p. 12. c. 1. To chuſe what Religion they would, p. 16, c. 2. Defeated at *Leith*, p 19, c. 1. Give Money in Support of the Lords, p. 19, c. 1. To chuſe Magiſtrates according to the Regent's Deſire, p. 21, c. 1. Forbidden to eat Fleſh, p. 24, c. 2. Excuſed ſending Men to the Army, p. 26, c. 2. Inſtructions for their better Government, p. 27, c. 1. Lend Money on the Superiority of *Leith*, *ibid.* c. 2. Not to take Poſſeſſion of *Leith*, p. 28, c. 1. To chuſe Magiſtrates according to the Queen's Order, *ibid.* c. 2. Sign the Aſſociation againſt *Bothwell*, p. 29, c. 1. Prepare for their Defence. p. 30, c. 2. Take Poſſeſſion of *Leith*, p. 31, c. 1. Send Commiſſioners to repreſent them at the Coronation of *James* VI. p. 31, c. 1. In a great Sedition, inſult the Magiſtrates, p. 31, c. 1. Intertained divers *Bohemians*, p. 34, c. 1. To raiſe no Troops without the King's Order, p. 35, c. 1. Send Men to guard the King at *Stirling*, p. 36, c. 1. Intreated by the Earl of *Athol*, *&c.* to aſſiſt them to reſcue the King; with their Anſwer, *ibid.* Refuſe to part with their Rights and Privileges, *ibid.* c. 2. Chuſe Magiſtrates in Oppoſition to the King and Miniſtry's Direction, p. 37, c. 1. Preſent the King with a Quantity of Plate, *ibid.* c. 2. Send Men to guard the Earl of *Morton* to *Dunbarton* Caſtle, p. 38, c. 2. Send Men to guard the King, *ibid* Become Security for the King, p. 41, c. 1. Send 500 Men to *Stirling*, p. 42, c. 1. To pay Duties at *Leith*, *ibid.* To chuſe a Courtminion for Provoſt, p. 43, c. 1. To chuſe Magiſtrates contrary to their Rights, p. 46, c. 1. In great Diſtreſs, p. 56, c. 2. Given to Uſury, 58, c. 1. Liberty to chuſe their Magiſtrates, p. 157, c. 2. A Sword and Gown preſented to them, p. 63, c. 1. In a great Diſturbance, p. 73, c. 2. Prepare for their Defence, p. 81, c. 1. Commanded to repair the Caſtle, p. 83, c. 2. In a diſmal Condition, p. 86, c. 1. In great Diſtreſs, p. 85, c. 2. A View of the Town made, p. 86, c. 2. Petition the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly, p. 88, c. 1. Leave to chuſe their Magiſtrates, p. 89, c. 2. Receive a Letter from the *Engliſh* Commiſſioners, p. 90, c. 1. In great Diſtreſs, p. 91, c. 2. Thank their Committee for good Management, *ibid.* Appoint certain of the Royal Boroughs to meet, p. 92, c. 1. Gave 5000 Pounds *Sterling* to General *Monk*, p. 94, c. 1. Order their Trained Bands to join the Duke of *Monmouth*, p. 101, c. 1. *Monmouth* made free of the City, *ibid.* Ingage to pay a large Sum of Money to *Heriot*'s Hoſpital, p. 108, c. 1. Make an Allowance to their Repreſentatives in Parliament, p. 114, c. 1. Prepare to withſtand the Pretender's Son, p. 125, c. 1. Impowered to raiſe 1000 Men, p. 126, c. 2. Impowered to chuſe their Magiſtrates, p. 132, c. 1. A Piece of Ground granted them, p. 7, 2. Trinity Fair granted them, p. 8, c. 1. A Charter granted them by *Henry* VI. King of *England*, p. 8, c. 1. Market Places granted them, *ibid.* c. 2. Surpriſe the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and releaſe the King, p. 9, c. 1. Pay Duties at *Leith*, *ibid.* c. 2. Petty Cuſtoms, p. 10, c. 1. Keep the Standard of the Ell, p. 238, c. 1. Agree on Articles for Government, p. 277, c. 2. Join the King's Army, p. 283. c. 1. Impoſed on by the Court, p. 289, c. 1. To call Miniſters from any Part of the Kingdom, p. 278, c. 2.
Epiſcopacy reſtored, p. 281, c. 2.
Eſcheats taken from the Bailiffs, p. 10, c. 1.
Exchange, p. 186, c. 1.
Exchequer, the Court of, p. 378. c. 1.
Exciſe Office, p. 328, c. 2.

F

FAculty of Advocates, p. 415, c. 2.
Fellowſhip, Porters Fraternity, p. 328, c. 2.

Females,

Females, not to be imployed in publick Houſes, p. 111, c. 2.
Fire, a dreadful one, p. 112.
Fire Company, p. 329, c. 2.
Fiſh-market, p. 167, c. 1.
Fiſh-market, and Table of Dues, p. 189, c. 2.
Fiſhery, 335, c. 2.
Fiſhery, greatly improved, p. 322, c. 2.
Fleſhers, the Company of, p. 303, c. 2.
Flodunfield, the Battle of, p. 11. c. 2.
Fornicators, to be ducked, p. 33. c. 1.
French Ambaſſador intertained, p. 42, c. 1.
French Pox, or Grand-gore, a Letter againſt it, p. 10. c. 2.
French School ſet up, p. 34, c. 1.
Fullerton's Memorial, p. 17, c. 1.
Fuziliers, the Company of, p. 108, c. 1.

G

Gael, called *Scots* and *Picts*, p. 3, c. 2.
Gaelick Wall, *ibid.* c. 1.
Galloway, belonged to *England*, p. 4. c. 1.
Gallow-green, p. 176, c. 1.
Gallows, a ſtonern one, *ibid.*
Gallows, a wooden one, *ibid.* c. 2.
Gallows, p. 215, c. 2.
General Aſſembly, p. 418, c. 1.
Gentlemens Concert, p. 167, c. 2.
Gild, its Meaning and Erection, p. 233, c. 1.
Gildry, *ibid.*
Goldſmiths, Company of, p. 296, c. 1.
Goldſmiths Hall, p. 185, c. 2.
Gowns to be worn by the Magiſtrates, p. 58, c. 1.
Id. p. 63, c. 2.
Graham's Dike, p. 2, c. 2.
Grange, p. 176, c. 1.
Grants from *Charles* II. p. 97, c. 2. *ibid.* p. 110, c. 1. 2.
Grants, divers, p. 108, c. 1.
Graſs-market, p. 204, c. 1. And Table of Dues, *ibid.* c. 2.
Gray Friars, arrive in *Edinburgh*, p. 189, c. 1.
Greenſide and Hoſpital, p. 214, c. 2.

H

Hackney-chairs, p. 336, c. 1.
Hackney-coaches, p. 338, c. 1.
Hackney-coach Drivers, p. 339, c. 2.
Haddow's Hold converted to a Church, p. 141, c. 2. *ibid.* 179, c. 2.
Hamilton, Duke of, his Letter, p. 81, c. 1. With the Anſwer, c. 2.
Hammermen, the Company of, p. 299, c. 2.
Hatmakers, the Company of, p. 314, c. 2.
Hawthorn-Den, the Caves of, p. 505, c. 1.
Henderſon, a Surgeon, rewarded for uncommon Cures, p. 24, c. 2.
Henry VI. of *England*, arrives in *Scotland*, and grants divers Favours to the Citizens, p. 8. c. 1.
Heralds College, p. 375, c. 2.
Herbergare, now the *Canongate*, p. 148, c. 1.
Heriot's Hoſpital, 431, c. 2. *ibid.* its Statutes, 441, c. 1. *Id.* p. 203, c. 2.
Hide and Skin Market removed, p. 15, c. 1.
High-riggs bought, p. 61, c. 2.
High-ſchool, p. 182, c. 1. *ibid.* p. 420, c. 2.
High-ſtreet much incumbered, p. 183, c. 2.
Holy rood Chapel, p. 185, c. 1.
Holy-rood-houſe, *Abbey*, founded, p. 6, c. 1.
Holy-rood-houſe, Charter of Foundation, both in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, p. 144, c. 1. p. 145, c. 2.
Hope's Park, p. 173, c. 1.
Horning, a Charge of, brought againſt the City, p. 94, c. 1.
Hoſpital, *St. Mary* Wynd, p. 10, c. 2.
Hoſpital, Poſtern-gate, p. 140, c. 1.
Houſe of the Moor, p. 506, c. 2.
Houſes new fronted with Wood, p. 11, c. 1. *ibid.* in the *Borough* Moor, pulled down, p. 12, c. 2. To be covered with Slates, p. 62, c. 1. The Rents of them, 70, c. 1. Their Height aſcertained, p. 112, c. 1. Improperly called *Lands*, p. 140, c. 2. Their Number and Rents, p. 217, c. 1.
Houſe of Correction, p. 341, c. 1.

I

James I. murdered, p. 7, c. 2. His Murderers puniſhed, p. 8, c. 2.
James III. confined in the caſtle of *Edinburgh*, p. 9, c. 1.
Images deſtroyed, p. 14, c. 2.
Infirmary, p. 182, c. 1.
Infirmary, Royal Hoſpital, p. 450, c. 2. Its Rules, 451, c. 2.
Ingagement, Money not to be repaid, p. 88, c. 1.
Inhabitants, their Number, p. 220, c. 1.
Inſcription, Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, p. 184, c. 1.
Inſcription, *Duncan Forbes*, p. 207, c. 1.
Inſcription, *James Stewart*, p. 188, c. 1.
Inſurrection, Apprentices, p. 21, c. 2.
Inſurrection, a dangerous one, p. 44, c. 2.
Inverеſk, the Aqueduct, p. 504, c. 2. The Battle of *Pinkie*, p. 505, c. 1. *ibid.*
Judges, receive Eſcheats, p. 98, c. 1.
Juſtice of Peace Court, p. 422, c. 1.
Juſticiary Court, p. 423, c. 1. Salaries of its Officers, *ibid.* To be provided with convenient Apartments, p. 91, c. 1.

K

King's Letter, to reſtore the Superiority of *Leith*, p. 34, c. 1. Returns Thanks to the *Edinburghers* for their dutiful Behaviour, d. 35, c. 1. With two other Letters on the ſame Subject, p. 35, c. 2. His Proceſſion through *Edinburgh*, p. 37, c. 2. Aſſures the *Edinburghers* that he is not detained in Priſon, p. 39, c. 2. To chuſe Magiſtrates of the King's Nomination, p. 40, c. 1. Commands them to ſend

160 Men to his Army, p. 40, c. 2. Writes the *Edinburghers* to take down the Head of the Earl of *Morton*, *ibid.* Commands them to chuſe the Perſons named for their Magiſtrates, p. 41, c. 2. Remonſtrates againſt his Command, *ibid.* Injoins the Miniſters of *Edinburgh* to pray for his Mother, p. 43, c. 2.

King, intertained at the Market-croſs, p. 44, c. 1. A great Difference between him and the Clergy, p. 47, c. 1. Compounds with the Citizens, p. 58, c. 1 His Proceſſion through the Town, *ibid.* c. 2. Thanks the Citizens, p. 62, c. 2. *Id.* p. 63, c. 1. Of his coming to *Scotland*, *ibid.* c. 2. King *Charles* I.'s publick Entry, p. 64, c. 1. With the Expence thereof, p. 69, c. 2. Of Thanks, p. 70, c. 1. Orders a conſtant common Council to be choſen, p. 70, c. 2. Orders for chuſing the Provoſt, p. 72, c. 1. To receive Men and Ammunition, p. 82, c. 2. Indeavours to reclaim the Citizens, p. 84, c. 2. King *Charles* II.'s Promiſe to maintain the Rights of the Citizens, p. 100, c. 1.

King's Park, 152, c. 1.

King *James*'s Charter, p. 240, c. 2.

King *Charles* I's. Letter for Order in the Church, p. 274, c. 1.

King *Charles* I.'s Letter of Approbation p. 279, c. 2. Writes the Privy Council to approve of the above Articles, p. 280, c. 1.

King *James* VI. compels the *Edinburghers* to take Money at Intereſt, p. 45, c. 2. Preſented with 10,000 Marks, p. 60, c. 2.

King *Charles* I. intertained, p. 84, c. 1.

King's Stables, p. 154, c. 1.

Kirk of *Field*, p. 356. c. 2.

Kreams, p. 180, c. 1.

L

LAdy's Steps, p. 181, c. 2.
Lady *Yeſter*'s Church, *ibid.* c. 1.

Lambert, General, aſſiſts the *Edinburghers*, p. 89, c. 2.

Lands of *Pitrevy* feued, p. 12, c. 2.

Lands not to be feued, *ibid.*

Lanthorns to be hung out in the Streets, p. 14, c. 1.

Lauderdale, Money paid him, p. 99, c. 1. *Id.* p. 101, c. 1. Sells the Citadel of *Leith*, p. 499, c. 2.

Lawyers Opinion concerning Government, p. 131, c. 2.

Leith, *South*, its Origin, p. 485, c. 1. Superiority, treated about, p. 56, c. 2. Harbour, a Petition touching it, p. 114, c. 1. Affair of the Dock revived, p. 120, c. 2. Burnt by the *Engliſh*, p. 486, c. 1. Fortified by the *French*, *ibid.* The Courſe of its Wall, Baſtions, and Gates, *ibid.* Great Increaſe of its Inhabitants, *ibid.* c. 2. To be erected into a Burgh of Barony, *ibid.* Its Superiority purchaſed by *Mary* of *Lorrain*, *ibid.* Corporations to be erected therein, *ibid.* Beſieged by the *Scots* and *Engliſh*, p. 487, c. 1. Siege raiſed by Treaty, *ibid.* Its Situation, *ibid.* Diſtance from *Edinburgh*, *ibid.* Its Bridge and Harbour, *ibid.* c. 2. Duties paid there, p. 8, c. 2. Church Lands confirmed, p. 489, c. 1. Chapel and Church, p. 194, c. 2. Number of Families, and examinable Perſons, p. 494, c. 2. Magiſtrates and Corporations, p. 495, c. 1. Number of Inhabitants, p. 500, c. 2. *South Leith* divided, p. 494, c. 2 Burſs, or Exchange, p. 496, c. 1. Firſt Houſes, *ibid.* King *James*'s Hoſpital, 495, c. 2. Magiſtrates and other Officers, *ibid.* c. 1. Mariners Hoſpital, *ibid.* *Mary*, the Regent's Houſe and Council Chamber, p. 496, c. 2. King's Work, p. 495, c. 2. *Little London*, p. 496, c. 1. Nobility build Houſes, *ibid.* c. 2. Preceptory of *St. Anthony*'s, p. 495, c. 2. Tolbooth, *ibid.* Timber Buſh, p. 496 c. 2. Wooden Pier erected, 497, c. 1. Stonern Pier erected, *ibid.* *Roman* Road, *ibid.*

Leithers, reſtrained from Commerce, keeping of Ware-houſes, or Houſes of Intertainment in *Leith*; not to be taken into Partnerſhip with an *Edinburgher*, p. 486, c. 1. Impowered to chuſe Bailiffs, *ibid.* c. 2. In great Diſtreſs, p. 10, c. 1. Buy the Southern Bank of the River for a Quay, p. 485, c. 2. Purchaſe the Harbour and Mills of *Leith*, *ibid.* A Proceſs againſt *Logane* for a Road, *ibid.* *Leithers*, *Engliſh*, Petition, p. 92, c. 2.

Leith, *North*, its Situation, 497, c. 1. Chapel founded, *ibid.* c. 2. Its Bridge, *ibid.* Chaplains not to keep Maſſes publickly, *ibid.* Lands purchaſed for Support of the Incumbent, *ibid.* A Cemitery granted to the Pariſh, p. 498, c. 1. Ropery, Part of it demoliſhed by the Sea, *ibid.* c. 2. Propoſal to ſecure the Coaſt againſt the Sea, p. 499, c. 1. Harbour in Danger, *ibid.* Pariſh divided, 498, c. 2.

Leſtalrig, the Village of, p. 503, c. 2. The Loch thereof, p. 502, c. 1.

Letter to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, p. 72, c. 1. Anſwered, p. 73, c. 1. To the King, p. 96, c. 1. For the Summer Seſſion, p. 106, c. 2. By the Duke of *Argyll*, p. 119, c. 2. To General *Gueſt*, p. 130, c. 1.

Linnen Company, 342, c. 2.

Linnen Market, p. 14, c. 2.

Linnen Office, p. 87, c. 1. *Ib.* p. 342, c. 1.

Litſters, the Company of, p. 316, c. 2.

Logane of *Leſtalrig* impriſoned, p. 19, c. 2.

Loriners, p. 317, c. 2.

Luckenbooths, p. 180, c. 1.

M

MAckintoſh, Brigadier, his March toward *Edinburgh*, p. 118, c. 2.

Mackall's Benefaction for a Morning Preacher, p. 166, c. 2.

Magiſtrates

Magiſtrates invited to a Royal Chriſtening, p. 47, c. 1. Ordered to be choſen, p. 69, c. 2. Their Election deferred, p. 89. c. 2. Choſen, p. 91, c. 1. To wear Velvet Coats, p. 121, c. 1. To be Merchants, p. 230, c. 2. Take an Oath, *ibid.* c. 1.
Mar, Earl of, his Letter, p. 112, c. 2.
Marches of *Edinburgh*, p. 178, c. 1.
Marchiſton, p. 172, c. 2.
Manſio Regis, p. 181, c. 2.
Market, the Corn, p. 20, c. 1.
Market, the Fiſh, with its Table, p. 189, c. 2.
Market, the Meal, and Table of Dues, *ibid.*
Markets in *Edinburgh*, p. 216, c. 1.
Markets not to be held on *Sunday*, p. 20, c. 1.
Maſons Wages, p. 11. c. 1.
Melfort, Lord, his Letter, p. 106, c. 1.
Melfort, Lord, preſented with Money, p. 105, c. 2.
Members to the *Engliſh* Parliament, p. 92, c. 1.
Men to be raiſed by Merchants and Crafts, p. 15, c. 1.
Merchants and Crafts, a new Council, p. 231, c. 2.
Merchants, the Company of, p. 319.
Merchants Maiden Hoſpital, p. 460, c. 2.
Merchants and Trades, a great Diſpute, p. 229, c. 1.
Middleton, Earl of, intertained, p. 98, c. 2. His Letter, with a Promiſe of Service, p. 104, c. 2.
Militia, to be exerciſed in the *Borough Moor*, p. 44, c. 2.
Military Government, the firſt in *Edinburgh*, p. 283, c. 1.
Mills of *Edinburgh*, and Dene, p. 171, c. 2.
Mills, the Common, let, p. 10, c. 1.
Miniſters Stipends, p. 45, c. 1. Reflect on the King, 47. c. 1. Their baſe Behaviour, 129, c. 1.
Miniſters, one to a Pariſh, with their Stipends, p. 273, c. 2.
Miniſters Widows and Orphans, p. 345, c. 1.
Mint Office, p. 182. c. 2. *Ib.* p. 156, c. 1.
Money collected for *French* Proteſtants, p. 44, c. 2
Monk, General, Letter to proclaim *Cromwell* Protector, p. 94, c. 1. given 5000 Pounds for the Citadel, p. 20, c. 1.
Monks, their great Riches, p. 5, c. 1.
Monks of *St. Anthony*, receive a Quart of Wine out of each Tun, p. 2, c. 1.
Mons Jacer, p. 176, c. 1.
Montroſe's Letter to the *Edinburghers*, p. 86, c. 2.
Moor, the Common, 40, c. 2. *Id.* feued, p. 44, c. 1.
Mortality, Accounts of it, p. 219, c. 1.
Mounts Meg, p. 164, c. 2.
Murray, Earl of, murdered, p. 33, c. 1.
Muſſleburgh, p. 505, c. 1.

Monumental Inſcriptions.

In the Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-houſe*, p. 156, c. 2.
In a Vault at the Southeaſtern Corner in the Church, King *James* V. his Conſort *Magdalen*, and *Henry*, Lord *Darnly*. In other Parts of the Body of the ſaid Church, the Earl of *Sutherland*, Lady *Jean Hamilton*, *Margaret Roſs*, D. *George Wiſheart*, p. 158, c. 1.
Anna Foulis, p. 159, c. 2. *Alexander Milne*, *ibid.* and *William Graham*, *ibid.*

In the Veſtiary.

Robert, Viſcount, *Belhaven*, p. 157, c. 2.

In the Church-yard.

Nicolaus Paterſon, p. 159, c. 1. *John Paterſon*, *Mary Moſs*, and *Richard* and *Robert Henderſons*, *ibid.*

In the Canongate *Church-yard.*

Thomas Wilkie, p. 159, c. 2.

In St. Cuthbert's Church-yard.

Sir *Robert Pont*, p. 178, c. 2. *David Renny*, p. 179, c. 1. *Robert Lithgow*, *ibid.* *Henny Niſbet*, *ibid.* *John Findlay*, *ibid.*

In Lady Yeſter's *Church.*

Margaret, Lady *Yeſter*, p. 182. c. 2. *John Mackenzie*, and *Margaret Hay*, *ibid.*

In the Gray Friars Church-yard.

William Aikman, p. 199. Earl of *Argyll*, p. 206. *Thomas Bannatine*, p. 199. *John Bayne*, *ibid.* *Alexander Bethyne*, p. 192. *Marjory Brodie*, p. 199. *James Borthwick*, p. 193. *John Bryces*, *ibid.* *James Chalmers*, p. 196. *William Couper*, p. 193. *Robert Denyſton*, p. 192. *Richard Dobie*, *ibid.* *Thomas Douglas*, p. 200. Sir *David Falconer*, *ibid.* *Thomas Fiſher*, p. 202. *Alexander Foreſter*, p. 194. *George Foulis*, p. 197. Over the Gate-way, p. 190. A *French* Epitaph, p. 203. *Elizabeth Gileſpie*, p. 194. *Margaret Hamilton*, p. 202, *James Harlay*, p. 193. *Gilbert Hall*, p. 190. *Alexander Henderſon*, p. 195. *Edward Henryſon*, *&c.* p. 198. *George Heriot*, p. 190. *John Jackſon*, p. 197. *Jean Johnſton*, p. 201. *Mary Kincaid*, p. 191. On one *Laing*, *ibid.* *William Little*, p. 193. *Hugh Macculloch*, p. 190. *George Mackenzie*, p. 194. *Magdalen Macmath*, p. 199. *John Macmoran*, p. 201. Marquis of *Montroſe*, p. 202. The Martyrs Tomb, *ibid.* *Walter Mill*, *ibid.* *Alexander Millar*, *ibid.* *John Milne*, p. 193. *Alexander Moriſon*, p. 192. *John Moriſon*, p. 191. *James Murray*, p. 190. *John Naſmith*, p. 192. On another *Naſmith*, *ibid.* *Naſmith*, p. 201. *William Oliphant*, p. 200. *Elizabeth Paton*, p. 196. *Gilbert Primroſe*, p. 197. *Anne Rae*, p. 191. *Margaret Somerville*, p. 192. *Katherine Tod*, p. 195. *Thomas Robertſon*,

ſon, p. 200. *John Trotter*, p. 199. *John Trotter*, p. 201. *Michael Young*, p. 194, *Walter Young*, p. 191. *Archibald Tod*, p. 196. *Elizabeth Hay*, p. 197.

N

Netherbow Port mortgaged, p. 13, c. 1. *Netherbow* Port, p. 140, c. 1.
New Church, p. 183, c. 1.
New Church, *Grayfriers*, p. 203, c. 1.
Nord Loch croſſed both by Men and Horſes, p. 31, c. 2.
Nord Loch made, p. 172, c. 2. Antiently dry Bottom, *ibid.* p. 1.
Nord Loch, a dry Bottom, p. 206, c. 1.
Newhaven, a Dock and Harbour erected, p. 499, c. 2. A Ropery, p. 500, c. 1. Glaſs-houſe, *ibid.* A Salt-work, *ibid.* Links deſtroyed by the Sea, *ibid.*

O

OCHTA and *Abiſa* arrive in *Britain*, p. 3. c. 1.
Office of a Bailiff, p. 238, c. 2.
Officers to be continued, p. 92, c. 1.
Old Church, p. 184, c. 2. *St. Giles's*, *ibid.*
Old Church *Grayfriers*, p. 188, c. 1.
Order to keep the Peace, p. 21, c. 1.
Order to prevent Diſputes amongſt the Trained Bands, p. 283, c. 2.
Orphan Hoſpital, 364, c. 2.

P

PAinters p. 317, c. 2.
Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, p. 153. c. 2.
Palatines, a Collection for them, p. 64, c. 2.
Papiſts ſeduce Converts, p. 20, c. 2. To be expelled the City, p. 44, c. 1. To be baniſhed, p. 19, c. 2.
Pariſhes, the Town divided into four, p. 42, c. 1.
Parliament-cloſe, p. 185, c. 1.
Parliament, the High Court of, p. 419,
Parliament-cloſe, a Garden, p. 186, c. 2.
Parliament-houſe, p. 185, c. 2.
Parliament, the Riding of it, p. 420, c. 1.
Parſon, a covetous one, p. 274, c. 1.
Paul's Work, p. 468, c. 1.
Pennycuick, p. 506, c. 2.
Penny Wedding Dinners, Prices aſcertained, p. 100, c. 2.
Pentland-hills, the Fight of, 506, c. 2. *Id.* The Name of them, *ibid.*
Perambulation, p. 500.
Perſecution on account of Religion, p. 100, c. 2.
Perſons, their Number admitted into the Freedom, p. 293, c. 2.
Perſons, all to go to Church, p. 43, c. 1.
Perſons not to be ſeen in the Street after 10 o'Clock, p. 42, c. 1.
Petition of the *Engliſh* in *Leith*, p. 92, c. 2.
Petty Cuſtoms let, p. 10, c. 1
Pewterers, p. 317, c. 2.
Phyſick Garden, p. 154, c. 1.
Phyſicians, the College of, p. 376, c. 1.
Pinkie, the Battle of, p. 505, c. 1.
Picts, the Southern, ſubdued by *Agricola*, p. 2, c. 2.
Picardy, p. 215, c. 2.
Pictiſh or *Daniſh* Camp, p. 507, c. 1.
Picts recover their Country from the *Romans*, p. 2. c. 2.
Picts Wall, p. 2, c. 1.
Pillory erected for divers, p. 57, c. 1.
Pin-makers, p. 317, c. 2.
Places of Worſhip in *Edinburgh*, p. 215, c. 2.
Plague, Orders againſt it, p. 11, c. 1. Continues to rage, p. 12, c. 1. Orders againſt it, p. 31, c. 2. Additional Regulations againſt it, p. 32, c. 2. Continues to rage, p. 34, c. 1. Breaks out again, p. 56, c. 1. Breaks out anew, p. 85, c. 2.
Plaids forbid to be worn, p. 64, c. 2. Forbid anew to be worn, p. 70, c. 2. Not to be worn over the Head, p. 87, c. 1.
Pleaſants, the Nunnery of, p. 176, c. 2.
Plummers, p. 317, c. 2.
Popiſh Trinkets burnt, p. 112, c. 2.
Popery aboliſhed, p. 273, c. 1.
Porteous's Cruelty, occaſions great Trouble, p. 123, c. 2.
Portſburgh, p. 172, c. 1.
Poſt Office, p. 349, 350, 351.
Potter-row Port, p. 140, c. 1.
Preſident's Houſe Rent paid, p. 100, c. 1.
Pretended Regent's Proclamation, p. 129, c. 2.
Pretender's Son lands in the Highlands, p. 125, c. 1.
Privileges granted to the *Canongate*, p. 147, c. 1.
Proclamation againſt plundering, p. 128, c. 1.
Procurators to wear Gowns, p. 58, c. 1.
Proteſt againſt augmenting Stipends, p. 141, c. 2.
Proviſions, the Rates of, p. 13, c. 2.
Provoſt, armed Servants to attend him, p. 12, c. 1. Surrenders his Office, *ibid.* c. 2. His Allowance increaſed, p. 14, c. 2. Provoſt and Bailiffs to be depoſed, p. 21, c. 1. Preſented with divers Gifts, p. 27, c. 2. Diſcharged his Office, p. 36, c. 1. *ibid.* and another choſen in his Stead. Attended by the principal Citizens, p. 42, c. 1. Not to ſtay in Town, p. 89, c. 1. Writes to General *Monk* for an Abatement, p. 98, c. 1. An Allowance granted him, p. 120. c. 2. Of *St. Giles*'s his Manſion-houſe, p. 185, c. 1.
Provoſts Names, *&c.* a Liſt of them, p. 226, 227.

Q

QUarter of the Town converted into Pariſhes, p. 275, c. 2.
Queen, a Preſent ſent to her, p. 15, c. 1.
Queen, the Regent ſuſpended, p. 19, c. 1.
Queen intertained by the Citizens, p. 21, c. 2.

c. 2. Writes the Magiſtrates to keep Peace in the City, p. 22, c. 1. Thanks the Citizens, *ibid.* c. 2. Her Anſwer to the Citizens, p. 24, c. 1. Order to chuſe Magiſtrates, p. 24, c. 1. Order to chuſe a Provoſt, *ibid.* Gives the *Grayfriers* Yard to the Citizens, *ibid.* Writes in favour of a Nun, p. 25, c. 1. Writes in favour of the Tolbooth of *Leith*, *ibid.* Orders the Citizens to depoſe their Provoſt, p. 26, c. 2. Commands the *Edinburghers* to chuſe certain Perſons for their Magiſtrates, p. 27, c. 2. Writes againſt Adultery, p. 28, c. 1. Grants Church-lands to the Citizens, p. 29, c. 1. Surrenders herſelf to the Nobility, p. 30, c. 2. Inſulted by the Mob. *ibid.* Queen Regent writes in Favour of the Crafts, p. 228, c. 1. *Ibid.* to chuſe Magiſtrates, p. 273, c. 2.

R

Rates of Proviſions, p. 13, 14, c. 2.
Rates of Shoes and Boots, p. 24, c. 2.
Rebels enter *Edinburgh*, p. 128, c. 1. Fight the King's Army, p. 129, c. 1. March to *England*, *ibid.* Stop Communication with the Caſtle, p. 130, c. 2.
Record Office, p. 351, c. 1.
Regalia of *Scotland*, p. 161, c. 2.
Regent's Letter to the Provoſt, p. 16, c. 1. In favour of the Crafts, p. 18, c. 1. *Id. ib.* The pretended Regent's Proclamation, p. 130, c. 2. *Id. ibid.* p. 130, c. 2.
Regiſters for the Town's Uſe, p. 38, c. 1.
Roman Heads, p. 169, c. 2.
Roman Roads, 507, c. 1. *Ibid.* 508, c. 1.
Roſslin, the Chapel of, 505, c. 1. *Ibid.* the Battle of, *ibid.*
Rowting Well, p. 503, c. 2.
Rowting Chink, 504, c. 1.
Rowting Pool, p. 504, c. 1.
Royal Bank, p. 351, c. 1.
Royal Boroughs, 379, c. 1. Taxed, p. 381. Their Names, 379, 380.
Ruthven's Speech in the Town Council. p. 16, c. 2.

S

SAdlers, the Company of, p. 317, c. 2.
St. Anne's Yards, p. 153, c. 2.
St. Catharines, or the *Kaims*, p. 507, c. 1.
St. Cuthbert's Church, p. 170, c. 1.
St. Giles's Church, p. 187, c. 1. Its Antiquity, p. 270, c. 1. A great Work going on there, p. 271, c. 2. Altarages there, *ibid.* Patronage thereof, p. 272, c. 2. Inventory of Jewels, Plate, *&c. ibid.* Converted into a Collegiate Church, *ibid.* c. 1. Bells and Brazen Pillars thereof, p. 273, c. 1. Divided by Partition-walls, *ibid.* Officers thereunto belonging, *ibid.* A Seat erected therein for the Magiſtrates, *ibid.* A Clock put up in the Steeple, *ibid.* c. 2. Muſical Bells, *ibid.* Its Dimenſions, *ib.* Obſervations concerning it, p. 282, c. 2.
St. Giles's Statue demoliſhed, p. 15, c. 2.
St. Hermans, p. 176, c. 1.
St. John's Croſs, p. 156, c. 1.
St. John Baptiſt's Church, p. 176, c. 1.
St. Leonard's Lane and Chapel, *ibid.* c. 2.
St. Mary's Chapel, p. 167, c. 2.
St. Roque's Chapel, p. 176, c. 1.
St. Catharines, p. 107, c. 1.
St. Thomas's Alms-houſe, p. 154, c. 2.
Saliſbury Craigs, p. 153, c. 1.
Saxons arrive in *Britain*, p. 3, c. 1.
Saxon, or *Engliſh* Words, their Etymology, p. 4. c. 1.
Scepter, p. 163, c. 2.
Scholars, defend the High School againſt their Maſters, p. 44. c. 1.
Scots commit great Depredations in the *Roman* Province, p. 2, c. 2. Reduce *Valentia*, *ibid.* Conquer the *Picts*, p. 4, c. 1. Obtain Aſſiſtance of the *Engliſh*, p.
Seaton, the Provoſt, threatens to impriſon the Bailiffs, p. 15, c. 2.
Seſſions, the Court of, p. 423, c. 2. Who are Members of it, p. 424, c. 1. Their Salaries, p. 425, c. 2.
Sett of *Edinburgh*, Certification of it, p. 234, c. 2.
Sheriff, the Office of, granted to the City, p. 10, c. 1.
Sheriffs Court, p. 240, c. 1. *Ibid.* p. 428. c. 2.
Shearſmiths, p. 317. c. 2.
Ships belonging to *Edinburgh*, p. 320. c. 2.
Shire, the Meaning of it, p. 429, c. 1.
Sieve-wrights, p. 317, c. 2.
Shops let, p. 10, c. 1.
Shops erected in the Parliament Cloſe, p. 84, c. 1.
Siens, the Nunnery of, p. 176, c. 1.
Silver to be brought Home, p. 14, c. 1.
Skinners, the Company of, p. 297, c. 2
Slaters, p. 317, c. 2.
Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, p. 471, c. 2.
Society let to *Thomas Robertſon*, p. 98, c. 1. Purchaſed from the Brewers, p. 62, c. 1.
Solemn League and Covenant, the firſt, p. 29, c. 2.
South Loch, Water brought from it, p. 34, c. 1.
South Loch, an Account of it, p. 173, c. 1. *ibid.* 507, c. 2.
Speech at the King's Arrival p. 63, c. 2.
State of the Town's Debt, p. 101, c. 2.
Stacks of Fuel removed, p. 42, c. 2.
Stamp Office, p. 187, c. 1.
Staple Contract, p. 383, c. 2. *&c.*
Statue, *Equeſtrian*, put up, p. 105, c. 1.
Street Dirt to be rouped, p. 43, c. 1.
Street paved, p. 12, c. 2.
Streets, their Names, p. 216, c. 2. *&c.*
Surgeons Company, p. 294, c. 1.
Surgeons Hall, p. 182, c. 2.

T

TAble of Dues payable in the Markets, p. 183, c. 2.
Table of Rents, *&c.* of the Poultry and Bread Markets, p. 167, c. 1.
Table of the Fiſh Market Dues, p. 183, c. 2.

Tanners Society, p. 352, c. 1.
Taylors, the Company of, p. 301, c. 2.
Tents, 1000 demanded by the Rebels, p. 128, c, 2.
Theodosius expells the *Scots* and *Picts*, p. 2. c. 2.
Tolbooth, *&c.* to be taken down and repaired, p. 45, c. 2. Taken down and repaired, p. 21. c. 2. *ibid.* p. 180, c. 2. *ibid.* Old, 181, p. 1.
Tolbooth Church, p. 204, c. 2.
Town Council, its Antiquity, p. 228, c. 1. Pray to save the Churches, p. 16, c. 1. Its Members to be fined, p. 27, c. 2. Order the Town to be put into a State of Defence, p. 31, c. 2. Order no Troops to be raised without the King's Leave, p. 35, c. 1. Order Preparations to be made against the *Spaniards*, p. 45, c. 1. Act in favour of *Hay*, p. 64, c. 2. To receive Men and Ammunition into the Castle, p. 83, c. 1. Order 300 Men to be raised, *ibid.* Write the King concerning their Obedience, *ibid.* c. 2. Approved of by the King, *ibid.* c. 1. Order Men to be raised to besiege their Castle, p. 84, c. 1. Order 1200 Men to be raised, p. 85, c. 1. No Person to leave the Town, *ibid.* c. 2. Lodgers Names to be given in, *ibid.* Consult the Commission of the Kirk, p. 88, c. 1. Their Answer, *ibid.* c. 2. Petition *Cromwel* to continue the Duty on Ale and Beer, p. 94, c. 2. Town-clerk writes to the Provost, p. 96, c. 2. Town's Debt, p. 97, c. 2. Election of Magistrates, p. 99, c. 1. Write the King touching his Demand, p. 104, c. 1. Write the Duke of York, *ibid.* c. 2. Order a Case for the King's Letter, p. 105, c. 2. Petition the King in respect to their Revenue, p. 107, c. 2. Address the King, p. 126, c. 1. Election approved of, p. 133, c. 1. The Manner of chusing it, p. 231, c. 1. Order 200 Men, p. 44, c. 2.
Town Divided into 30 Divisions, p. 42, c. 2.
Town Clerk's Speech to the King, p. 58, c. 2.
Town Clerk's Office, p. 187, c. 1.
Town Clerk's Office, p. 353, c. 1.
Town's Rental, p. 109, c. 1.
Town's Repository, p. 180, c. 2.
Town Wall, the first, its Course, p. 138, c. 1.
Townshend, Lord, writes the Provost, p. 118, c. 1. Thank the Duke of *Argyll*, 119, c. 1. Answered by the Duke, *ibid.* Prepare against the threatned Invasion, p. 121, c. 1.
Tweedale's Letter on the Invasion, p. 124, c. 1. *ibid.* On the Pretender's Son's landing, p. 125, c. 1. The said Letter answered, *ibid.* On the Rebellion, p. 126, c. 1.
Treasury, p. 186, c. 2.
Trades Maiden Hospital, p. 403, c. 2.
Trained Bands, p. 285, c. 1.
Trinity College Church, p. 207, c. 1. Trinity College, p. 210, c. 2. *ibid.* Its Orders. Bought, p. 212, c. 1.
Trinity Fair granted, p. 8, c. 1.
Trinity College Parish, its Contents, p. 212, c. 1. Number of Families therein, *ibid.*
Trinity Hospital, 480, c. 1, 2.
Trone Church, p. 166, c. 2.

U

UNfreemen to depart the Town, p. 85, c. 2.
Upholsterers, p. 317, c. 2.

W

WAlkers, the Company of, p. 308 c. 2.
Wall, the first, its, Course, p. 138, c. 1.
Wall extended, p. 139, c. 2.
Watch-makers, p. 317, c. 2.
Watchmen appointed, p. 55, c. 1.
Water brought from *Commiston*, p. 205, c. 1.
Water brought from *Lochend* to *Leith*, p. 502, c. 1,
Watergate, p. 156, c. 1.
Watson's Hospital, p. 482, c. 2.
Way to *St. Cuthbert*'s, p. 172, c. 1.
Websters, the Company of, p. 307, c. 1.
Weigh-house, p. 181, c. 1.
West-port, p. 139, c. 2.
Wheat, the Price of it, p. 10, c. 1
White Iron Smiths, p. 317, c. 2.
Wine, a Duty on it granted, p. 58, c. 1.
Wine bought in *Leith*, p. 12, c. 2.
Wine presented to the King, p. 46, c. 2.
Wine, the Price of, p. 12, c. 1.
Wrights and Masons, the Companies of, p. p. 301, c. 1.
Wrights Houses, p. 172, c. 2. *ibid.* 507, c. 2.

Y

YORK, Duke of, his Letter to erect a House for the Bishop of *Edinburgh*, p. 103, c. 1.
York, Duke of, his Letter of Thanks, p. 105, c. 1.

The three following Articles, forgot to be inserted in the Errata, are here added, to supply the Defect.

Page 494, c. 2. l. 29. *after* been, *add* a. p. 496, c. 2. l. 55. *f.* Baston *r.* Bastion. p. 498, c. 2. l. 32. *f.* appears *r.* seems.

Directions for Binders, to place the several Cuts in this Work by.

1. The Plan of *Edinburgh* 1
2. *Nether-bow* Port 140
3. *Canongate* Church 144
4. *Holyroodhouse* Church 148
5. *Holyroodhouse* Palace 152
6. Castle of *Edinburgh* 161
7. Trone Church 165
8. St. *Mary*'s Chapel 167
9. Surgeons Hall 182
10. St. *Giles*'s Church 184
11 Parliament-house 185
12. *New Grayfriars* Church 203
13. *Trinity College* Church 207
14. Observatory 375
15. Charity-workhouse 430
16. *Heriot*'s Hospital 431
17 Royal Infirmary 450
18. Merchants Maiden Hospital 460
19. Orphans Hospital 464
20. Trades Maiden Hospital 463
21. Watson's Hospital 482

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM